



















THE  
Antient Sepulchral Effigies  
AND  
Monumental and Memorial Sculpture  
OF  
Devon.

BY  
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EXETER:  
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY WILLIAM POLLARD, NORTH STREET,  
MDCCCLXXVII.





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## PREFACE.

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“See the life as lively mock’d as ever  
Still sleep mock’d death.”—SHAKESPEARE.

The following pages are the contents of two *Papers* read at the College Hall, before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, on “*The Sepulchral Effigies in the Parish Churches of Devon, together with Notices of other Monumental and Memorial Sculpture found in the County*,” the first on 6th December, 1866, the other 23rd July, 1874, and afterwards printed in their *Transactions*.

The last *Paper* (North Devon) contains [also, for the purpose of obtaining as comprehensive a view as possible of the subject, a description of several other Sepulchral Effigies not found in Devon, but closely connected with those represented in it.

The two compilations, with an Appendix and some Genealogical Tables, are now brought together and offered to the general public in one volume, as a further small contribution toward the history of the County, by placing on record an account (as far as has been ascertainable) of the whole of the Antient Sepulchral Effigies, together with a considerable selection of other interesting forms of Monumental and Memorial Sculpture found within it.

COLYTON,

*July* 1877.





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# THE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON,

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LOCAL SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

READ AT THE COLLEGE HALL, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

The Sepulchral Effigies found in the parish Churches of South Devon form a valuable series, most interesting to the antiquary or art-student. They are scattered with considerable evenness throughout the district, and are found in greater profusion in the small outlying rural Churches rather than in the larger and nobler sanctuaries of our towns. And there is a great charm, too, in threading one's way in a pilgrimage to these shrines of the departed worthies of our Shire, the circle of whom may be said, with truth, to include representatives of the noblest and worthiest that have possessed our land. To the eye of the artist, the quaint variety of costume, the gradual development of arms and armour, and increasing recognition of the value of beauty and grace in fashioning the external form and attitude of the figure, offer great attractions. To the thoughts of the antiquary, in his quiet hours, with the careful records of the county before him, they form a subject of special interest, as he seeks to invest each with a personal history and a name. To the reflective Christian mind, another and much more impressive lesson is conveyed, as alone, in the silence of the sanctuary, he contemplates the last resting places of those who have died "in His faith and fear," whose lively effigies, habited as they had lived, lie passionless before him, but whose once warm breathing bodies have, ages ago, passed away, and mingled

with the dust beneath his feet. Anon, he finds the stern Crusader symbolizing in death, with his crossed legs and eager grasp of the sword, his devotion to the honour of the Gentle Master; the Priest, with hands meekly crossed, sleeping beside the Altar of his earthly ministrations, and awaiting the last great call of the Bishop of Souls; or the quiet country Franklin, in his garb of peace, resting en-niched within the hallowed walls his pious zeal had helped to raise. A succeeding age reveals to him a grand series of Baronial and Knightly forms, clad in all the pomp and panoply of war, but their mailed hands are raised in prayer, and holy angels keep watch and ward by pillow and shoulder. The sweet semblance of Woman too, with her softening presence, thickly intersperses the unfolding array of warriors and chieftains; sometimes attired in modest wimple, and all undecked, she sleeps solitary and alone, with naught to guard her but her own bright trust, and the cherubs at her brow. Again, we find her in all the conscious pride of holy wifehood, richly apparelled, with her lord at her true side:

“They lie with uplift hands, and feet  
 Stretched like dead feet that walk no more,  
 And stony masks, oft human sweet,  
 As if the olden look each wore,  
 Familiar curves of lip and eye,  
 Were wrought by some fond memory.”

Passing, however, from these reflections, a description is now required of the present condition of the effigies, the tombs on which they recline, and the position in Churches where they generally occur.

*Situations.*—The situations in Churches where these effigies are usually found vary much, though certain special localities are oftener adopted than others. In the Chancel walls, either on the north or south side, and generally, but not always, within the Altar space, as at Beer Ferrers, Axmouth, Axminster, Broad Clyst, &c.; at the end of the transepts, as at Modbury, Ilington, Beer Ferrers, Membury, Widworthy, &c.; in the walls of the side aisles as at Lustleigh and Powderham; while a few are found under the arches of the nave as at Ottery S. Mary, Hacombe, and Tarnerton Foliot; and others are incorporated in monumental screens, as at Pughton and Mardon.

*Condition.*—Some of the figures are in comparatively good preservation, others are considerably mutilated, especially about the legs, faces, arms, hands, feet, angels at the head, and animals that support the feet, in some cases being wholly destroyed; while again (but this occurs in one or two instances only), some almost shapeless fragments alone remain. The majority, though a few have been carefully cleansed (scraped only) still appear covered with repeated layers of white-wash which clogs and obscures everything.

*Restorations.*—A small number have, however, been irretrievably injured, through a well-meant, but ill-judged zeal; some have not only been *scraped* carefully from whitewash, but have afterwards been *tooled* deeply all over, utterly destroying the ancient contour of the figure, and frequently robbing it alike of mail and ornamental accessories, or re-cutting them to another pattern, while incongruous restorations of the face and the extremities are generally added, occasionally with extraordinary exaggeration and grotesqueness. The reason of this is obvious. These restorations are often entrusted to some ordinary stonemason at work otherwise in the Church, and, of course, altogether unacquainted with the rules of art. Anxious to shew his industry to his employer, the man assiduously applies rasp and chisel all over, and, in the end, leaves not the original figure, but another, disproportioned and unsightly. The first carver was an artist, the best doubtless to be procured, and he had, it is to be inferred, *seen* the man he essayed to portray, and worked accordingly, however feebly he realized the end he sought for. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that nothing beyond the most *careful scraping* will be attempted on any of these figures in future.

*Future preservation.*—It is a subject of deep regret that many of these glorious memorials, so admirable in conception of design, have been taken down, the portions of the tombs placed piecemeal about the Church, and the statues themselves removed from their original situations and laid aside out of the way, either on the ledge of a window, or hidden behind the seating in some odd corner, and covered, perchance, with mildew and dust:

“The noble lady and the lord who rest  
Supine, as courtly dame and warrior drest,



Are all departed from their state sublime,  
 Mangled and wounded in their war with Time  
 Colleagued with mischief; here a leg is fled,  
 And lo! the baron with but half an head;  
 Midway is cleft the arch, the very base  
 Is battered round and shifted from its place."—*Crabbe*.

There is nothing left of such surpassing interest in our Churches, as these shrines of past generations. Often they represent the Founders of the whole fabric, or that particular portion of the Church in which the figures are found, and a world of historic interest is created wherever they appear. A more honorable destiny, it is to be hoped, awaits them in the future, and that they will be preserved from further injury, as they should be, with the utmost reverence and care; for

"Even from the tomb the voice of nature cries,  
 Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

*Tombs and Canopies.*—A considerable number of the earlier statues are found under plain obtuse arches, sometimes relieved with deep mouldings, but, more often, without decoration of any kind, as at Lustleigh Axminster, and Hacombe, and the figures are laid either on low, unornamented benches, or on the floor level. But, occasionally, these arches rise to greater altitude, and assume more graceful proportions, as at Townstal and Modbury; while at Beer Ferrers a special exception exists of great interest and rarity, as found relative to these older effigies. Here, the Crusader and his wife recline on a low tomb under an arch which perforates the wall, into, what was once in all probability, a mortuary Chapel, but which is now used as a vestry. The arch is boldly moulded with cusps and corbels, and over, rises an elaborate pierced canopy, supported by buttresses, and enriched with beautiful crockets and finials, shewing on both faces of the wall alike. At present it is covered with an extraordinary accumulation of whitewash, from which it well deserves to be relieved. At Axmouth, the priest lies on the ground, beneath a flat festoon, having in front a deeply moulded arch, divided into large cusps. Both these examples may be assigned to Early Decorated origin.

Of somewhat later date, but evidently Decorated in character, are the

specimens found at Widworthy, Ottery S. Mary, and Broad Clyst. At Widworthy the figure is on the floor, and the arch over is ornamented with an open four-leaved flower studded round the soffit. At Ottery S. Mary, the effigies are raised on low tombs, above which are elegant canopies surmounted with elaborate pinnacles, crockets, and finials. Round the arches, which are beautifully cusped within, runs a rich moulding of vine foliage, interspersed with shields. These handsome memorials stand *detached* under the central arches of the nave, and are the only ones observable in the district under review, so placed. At Broad Clyst, the knight is enshrined in a recess in the south wall of the Chancel, in front of which, and level with it, rise four slender shafts, paneled and terminating in rich crocketed pinnacles. Between these are three ogee arches filled with pierced trefoils of flamboyant character, and crowned with exquisite floriated canopies and finials, which finish at the same height as the pinnacles. A cornice, or string course of bosses and shields alternating, surmounts the whole. Within the recess, at its back, are five traceried panels, in which are as many shields. This interesting and beautiful monument is considered by some to have been originally adapted for the double purpose of sedilia (from its occupying the accustomed place), as well as for a mortuary memorial.

Up to this period, as has been observed, no approach to decoration is noticeable *underneath* on the tombs upon which the effigies recline, although great ornamental accessories have been exhibited *over*.

*High Tombs.*—Still ranging with the Decorated period, but later than the last described, or, perhaps, Early Perpendicular, are the high tombs which, enriched in various ways, are employed to support the recumbent figures, with, occasionally, the addition of elaborate canopies as well.

At Crediton and Little Hempston, the decoration consists of panels and shields. At King's-Carswell, on the tomb, under the Dinham, niches occur of rich tabernacle work, alternately with panels and shields; while behind these effigies, when in their original position, was the handsome traceried reredos, still visible in the south transept. Beneath the adjoining tomb, occupied by the lady, are compartments filled with quatrefoils and niches containing saints.

We now arrive at the Perpendicular era, and both tomb and canopy are found highly embellished.

At Plympton are two examples, the ornaments on the tombs being much the same, an array of small niches filled with figures of angels playing musical instruments, and saints and ecclesiastics in devotional exercises. The canopies differ. Over the effigy of Strode is rich crocket, finial, and pinnacle work; that of Courtenay consists of a flattened arch, groined within, and enriched around the soffits with badges and shields, while above is a cornice of panel work terminating in a cresting. At Paignton, the beauty of the screen in which the figures repose, with its bewildering array of ornament, almost defies description. Rows of niches with figures occur under, while above, arches covered with large bas-reliefs, delicate tracery, foliage and fretwork of surprising intricacy, rise over the figures, terminating in finials which support full-length figures of angels bearing shields. The portion of the screen at Marldon that contains the effigy is of similar character to that at Paignton, but plainer. The shields found on these screens are of the peculiar shape with the notch at the dexter point, which are designated *a bouche*. At Paignton, the surface is plain; at Marldon, fluted. The use of the notch was to admit the shaft of the lance.

At Colyton, the canopy assumes the form of a large niche of tabernacle work, with smaller niches by the sides, one containing the Virgin and Holy Child, the other, an angel with a thurible; the plain cornice of quatrefoils over is a modern addition; the original design appears to have been by finials rising from the side buttresses, with an open cresting probably between. At Upton Pyne, the knight reclines on a tomb, beneath are panels and shields, above is an arch, ornamented with vine foliage; in the spandrils are tracery and shields. In S. Mary Arches, the tomb and canopy are similar to the last described; by the sides are niches with angels holding the emblems of the Mass. At South Pool, the canopy over the priest is much the same; beneath are figures in niches, apparently ecclesiastics. This tomb was intended also for an Easter sepulchre; at the back of the arch is a sculptured representation of the Resurrection, and discomfiture of the guard. Another Easter sepulchre, very similar to this one, is found in the adjoining Church of

Woodleigh, but without an effigy. The figure at South Pool appears to have been placed in the recess, but not permanently fixed there, so as to be capable of removal at Easter, and after the festival replaced; the head is broken off.

These three last specimens shew unmistakeable evidence of decadence in this beautiful branch of Christian art, alike in poverty of design, and quality of workmanship.

*Number.*—The complete number of statues under review in this division of the County, which may be described by taking a line from Sampford Peverell across to Beer Ferrers, amounts to fifty-three, including fragments and the *memento mori*. Of these, nine are Crusaders, fifteen armed Knights, four Priests, three Civilians; in all, thirty-one Males, and twenty-two Females. In nine instances, man and wife recline together.

*The Illustrations.*—Of the illustrations which are here offered, it should be observed that all the effigies described have been personally visited, and the drawings made from sketches taken on the spot. They may lack, unfortunately, the artistic taste and finish that could be desired, but for accuracy of detail, their general correctness may be relied on. The difficulties of sketching recumbent figures under arches, which often almost prevent a complete view being obtained, is greater, perhaps, than would be imagined, while, occasionally, a barricade of high pews so darkens the object, as to render the lines scarcely distinguishable. Details, where considered of sufficient interest, are given on a larger scale.

*Classification.*—The effigies, as a whole, may be arranged in four well-marked divisions, or eras, indicated by change of costume and development of armour. The full period over which the investigation extends, and within whose limit the effigies are included conformably with their presumed origin, embraces about three centuries, beginning in the middle of the thirteenth, and terminating at a similar juncture in the sixteenth century.

*Designations.*—The conventional term *Crusader* has been adopted, as being perhaps the best qualified to describe the well-known cross-legged ring-mailed figures so frequently found in our old parish Churches. Their era unquestionably dates about the time of the stirring events from which their popular name is derived, and the expressive symbolic attitude, so



characteristic of the deep religious feeling of the age, seems evidently intended to imply the full meaning attached to their peculiar appearance, now usually understood to affirm that they had either actually borne arms in the Holy Wars, or were under vow to do so, or had given largely of their substance in furtherance of the movement. This explanation has, however, been challenged at various times, from the circumstance of other effigies, dating from an era long subsequent to the Crusades, occurring in such attitude. They are, however, exceedingly rare. There is one example in Exeter Cathedral of Sir Peter Carew, in 1581, but the posture is evidently only an Elizabethan conceit. The thirteenth century mailed figures with their crossed-legs and hands grasping their swords, together with the remarkable family or class likeness always observable, offer a response to the eye of the investigator who has visited many of them, which goes far to assure him that the legendary designation, so applied, may be regarded with a strong warrant of correctness.

#### DIVISION I., A.D. 1250 TO 1310.

CRUSADERS.—Cross-legged, in complete hauberk, or suit of chain or ring mail. This consisted of a close-fitting round coif or cap, but, sometimes, flat-crowned, and brought up to an angular finish at the side. To the cap was attached the camail or gorget, which encircled the neck and fell tippet-wise to the shoulder; and there met the haubergeon, or shirt of mail, which reached with a close skirt nearly to the knee, and extended in tight fitting sleeves to the gauntlets or gloves. The feet and legs were covered with chausses, or hose, of the same material. Over this was worn a long surcoat, divided in front to the waist, where it was secured by the sword belt. They are represented drawing their swords—they wear the heater shaped shield (which is suspended by a guige or strap from the shoulder), on the left arm, and the pryck or spike spur. The head usually reclines on a double cushion, and the feet against a lion. The figure in the transept at Beer Ferrers rests on an obtuse-pointed close helmet, and thus marks him to be of somewhat later date than the knight in the Chancel. The effigy at Haccombe (one of the finest of the age

possibly left remaining anywhere) has his mail beautifully ornamented, probably damasquined, with a running pattern characteristic of the time; the belts and scabbard are also similarly decorated. The representation of mail on this figure instead of being incised in the stone, which was the ordinary practice, has it otherwise portrayed by means of a kind of enamel on the surface, which is gradually peeling off. Portions of two Crusaders, fragments only, are found at Modbury; and another, much mutilated, at Sampford Peverel.

WOMEN.—In flowing robe or mantle, falling on and gathered in over the arms, beneath this the long gown that hung from the shoulders which it tightly fitted, and was apparently sleeveless; round the neck the linen gorget with its voluminous folds which was brought closely up about the face, and pinned or fastened to a veil or cover-chief, forming puffs on each side of the head. The hands are generally joined in prayer, as at Modbury, Membury, and Ilsington, but they sometimes are holding a book or shield, as at Hacombe and Stoke Fleming, or a shrine with the Blessed Virgin and Child, as at Axminster.

FOUNDRESSES AND HEIRESSES.—It is probable that the female figures with the books, shrine, and shield, indicate foundresses and a heiress.

The effigy at Axminster with the shrine is supposed, by an able authority (Mr. Davidson), to be Alice de Mohun—she was fourth daughter of Lord Briwere, a powerful baron of his time, who founded the adjacent Abbey of Dunkeswell. She married Sir Reginald de Mohun, who, with his brother Sir William, founded the Abbey of Newenham, in Axminster. Thus, she was the wife and daughter of Founders, and, in addition to this, the Church of Axminster is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whose representation she holds in her hands; she was most munificently inclined, and during twelve years gave all the stone used in the erection of Salisbury Cathedral. At Hacombe, the lady with the book is, perhaps, Margaret, the widow of Sir Stephen de Hacombe, the Founder of the Arch-Presbytery there; the other with the shield, her only daughter and Heiress, Cecily, wife of Sir John Lerecedkne. Of the lady at Stoke Fleming, there is no record. A peculiarity is observable, also, in the effigies supporting the books; with the other hand they are grasping a cordon or ribbon round the neck, in addition to holding up some of the folds of



the mantle. Whether the hand thus employed has anything within it, cannot be determined, but it is not improbable that a small reliquary was attached to the ribbon. In the beautiful figure of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., in Westminster Abbey (ob: 1290), one of the hands is similarly occupied, the other originally held a sceptre.

## DIVISION II., A.D. 1310 TO 1350.

*Effigies whose costume and attitude partake of Transition character.*

CRUSADERS.—At Iustleigh, in pointed bascinets, camail, long surcoat, shield on left arm, one hand grasping the sword, the other resting on the shield. These effigies do not lie flat on their backs, but are at half turn, a position often observed at this era, and adopted, probably, to shew the figure better. It is uncertain whether the legs and arms are covered with mail or plate, more probably, the former; and, although there are no incised marks to attest this, yet it may have been originally represented by colour only (as at Hacombe), which has now disappeared. The lines round the elbows and knees seem also much more like the bands used to keep the mail hauberk in its place, than the divisions of plate armour, nor is the distinctive lap of the solleret traceable. Their heads rest on helmets.

To this period also, but somewhat later in date than the last described, may be assigned the knight in Ottery S. Mary. Here the legs are parallel to each other, and the sword is held drawn in the right hand. The thighs are covered with cuisses of a species of armorial defence often used at this period, composed of jacked leather (*coir boulli*) with rows of iron studs alternating with the plaits. The other portions of the limbs are evidently in mail, with shoulder and elbow pieces of plate, which are of small size, shewing its gradual introduction. Ornamented circular genouilliers cover the knees, roundels appear on the bends of the arms, and on the hands are plate gauntlets with short cuffs, in excellent preservation. He wears a pointed bascinet, camail, haubergeon, short surcoat, and what appears like a light half cloak reaching to the bend of the knee behind. A narrow enriched baudric circles the

hips to which the remains of a scabbard is attached. The head rests on a large close visored tilting helmet, from which springs the quaint cresting not uncommon at the time, and supposed to represent horns, with rings at their extremities, to which the costly cointoise, or mantling of silk, that displayed the distinctive colours of the knight, was attached during tourney and joust. The easy nonchalant attitude, elongated moustache, and strange position of the sword held in the right hand and passing out under the left arm, create a specialty of interest relative to this interesting figure.

Another fine effigy of a knight (Crusader) referable to this era, occurs at Little Hempston; he lies fully cross-legged with bascinet, camail, haubergeon, and short surcoat. The shield suspended by a guige is worn on the left arm, and to the baudric is attached the sword and misericorde. The hands are raised in prayer, the arms are completely covered with plate, but the legs are apparently in mail, with ornamented genouilliers of plate; his head rests on a cushion, and on his feet are rowelled spurs. This is evidently very late for a cross-legged figure, from the character of the armour and defensive appointments. The last, or seventh, Crusade ended in 1297, which date would coincide tolerably well with his appearance here, supposing him to have survived that event some few years.

PRIESTS.—In chasuble, alb, amice, stole, and with maniple; their hand crossed flat on the breast, or elevated prayer-wise; at their feet a dog; at Axmouth, Axminster, and Clayhidon. The effigy at Axmouth wears a round coif or cap, probably a Prior's, as three of the Vicars of Axmouth at this date were successively Priors of Loders, Dorset, to which the vicarage was attached.

CIVILIAN.—The effigy in Townstal Church, Dartmouth, probably should be included here from the early character of the arch under which he lies, and the general appearance and workmanship of the figure. The costume gives no certain indication as to date. He is habited in a long gown, which falls in straight plain folds to the feet, the hands are raised in prayer, the head rests on a large square cushion, and the hair appears to have been brought down in a curl or roll on each side of the face.

WOMEN.—In the earlier specimens little change of dress occurs from that described in the last division. In later ones the large square head-dress presents itself, plaited as at Powderham, or puckered as at Ottery S. Mary. At Little Hempston, the extending close boddice and sleeves indicate the gradual approach to the afterward popular *cote-hardie*, together with the enriched clasps and tasseled cords that secured the mantle, found also at Ottery S. Mary, and again at Powderham, where the earliest dependent stomacher is shewn of plain character. It is probable this last elegant appendage to the dress consisted of a series of clasps or snaps, and was used to fasten together the jacket or *cote-hardie*, and the skirt below, as it extends below the boddice.

#### DIVISION III., A.D. 1350 to 1420.

This era is wonderfully prolific in its display of effigies, the costume and workmanship being often very fine.

KNIGHTS.—In pointed bascinets, generally of plain character, but sometimes slightly ornamented at the edge, where the vervelles or eyes, used to secure the canail, came through and were threaded along outside, the ends being tasselled,—seen very perfectly at Little Hempston, Crediton and Haccombe; while at King's Carswell, a rich orle or wreath of roses, evidently composed of gold and gems, runs around the helmet; gorget and haubergeon of mail, and over this the close fitting short surcoat or jupon, handsomely fringed and embroidered at the skirt,—as at Broad Clyst, Tamerton Foliot, and Crediton, and emblazoned with the arms of the wearer, as still visible at King's Carswell and Tamerton Foliot. The shield has disappeared except in one instance (Widworthy), the baudric buckled and knotted in front is highly ornamented, probably jewelled, and to it are attached the sword and misericorde or short dagger, used for despatching the prostrate foe by a *coup de grace*, administered through the joints of the plate harness, or small apertures in the helmet; hence it is, that this weapon does not appear until plate armour became general. The arms and legs are now completely encased in plate; on the arms are pauldrons (shoulder guards), coudieres or elbow pieces, rear and vam-

braces or brassarts defend the arms, and the hands in gauntlets. The legs are protected by cuisses, genouilliers, jambarts, and the feet in sollerets, or iron shoes, and the pryek spur is succeeded by the wheel or rowell. The feet rest on lions couchant regardant; the head, either on a cushion or tilting helmet, guarded by angels. Two of these great heaumes deserve a more detailed notice: one at Broad Clyst has round it an orle fleur-de-lys, and the crest appears somewhat like a lion's paw, but it was probably intended as an elongation to which the mantling was attached. The other, a beautiful specimen, is at Haccombe, and instead of the usual round form is angular, and divided at the sides into ornamental panels, studded at the edges. The crest here is well defined, being the badge of the wearer, a Courtenay, a plume of feathers or panache, encircled together by a trefoil leafed crest coronet; falling over the back of the helmet is a mantling of short feathers ending in a tassell. The lion at the feet of the figure is very vigorous in design.

**SMALL EFFIGY.**—At Haccombe is a small effigy of alabaster, 2 feet 3 inches in length, representing a civilian, with curled hair, tight hose, surcoat or doublet and baudric; the workmanship is very fine. According to Lysons another small effigy formerly existed in Dartington Church, with curled hair and long gown. The effigy at Haccombe probably represents a child. In Westminster Abbey are two figures about 18 inches in length in alabaster, said to pourtray William of Windsor and Blanche de la Tour, two children of King Edward III., by his Queen Philippa. They died about 1340. The male figure is attired almost exactly the same as the small effigy at Haccombe. Many of these diminutive effigies are in existence. At Abbey Dore, Herefordshire, is one of a Bishop 14½ inches long; at Horsted-keynes, Sussex, a knight cross-legged; at Salisbury, the Boy Bishop. Sometimes they are found represented as infants rolled in swaddling clothes; such are denominated *Chrisom children*, being supposed to have died within a month of their birth, but baptized.

**WOMEN.**—Extremely picturesque in appearance and elaborate in detail. They present themselves in cote-hardie, kirtle or gown, and with long mantle or cloak hanging from the shoulders. The necklaces (King's Carswell and Tamerton Foliot), cloak fastenings, and dependent stomachers, appear to be of the richest character, evidently formed of gold and



gems, and worked into intricate patterns. The head dresses were the jewelled coronet (King's Carswell), or costly net-work caul and chaplet (King's Carswell), and also at Haccombe, to which the peplum or veil is attached; or the large square form as at Crediton and Tamerton Foliot, the latter very handsome, evidently quilted and interlaced with rows of pearls, and with a veil thrown over the top; she wears also a necklace with cross pomée attached. Sharp pointed shoes peep out among the voluminous folds at the feet, which generally rest on a dog. At South Pool the immense size of the square head dress is remarkable.

#### DIVISION IV., A.D. 1450 to 1550.

**KNIGHTS.**—These are clad almost wholly in plate armour, the camail and surcoat are dispensed with, but the mail haubergeon in a modified degree is retained, and brought up closely round the neck where (at Marldon) it finishes with an ornamental roll or collar. The pauldrons (increased in size) extend upward and laterally, and with the mentonniere (chin guard) defend the neck, as at Plympton and Modbury. The breastplate supersedes the jupon, to this a second smaller one called the placeate was sometimes added, as seen on the figure at Modbury. Following the breastplate are the dependent taces (hip guards), to the central lap the tuilles are buckled protecting the thighs, and the long sword only is worn suspended by a narrow waist-belt buckled and knotted in front. Little decoration occurs, but at Paignton three chains of link-work with crosses patée attached encircle the breasts of the figures. This ornament was doubtless the badge of some peculiar office held by the wearer, such as the shrievalty, or having been the patron of the Church, or founder of the Chantry wherein the person was buried. The effigy of Sir John Speke in Exeter Cathedral is similarly decorated. In illustration of the foregoing supposition, it may be remarked, that the figures at Paignton deemed to represent the Kirkhams were doubtless the founders of the Chantry, and we find John Kirkham was Sheriff of Devon, 21 Henry VII., 1506. Sir John Speke was the founder of the Chapel wherein he now lies, and he was Sheriff of the county,

8 Henry VIII., 1517. The effigy of a knight in armour and cotemporary in date is found in the south aisle of the beautiful Church of Boston in Lincolnshire; he wears an exactly similar decoration.

At Modbury the knight has on a small collar of roses, and the sword belt is studded with a similar ornament. This was probably the badge of the House of York; a collar of roses and suns alternately was often worn by the adherents of York in contradistinction to the collar of S.S., which was adopted by the Lancastrians. Should this be the case, the presence of this decoration would date him after the accession of Edward the IV., which took place in 1461. It is somewhat noteworthy that there is no effigy in the present series that wears the collar of S.S., and it is found on one brass only in the district, that of Sir Thomas Brooke and his Lady, in Thorncombe Church; here, *both* wear it, the date being,

“*mccccxxviii, the xv yere of Kinge Harry the vi.*”

which king was the last of the House of Lancaster.

A curious peculiarity is observable at Upton Pyne and Plympton in the small shield charged with the arms of the recumbent figure, and placed issuant from the helmet that supports the head. The helmets are of plain character, with twisted wreaths; the mantling extends under the figure, and is apparently of some costly stuff worked with patterns of oak or vine foliage, and fruit, cut or slashed at the edges, and ending in a tassell. The heads are uncovered, and the long flowing hair descends to the shoulders, sometimes curled, or parted in front, at others brought up from behind and cut straight across the brow. The knight at Upton Pyne wears the broad-toed sollerets, the tuilles are very large, and his haubergeon or doublet of thick quilting or padding.

CIVILIAN.—The effigy in S. Mary Arches, Exeter, represents a Mayor of the ever faithful City. His worship wears a long gown or robe of plain character; the hair is curled and falls to the shoulder.

PRIEST.—Only one is found, at South Pool, of strangely ungraceful aspect. The costume is also remarkable; he wears seemingly a cope, stole, and cassock with multitudinous folds. The hair on the head is curled and abundant; no tonsure is visible.

WOMEN.—Only three are assignable to this date, and two of these occur in the screen at Paiguton. One of them is very beautiful in its



simplicity. She wears an easy setting boddlice with skirt, and over the shoulders is thrown a cloak, which is gathered in around the arms. The hair is parted in front and falls in great profusion down to the waist. There is no ornament of any kind except a fillet round her brow, fastened in front by a single jewel. The other is similarly robed, but wears on her head a cover-chief, which is arranged in graceful folds and falls to the shoulder ; the effigy at Colyton is similarly attired ; on her head is a coronet.

*Memento Mori*.—At Feniton, on the south side of the Holy Table, is a high altar-tomb, with large quatrefoils under. Upon the tomb is laid a skeleton or emaciated form of death, enveloped in a shroud or winding sheet tied in over the head. These figures are not uncommon ; there are two in the Cathedral at Exeter, and another formerly existed at Paignton. It has been considered by some, that such were not erected as monuments to persons deceased, but intended only as a solemn *memento mori* to the beholder's eye, yet considerable evidence to the contrary exists. On Bishop Beckington's tomb, in Wells Cathedral, 1465, the bishop is represented twice, once above in full *pontificalibus*, and again under as a skeleton in a shroud. A similar figure is in Bishop Fox's gorgeous Chantry at Winchester. In Salisbury Cathedral there are two such effigies ; one to Precentor Bennet, 1558, the other unknown, but of apparently earlier date. Of those found in Exeter Cathedral, one in the north aisle is unknown, the other under the north tower is to Sub-Chanter Silke, 1485. Relative to the figure at Feniton, the nettle leaves of Malherbe, and the horse shoes of Ferrers occur in shields on the capitals of the aisle pillars ; and in the Chancel wall opposite the tomb is evidently a mortuary arch, and over it a second arch, having at its apex a shield charged with three leaves (nettle) on a chevron, but the upper arch has recently been broken through and a modern window inserted. It may be added, that after thirteen generations the heiress of Malherbe of Feniton toward the close of the fifteenth century, married Ferrers, and afterwards Kirkham. From the arms on the pillars, it would seem the erection of the aisle may be dated to this alliance. Does the thirteenth, and last representative of this long descent of Malherbe sleep under the sepulchral arch already noticed,

and was this striking semblance of mortality set up as a memorial thereof, to signify and put us in remembrance of the mutation and decay of all earthly names and things?

At Paignton, where another of these singular effigies formerly existed, there died out in the parish, after numerous descents, the main branch of the Kirkhams; some of whom are said to be pourtrayed in the beautiful screen there. One of them migrated to Feniton, and became allied to the last of the Malherbes; but his name quickly became extinct too. All is of course simply a matter of conjecture, but the presumption that it was erected to the last of the Malherbes seems sufficiently strong. The date of their extinction, and the character of the arches on which is their arms, coincide with the era when such figures were known to have been erected, the close of the fifteenth century.

“Erth goyth upon erth, as mold upon mold,  
 Erth goyth upon erth, al glysterynge in gold;  
 As thogh erth to erth ne’er turne shold,  
 And yet must erth to erth, sooner than he wold.”

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*Attitude.*—Relative to their general attitude, the Crusaders are represented cross-legged, with their hands grasping their swords and shields, and the women of this era either hold a book, shield, shrine, or fastening of their mantles. From the middle of the fourteenth century downward, the hands were invariably raised in prayer. The heads of the knights recline on helmets or cushions, usually helmets, the women on cushions.

*Colours.*—There is not much doubt that the effigies were originally (except those in alabaster) all tinted and gilded, and had the arms of the various families they represented emblazoned on their surcoats and shields. By carefully removing the whitewash on the less exposed parts, traces of colour may be observed. On the mantles of the ladies at Hacombe and Stoke Fleming may be seen the peculiar bright mediæval blue; at South Pool, the gown was red, with cord and tassels of gold. Indications of armorial devices are occasionally faintly discernible, and

have helped considerably to establish indentification. At Hacombe, the Crusader retains such very perfectly on surcoat and shield, also on the shield borne by the lady there; and the three red chevrons of Sully are just distinguishable on the breast of the knight at Crediton; remains of colour are also apparent on the bas-relief of the 'Resurrection,' found at the back of the Easter Sepulchre, at South Pool.

Here it may be noted, relative to the quality of colours used by the antient artists in the decoration of effigies, that they appear to have been thin, brilliant, and flatted, leaving the grain of the stone perfectly discernible (a great point), and not meddling in the least with the sharpness of the angles and lines. Some of the old angel's faces seen remaining occasionally, seem dusted over with colour only, yet perfectly sufficient for the purpose intended, namely, not to make stone wear the appearance of plaster or stucco, and yet give the required warmth and bloom to the countenance too. No preparatory coat is noticeable, except under the gilding which was a thin ochreous base, and the gold itself is judiciously deadened, so as not to be too intrusive and disturb the repose of the figure, and destroy altogether its semblance of inanition. Some of our modern painters in Churches seem almost as great foes to ancient art as their predecessors the white-washers. Painting stone is as yet but little understood, and demands great care and study where attempted.

*Angels at the Head.*—The angels accompanying the effigies are also generally very much mutilated; where left tolerably perfect, as at Tamerton Foliot, they appear habited in a long robe, mantle, with collar falling over the shoulders, and wear steeple-crowned, or round close caps. The hair is curled and parted in front, and long feathered wings spring from the shoulders behind and depend to the ground; the feet are usually naked. Their attitudes and occupations are somewhat varied, either kneeling and supporting the cushion or head and shoulders of the figure, or sitting and holding the cushion in their laps. At Hacombe one of the angels at the head of the lady with the shield swings a censer or thurible. Although only two angels are found accompanying all the other figures a singular exception occurs at King's Carswell, where the single effigy of the lady is attended by four, two at the shoulders, and two at the knees.

A glance at this arrangement seems to unravel the meaning embodied in the old rhythmal prayer:—

“Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,  
Bless the bed that I lie on,  
Four corners to my head,  
Four angels lie aspread,  
Two at foot and two at head,  
Four to carry me when I'm dead.”

*Animals at the Feet.*—The feet of all the effigies originally rested on animals, most of these remain, or portions of them, in various stages of mutilation, but some have completely disappeared. The earlier knights had exclusively lions, emblematic of courage; priests and women (with one exception, a wyvern at King's Carswell) on dogs, significant of fidelity. After 1450 other animals were adopted, an eagle is found at Plympton, and a talbot or dog at Upton Pyne and S. Mary Arches, Exeter, at the feet of male figures.

*Contour and Material.*—Though usually somewhat stiff and mannered in appearance, yet many of them exhibit considerable grace and elegance of *posè*, and great care has evidently been taken to pourtray details of costume. Those of the fourteenth century, or third division, as indicated in the description, have a marked resemblance of workmanship and quality of stone used to each other; and others of the fourth division, as found at Plympton, and also at Paignton and Marldon, seemingly appear to have been the production of the same hand. A white stone, probably from Beer, has been employed for a considerable number; the effigy at Townstal is apparently in Purbeck marble, and the knight at Modbury in alabaster, but this appears to be the only instance, except the small figure at Haccombe, now discernable, where that costly material has been adopted; perhaps *sans* white-wash others may be discovered.

*Collateral Information.*—A useful collateral aid, beside that observable in the costume of the effigies, is found in many instances where the Church bears distinctive evidence of cotemporary reconstruction, either wholly or part, coinciding with the presumed date to which the figure is referred. Particularly is this the case where they recline in apertures formed in the walls of the structure, and thereby affording



strong presumptive testimony of the persons they are supposed to represent having been the original Founders of the aisle, transept, or Chancel, and have desired their bones to repose at last within such their work of goodness and faith, while for lack of written epitaph, the name of the person so buried remains attached as a prefix to the "Ile."

The early character of Modbury Church, with its "heaven directed" broach, carries the mind back irresistibly to the era of the Crusaders, whose fragments are found therein. The Early Decorated transept at Beer Ferrers is very complete with the Crusader reclining in his grim repose; the "Strode Ile" at Plympton, and the suggestive square-headed Late windows, the Decorated Chancels of Axminster and Axmouth, and their accompanying priests, the beautiful Church of Little Hempston, and its striking array of geometrical windows, accord well with the knights that recline beneath them; and similar instances are observable at Broad Clyst with the exquisite flamboyant aisle window, Stoke Fleming, Tamerton Foliot, and elsewhere, where the edifices, or portions of them, give striking coeval marks of construction.

"Here with chaunted orison,  
And the long blaze of tapers clear,  
The stoled fathers met the bier;  
Through the dim aisles in order dread  
Of solemn woe, the chief they led,  
And deep intombed in holy ground,  
Before the altar's sacred bound.  
Around no dusky banners wave,  
No mouldering trophies mark the grave,  
And long o'er the neglected stone  
Oblivion's veil its shades has thrown;  
Still o'er the sepulchre profound,  
E'en now with arching sculpture crowned,  
We plan the Chantry's choral shrine,  
The daily dirge and rites divine."—WARTON.

*Founders' Tombs.*—While here, too, on the subject of tombs found in the walls of our Churches, a great number of plain openings exist, merely an obtuse arch without ornament of any kind, often under a transept window, or in the Chancel; some of these may at one time

have had figures reclining in them, now destroyed, but it is more probable they were generally without such addition. These were perhaps "Founders' Tombs," and the enriched specimens at Broad Clyst and Beer Ferrers can scarcely be mistaken as to their intention. Before Wyatt, in 1789, committed such dreadful havoc in Salisbury Cathedral, on the north side of the high altar, in the wall, under an arch cut through, with a light protecting arcade on either side (as at Beer Ferrers) lay the Founder of that stately fabric, Bishop Richard Poore, in full *pontificalibus*; he died in 1237.

*Effigies Destroyed.*—Without doubt, our churches were at one time graced with many more effigies than those now left, as fragments are often found embedded in the walls during the progress of repairs and restorations. It is open to question, whether we have to deplore their loss nearly as much through the fanatic zeal of Puritan iconoclasts in the seventeenth century, as we may to the seemingly irresistible propensity for pure mischief, indulged in often by ordinary people visiting them, or workmen engaged in the repair of the sacred edifice, and exhibited not only in carving wretched initials and dates everywhere, but also in defacing the salient parts of the figure, or cunningly worked ornaments of the tomb until what was once a beautifully harmonious composition, full of grace and symbolism, is reduced to an almost shapeless piece of mutilation. Add to this the want of interest and consequent neglect hitherto accorded them by those whose province it should have been to have seen them safely preserved, we cannot wonder that one by one, many of these interesting figures, after passing through every kind of indignity, until they were reduced to formless unsightly objects, were finally broken up and destroyed. Effigies at Dartington and Paignton seem to have recently disappeared, or were not observable on recent visits; and there was another originally in the now vacant arch in the Marldon screen. At Luppit also, in the north chancel wall, are the remains of an arch with cusps and corbels; in this arch was an effigy within living memory which is now gone. This was probably the tomb of Sir John Carew, the first of that family settled in Ottery Mohun, by marriage with an heiress of Mohun, who died in 1363.

*Assumed Dates.*—In assigning dates to comprise the respective eras with-



in which the effigies are conjectured to be included, it may be mentioned that they have been grouped as nearly as ascertained dates and characteristics of costume have suggested and permitted, after a careful comparison had been made of the gradual variation of position, and the accompanying change and development of armour and other apparel. It is well known that it was occasionally the practice to prepare the figures during the lifetime of the persons they were intended to represent, this fact would, in some measure, perhaps reconcile any seeming discrepancy that may appear on comparing some with others of the same apparent date, that were probably sculptured *after* death.

*Inscriptions remaining.*—The only traces of the original inscriptions discernible on the tombs are at South Pool, Upton Pyne, and S. Mary Arches, Exeter, and these are only fragments, while the figures they describe are also the latest in the order of succession.

*Heraldry.*—But few heraldic devices remain, which sculptured in relief have in some measure defied the obliterating effects of the ubiquitous whitewash brush, and even these are often so clotted up by frequent daubings as to be almost undecipherable. The surcoats of Gorges and Dinham, the shield of Prouz of Widworthy, and the escutcheons on the tombs of Larder, Andrews, Strode, Courtenay (2), and Dinham, are so distinguished; but with all the rest, shield, surcoat, and escutcheon have long ago been denuded of their original blazonry, or are shrouded deeply with the impenetrable white, which has eaten into and destroyed the colours, thus effectually cancelling the excellent clue to identification these ensigns armorial would otherwise have afforded.

*Identification.*—Amid difficulties of such magnitude, and admitting of little amelioration, the task of assigning the names of the persons to whose memory these effigies were originally placed is necessarily a work of great uncertainty, and often very unsatisfactory, and it is not pretended in the following short notices appended, to offer in most instances anything more than the nearest probability of whom they represent. In a few cases a tolerable degree of sureness has been arrived at. The date of the statue as evinced in its costume, style of tomb, and general appearance, together with the remains of any heraldic data accompanying it, and the voice of tradition in the parish, where such lingers, have

been compared with the coteremporary history of the County as found described in the pages of her most trustworthy historians, and as close an approximation made of apparent identification as possible. No absolute guarantee is in any way offered; doubtless the researches of succeeding investigators in this inviting field of local history will unravel much that is now uncertain and obscure.

“Lector, quicumque es, tumulum circumspecte nostrum,  
Quo mea nec dolor est, ossa sepulta jacent.  
Non procul aspicias, triplex ubi ducit imago,  
Una ego, sponsa alia est, tertia nata mea est.  
Pulvis ego, sic uxor eris, sic nata; valete!  
Xto vive uxor, filia vive Deo.”—OLD EPITAPH.

## AXMINSTER.

These two effigies are situate in the Chancel near its juncture with the transepts. The first, a Priest, occurs under a blunt arch in the north wall. The other, also under an obtuse arch, is a Lady, and situate nearly opposite the former. These figures evidently assimilate in date with the Early Decorated character of the Chancel, its sedilia and handsome piscina.

The Priest is said to be Gervase de Prestaller, vicar of the parish, and chaplain and steward to the Lord Briwere, who flourished at the close of the twelfth century. The Lady to be that of Alice, daughter of Lord Briwere and wife of Sir Reginald de Mohun, lord of the manor of Axminster and co-founder with his brother Sir William of the adjoining Abbey of Newenham, in 1247. The noble family of Mohun became extinct on the 15th November, 1712, by the death of Charles, the fifth baron, in a duel with James Duke of Hamilton, when both antagonists were killed.

## AXMOUTH.

This effigy occurs in the north wall of the Chancel, just opposite the Holy Table, and lies almost level with the floor in a recess formed by a rather lofty obtuse arch. Beneath this is a canopy formed by a second similar arch, which is ornamented with five boldly moulded perforated cusps, which spring from corbel heads at the sides.

The figure represents a Priest in full sacerdotal costume. The characteristics of the Chancel windows, priest's door, &c., are evidently of Early Decorated origin, to which date the figure probably belongs. The manor and Church of Axmouth were originally appropriated by Richard de Rivers to the Benedictine abbey of S. Mary of Montbourg, near Coutances in Normandy. Subsequently, it was considered a parcel of Loders priory, Dorset, also a cell of the said abbey; and the prior, as proxy for the Abbot of Montbourg occasionally exercised the right of presentment, which it should seem he often accorded to himself. Three of these priors

so instituted were, Roger Hariel, 1320 ; Simon de Londa (a professed Benedictine monk of the mother house,) 1355 ; and Robert Doree, 1361. It is very likely the effigy may represent one of these Priors, who, not unnaturally perhaps, preferred the social amenities of a country priest's vocation, to the more straightened severity of a monastic life.

#### BEER FERRERS.

Three effigies are found in this old and most interesting Church. Two, a Crusader and his Wife, are on the north side of the Chancel, the other also a Crusader at the end of the north transept, they are assigned to represent some members of the De Ferrarys, or Ferrers family, who anciently possessed the place from the time of Henry II., down to the middle of the fourteenth century, when the heiress of Ferrers brought it to Champernowne. There was a Collegiate Chantry in this Church for six priests, founded by William de Ferrers in 1328, and endowed with the advowson of the Church of Beer Ferrers. In the east window were some curious remains of painted glass, particularly the figures of the Founder and his Lady, with an imperfect inscription, which denotes him to be Sir William Ferrers. The different compartments of the window had borders formed of the arms of Ferrers, and plain coloured glass placed alternately. Lysons gives a coloured engraving of this glass. The Knight is clad exactly the same as the figure in the monument under, so is the Lady. He is kneeling and holding a Church in his hands, she is also kneeling with her hands in prayer, and both have the device of Ferrers, *horse shoes on a bend*, on their mantles. The inscription over the knight seems to be "*Will: Ferrers*," &c., the other portion being very indistinct. This glass was not observable on a recent visit, but is still preserved it is believed in the Church. The figures in the window over, and the effigies on the tomb below, evidently represent the same persons, Sir William de Ferrers who lived here 27 Henry III., (1243) and Isota his wife ; they had issue three sons, all knights ; the last of the family being Martyn de Ferrers, who lived in the time of Edward III., and conveyed this inheritance to the Champernownes. The figure in the transept is perhaps Reginald, son of

Sir William, who married Margaret, sister and heiress of Sir Robert le Dendis, of Pancraswike.

An old gravestone in the transept, inscribed with a Calvary cross on degrees, on which is the sacred heart and monogram, marks the burial place of Roger Champernowne, son of Alexander Champernowne of Modbury, who married Ione, the heiress of Martyn Ferrers before alluded to; the inscription runs thus:

“Hic jacet Roger Champernōwne, armiger, cūi aīe p̄ficietur dē amē.”

The arms of Ferrers are on a boss in the ceiling of the porch, also on a portion of the old screen; this latter shield has a curious augmentation of *five devices like ships' rudders*, probably in allusion to the maritime situation of Beer Ferrers, and to distinguish them from other branches of the family settled elsewhere. The following shields are also found in in the groining of the porch: 1, *In fess, four fusils, each charged with a crescent*; 2, *A cross florée*; 3, *a tower (?) charged with two crosslets*. On a portion of the screen is the achievement of Lord Willoughby de Brooke, K.G.: Quarterly of four—1, *Four crosses—first and third, plain; second and fourth, moline*, (Willoughby); 2, *Four fusils in fesse* (Cheney); 3, *A cross florée* (Latimer); 4, *A chevron* (Stafford). This Lord Brooke, who died in 1502, married Blanche, daughter of John Champernowne, brother of Roger, before alluded to, which Roger died without issue. By this match he acquired large property in Beer Ferrers and Callington; he died at the latter place, and is there buried under a magnificent tomb in the Church, on which is his effigy in alabaster, in full armour, with his robes as Knight of the Garter thrown over him. The *ship's rudder*, evidently the device of Ferrers, is on the tomb surmounted with his royal patron's (Henry VII.) *rose*.

#### BROAD CLYST.

This fine monument, one of the most beautiful in the county, is situated in the south wall of the Chancel.

The manor of Broadclyst was held by the Nonants from *temp.* Henry, I. to that of Edward III. Sir Roger de Nonant, 9 September, 1321,



obtained license from Bishop Stapledon to have Divine Service performed in "*Capella sua Sec. Agnetis de Clyston per idoneum capellanum suis propriis sumtibus sustentandum, ita quod per hoc matriæ ecclesie, infra cujus limites dicta Capella situata existit nullum prejudicium generetur.*" The monument in all probability belongs to this worthy knight. From another source we learn, there were then "in Clyst Church, sundry remembrances of the Chudleighs." John Chudleigh (a descendant of Prouz) married Jane, daughter of Beauchamp of Ryne, who married Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Roger de Nonant, Knight, Lord of Broadclyst, which manor, John Chudleigh had in marriage with his wife, and had issue, James." A great similarity exists in costume, and execution of the two effigies occurring in the Churches of Broad Clyst and Widworthy, and they are evidently of contemporary date.

## CLAYHIDON.

This effigy, of which only a portion (the upper half) remains, is now walled in on its side in the south aisle; it represents a Priest similar in costume and attitude to that at Axmouth, and its original position was probably in the Chancel.

## COLYTON.

This effigy is in the Chancel, but its original position was in the north transept. The inscription on a brass plate, which was added when the monument was removed, runs thus:

"Margaret, daughter of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the Princess Katherine, youngest daughter of Edward the 4th, King of England, died at Colecombe, choked by a fish-bone, A.D. mdxii., and was buried in the north transept of this Church."

Over are three shields: 1, *Courtenay*; 2, *Courtenay impaling France and England*; 3, *France and England alone*. This inscription appears to have been founded on data given by Cleveland (247 pp.), who says, "and one daughter named Margaret, who was choked with a bone of a fish, and died at Colcomb very young, and there is a monument of an



antique figure still remaining for her in the parish Church of Colyton, where her effigies is placed at full length in a nich of the north wall, with the effigies of an angel at her head, and another at her feet, and the ile<sup>a</sup> where this monument is placed is called *choke-bone ile* to this day." This account, which had up to a late period remained unquestioned, has recently through the careful investigations of Dr. Oliver and Mr. Pitman Jones been altogether upset. The Lady Margaret Courtenay, thus said to have been so unfortunately choked, is mentioned in her mother's will, dated 1527, where it is enjoined, with others they shall say mass "for the soule of Margaret, late wife of Henry Lord Herberd, our daughter;" she was also living with her husband at Richmond on 2 July, 1520, in attendance on the infant Princess Mary. This "Lord Henry Herberd," was in all probability the eldest son of Charles Somerset, Earl of Woreester; he was married twice after this union with Margaret Courtenay, and died in 1549; it seems therefore scarcely possible to hazard a conjecture as to whom this monument was erected. The style is of Late Perpendicular character, and the arms shew direct alliance with the blood royal, the costume also points to the close of the fifteenth century. It should be observed the impalement of France on the tomb is *three fleur-de-lys only*, known as France *modern*, in contradistinction to the earlier coat termed France *antient*, which bore *semee of fleur-de-lys*. Modern France of three de lys was first adopted on the royal shield by Henry IV., early in the fifteenth century. This fixes the date of the monument to be subsequent to that time. There may have been another child born to the noble pair whose name has been lost in the family pedigree, and this figure may commemorate her.

Three children (John, Robert, and Alice) of Hugh de Courtenay, of Colcombe, and Alianora his wife, daughter of Hugh de Speneer, Earl of Winchester, died young, and were interred in S. Andrew's Church, Colyton, before the year 1300; but this date would be too early, nor would the arms accord.

## CREDITON.

These effigies, a Knight and a Lady, are found at the end of the south aisle of the choir, but this was probably not their original position, and they are said to represent Sir John de Sully and his wife, the daughter of Fitz-Robert, Baron of Torrington.

Westcote says—"There is another more fair monument of alabaster, of a knight clad in his armour, with his lady laying beside him; at his feet a lion, at hers a lamb; it is said to be the interment of Johannes de Sully or Silly, and that it had some such an inscription, '*Dominus Johannes de Sully.*' He was Baron of Torrington in the time of Edward III., his seat at Rookesford, lately the land of Chichester alienated to Davie. His arms on the window by his tomb, *argent, three chevrons gules*, also *ermine, three chevrons gules*." Westcote is mistaken in two particulars, the figures are in freestone, and the animal at the lady's feet a dog. On the surcoat of the knight the *red chevrons* are still apparent.

Risdon, in his description of Iddesleigh, which should seem to be the nest of this knightly family, thus refers to the Sullys: "Its antient Lords were the Sullys, who dwelt here in the reign of Richard I., having two fair parks, &c. Sir John de Sully, Knight, the last of the house, married one of the co-heirs of the Baron of Torrington; he was a man much renowned with the wars of the Holy Land, where he remained many years, but being in the end wounded, he returned to his country, and at his home-coming his officers brought unto him stores of coin, which laying on his cloak, which was cloth of gold, he said that once he would tumble in gold and silver, whereof he gave one-third to his wife, another to his officers and servants, and a third part to the poor; and he gave his part of the honour of Torrington to his cousin, the Lord Fitz-Martyn. He left issue, one daughter, married to a knight in Somersetshire, from whom the Stowells are descended. This Sir John Sully died of the wounds received in the Holy War, and lyeth burried at Crediton, but bath here (at Iddesleigh) a cenotaphe, and that after a martial manner, with his proportion cut cross-legged thereon." Thus far, Risdon; the figures, however, in Crediton Church are far more likely to be the

"cenotaphe," from their later date. A recent writer in the *Quarterly Review* thus refers to him: "In Crediton Church is an effigy supposed to be that of Sir John Sully, a venerable warrior, who was present at the fight of Halidon Hill, at the siege of Berwick, at the battles of Cressy, Najara, and Poitiers, and who, at the age of 105, gave his evidence on what is known to heralds as the "Scroop and Grosvenor controversy," which took place 1385-90.

#### S. MARY ARCHES, EXETER.

This effigy is in the south aisle, and represents Thomas Andrew, who was one of the Bailiffs of the city in 1494, and afterwards Mayor successively in 1504 and 1510.

The following is the complete inscription on the frieze of the tomb, as read by Dr. Oliver some years since; many of the words are now almost obliterated:

"*Hic jacet Magister Thomas Andrew, quondam Maior civitatis Exoniæ, qui obiit An. Dñi. mccccxliii, et nono die Martii (cujus) anime propicietur, amen.*"

In the spandrels of the arch are his arms: *A saltire, the arms crossed patée at the top, interlaced by a reap-hook or sickle.* Below on the tomb the same device is repeated, and on another shield are the arms of the Merchant Adventurers: *Nebuly of six, on a chief quarterly of four—first and fourth, a lion of England; second and third, two roses.*

Mayor Andrew by his will, dated 23 April, 1517, left certain lands and tenements to find a priest to pray for his soul in his Chantry dedicated to S. Andrew and S. Thomas, and to sustain for ever twelve poor men.

#### FENITON.

An effigy representing an emaciated Figure in a winding sheet is found on a high altar tomb on the south side of the Chancel, and has already been described fully.

## HACCOMBE.

This little Church is singularly rich in effigial remains, there being five altogether.

The early lords of Haccombe were Sir Jordan of that name (*temp.* Henry II.), and successively Stephen, Jordan, and Stephen. In 1328 Bishop Grandison dedicated the Church, or Arch-presbytry, then completed by Sir Stephen de Haccombe, and the foundation deed expressly affirms that this parish Church had served as the burial place of Sir Stephen de Haccombe and his progenitors. At the services held there, they were to pray for the said Bishop, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, Margaret, relict of Sir Stephen de Haccombe, Cecily, daughter and heiress of Sir Stephen de Haccombe, and wife of Sir John Lercedekene, and Robert de Pyl, clerk, then living, and for the repose of the soul of the founder, Sir Stephen de Haccombe, Jordan de Haccombe (his brother), and others deceased.

Three of the effigies probably represent some of the personages enumerated above. The beautiful figure of the Crusader in his damasquined mail is possibly Sir Stephen de Haccombe, although the date, according to the deed above mentioned, would be a late one, comparatively, for the costume; the Lady with the book is probably Margaret de Haccombe, wife of Sir Stephen; the other with the coat of arms may be assigned to be Cecily, their daughter, and wife of John Lercedekene. The other effigies are supposed to depict Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knight, of Boconnoc, Cornwall, and Haccombe (obit 5 March, 1425), and his second wife Philippa, grand-daughter of Sir John and Cecily Lercedekene, before-mentioned. This Sir Hugh Courtenay was grandson of Hugh de Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, and brother to Edward, called the blind Earl.

The small effigy has been already referred to.

## ILSINGTON

This figure is in the north transept, and is said to represent one of the Dinham family, who were connected with the parish at a remote period (*temp.* Edward I.), and continued in that name until it

came to the sisters of John, Lord Dinham, temp. Henry VII., and Treasurer of the Exchequer to that king, obiit 1501.

In 1387, Bishop Brantyngham licensed John Dinham to have an oratory in Ilsington, as well as at Kings-Carswell.

#### KINGS-CARSWELL

Three effigies are in this Church, a Knight and two Ladies, they are now deposited on the ledges of the north aisle windows.

The Knight and Lady with the coronet have been supposed to represent Sir John Dinham and his wife Muriel, second daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay, of South Pool, Knight, but this must be a mistake from the impalement of arms under the tomb, which are as follows :—  
1, *Four fusils in fesse* (Dinham) 2, *Fretty*, 3, *Dinham impaling the last coat*.

Matilda Matravers (obiit 2 Henry IV., 1411) married first, Peter de la Mare, and secondly, Sir John Dinham, Knight. She was a daughter of John Matravers of Hooke, Dorset (obiit 9 Richard II., 1386), and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Annale. The arms of Matravers of Hooke are : *sable, a fret or* (Hutchins), can this be the lady? In 1387, Bishop Brantyngham licensed John Dinham and Elinor his wife to have their Oratory or Chapel in Carswell Regis, in S. Mary Church. Who this Elinor was cannot be ascertained.

The other female figure has no heraldic remains to give the least clue to identification.

#### LITTLE HEMPSTON.

Three fine effigies add to the attractions of this interesting Church.

Little Hempston, or Hempston Arundell, was possessed temp. Henry I. by Roger Arundel, to him succeeded Nicholas and John Arundel, 27 Henry III., 1243, who left two daughters, Arondella and Joan. Arondella married Richard Crispin of Wolseton, to whom followed William and Roger, who died without issue, 7 Edward II., 1314. Ione married



Walter de Bradeston, and the manor descended by heiresses to Stretch, Cheney, and Willoughby.

It is probable from the complete character of the Church, and its style, Early Decorated, that it was rebuilt towards the close of the 13th, or early in the 14th century, and that the effigies represent some members of the Arundel or Crispin families, perhaps Sir John Arundel, his daughter Arondella, and her husband Richard Crispin.

#### LUSTLEIGH.

Three effigies are found in this Church; two occur under low obtuse arches, in the wall of the north aisle of the nave, the other is placed on the floor at the east end. This last figure seems to have been removed from a low arch on the north side of the Chancel, which is now tenantless of its former inhabitant. The others are so barricaded by woodwork of the old pews as to be almost invisible.

These memorials are assigned to the large and well known family of Prouz, so fruitful of monumental fame in our Churches, whose cradle was in the adjacent parish of Gidleigh. "In an aisle of this Church" (Lustleigh) says Risdon, "is a tomb with the statue of a knight cut thereon, crosslegged, in stone, on whose shield are *three lions*, as also in that window under which he is interred are *three lions between six cross crosslets*, by which I conclude it was one of the family of Prouze. Another tomb there is arched over, where some say the Lord Dinham and his lady were interred, whose pictures are to be seen, very glorious, in a glass window, having their armouries between them, and likewise on their surcoats escutcheons of arms." Every trace of heraldic blazonry either in the windows or on the figures is now gone. The story about Dinham is probably erroneous.

In his notice of Gidleigh, Risdon also narrates the following: "Sir William Prouze ordained by his will to be buried amongst his ancestors at Lustleigh, but his executors interred him at Holberton. The lady Alice Mules, his daughter, who married Sir Roger Mules, Baron of North Cadbury, after some time, coming to the knowledge that her father's will, touching his funeral, was not performed, petitioned the then

Lord Bishop of Exon that the corpse might be taken up, and according to his will buried at Lustleigh, which was granted, and thereupon a mandatum was sent forth, which, in regard of a matter so strange and unusual, some happily may desire to read it, whereof behold the transcript :

“*Registrum venerabilis in Christo patris Domini Johannis de Grandison dudum Exon Episcopi incepti in manerium ejusdem patris apud Chudleigh die Mercurii in festo sancti Luc. Evang., viz., 23 die mensis Octob. an. 1329, consecrationeum sue insipierit.*

“*Mandat. ad exhauriend. corpus Domini Willielmi Pruz. milit. quarto die calend. Novemb. apud Chudlegh envenerunt mandatum Henr. Berry Decanus de Holbogiton nunc Holberton, sub hac forma. Ex parte nobilis mulieris Domine Alicie Mules vobis est intimatum quod cum nobilis vir Dominus Willielmus le Prouz pater ejus Miles parochianus in ecclesia de Lustlegh corpus suum deposuit in ultima voluntate sua in ecclesia de Lustlegh sepeliri, quidam tamen corpus ejus in ecclesi de Holberton sepeliri, minus voluntat. performat. fecerunt.*

“*Volentes igitur & omnes pias & honestas voluntates exsequi defunctorum, vobis committimus et mundamus quatenus corpus per legitimam inquisitionem vocat. et vocam. Ita esse inveneritis ossa præfati militis, cum reverentia qua decet, faciatis exhumare, ac apud ecclesiam parochialem de Lustlegh quam primum poteritis transportare.*

“*Sir William Prouz, who was Lord of Gidleigh in the reign of Henry III, had issue four sons ; to the eldest, bearing his own name, he gave Gidleigh and Throwleigh, to Sir Richard he gave Ashreshton, now Ashton, and Sir Hugh, the third son, had Stapleton, Gatcombe and Widworthy. From the heirs general of which three knights are sprung divers dignous houses.*”

#### MARLDON.

This effigy is in an abbuttall, which forms part of the handsome stone screen that formerly existed in the Church. Doubtless there was originally another figure in the now vacant arch at the other end.

This elegant memorial is said to have been erected by the Gilberts, who for a long period resided at the neighbouring Castle of Compton. Thomas Gilbert, of Compton, had issue, Otho, who was Sheriff 15 Edward IV., 1476, he was also Patron of the perpetual Chantry of S.

George in the parish Church; and his son, John Gilbert, presented to the same in 1492. To these succeeded John, Humphry, Adrian and others. Raleigh Gilbert was living there in Sir W. Pole's time, 1630. It probably represents Otho Gilbert above described.

#### MEMBURY.

This effigy is under a low arch in the north transept. It portrays a Female, and is almost an exact duplicate of that in Axminster Church, without the small shrine, and is considered to represent the same person, Alice de Mohun.

Membury is a dependent chapelry of Axminster.

#### MODBURY.

Four effigies formerly graced the precincts of this interesting Church. Two of these were originally Crusaders, of one, only the head remains and portion of the body, of the other, merely the head. Another effigy represents a Lady. The fourth is of much later date, and of alabaster, with very fine workmanship, a Knight in complete plate armour, dating toward the close of the fifteenth century. He is habited, and is in all respects exactly like those at Plympton, with whom he evidently appears to have lived contemporary.

There are two recessed mortuary arches with Early canopies in the south transept, in these, now, the Knight in plate armour and one of the Crusaders are placed. Another arch, with much richer canopy, and later date, occurs in the north transept, and in this the head and body of the other Crusader, and that of the Lady are heaped up. They appear to have been all moved, and it is probable that three older effigies occupied the three arches originally, and that the tomb which supported the alabaster figure has been destroyed. An almost exactly similar effigy to this last described is found in Netherbury Church, Dorset, on an alabaster tomb. To whom we may venture to assign these effigies must be a matter of great uncertainty. The early possessors of Modbury were the Okestons. "Sir Alexander de Okeston which married Ione,

the widdowe of Ralph de Valletort, had issue, Sir James de Okeston, which died without issue, with commandment of King Edward the 2, (hee) conveyed Modbury and all other lands, formerly granted unto his father by Roger de Valletort, unto Sir Richard Chambermon, which was the son of Richard; the said Richard, the father, was younger son of Sir Henry Chambermon, of Clyst Chambermon." (Pole). It may be these figures represent the Okestons

The other Knight, from the similarity of costume and treatment to those at Plympton, may possibly be intended for Sir John Champernowne, who married first, Margaret, the daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Molland (temp. 1488), and sister of Sir William Courtenay, of Loughtor, Plympton: secondly, he married Jane West, of Loughtor.

#### OTTERY S. MARY.

These two interesting statues are supposed to be Sir Otho Grandison (brother to Bishop Grandison, and founder of the College of Ottery in 1335), and Beatrice his wife, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Malmaynes. Sir Otho by will, dated 1360, bequeathed his body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of Ottery S. Mary, in case his death happened to be there; but if at Chellesfield in Kent, then in the Chapel of S. John's in that town, but no evidence has been found at Chellesfield of his having been interred there. The costume and armour seem to bespeak an earlier date. Are they cenotaphs to John and Sibilla Grandison, the parents of Otho, who were buried in the Church of the Cistercian Abbey of Dore, in Herefordshire?

#### PAIGNTON.

The remains of four graceful effigies recline in the two compartments of the beautiful screen across the south transept. This screen is traditionally said to have been erected by the Kirkhams of Blagdon, in this parish, and the figures to represent some members of that family, which began, says Pole, to dwell there in Edward I. time, and continued until these days (1630). Nicholas Kirkham was Sheriff of Devon, 2

Edward II.; another Nicholas, 11 Richard II.; and Sir John Kirkham, 15 Henry VIII. The heir general of the Kirkhams of Blagdon and Feniton, Margaret, daughter of James Kirkham, married William Westofer of Yardbury, Colyton, and was there buried, 1617. The armour on the figures, and the style of architecture, form of shields, &c., belong to the close of the fifteenth century; Sir John Kirkham, Knight, of Blagdon, lived there, temp. Henry VII. (Pole).

### PLYMPTON.

In this fine Church are two effigies almost exactly alike in costume and treatment.

That in the north aisle represents Richard Strode of Newenham, Esq., as directed by his will dated 12 October, 1464. In this will he alluded to an incised stone in memory of his father, thus:—

“Petra patris mei insculpta cum istis verbis, videlicet;  
Hic jacet Ric<sup>us</sup> Strode de Newh<sup>m</sup> armig.”

whose chapel in his manor of Newenham was licensed by Bishop Lacy, 20 May, 1432. Nothing can now be found of this gravestone.

The other figure in the south aisle belongs to the noble race of Courtenay, who long had possessions in Plympton. It is probably intended for William Courtenay, Esq., of Loughtor, in Plympton, and son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Molland, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford, who was living there (at Molland) in 1488. There should seem to be little doubt of this, the *three sickles conjoined*, the badge of the Hungerfords, occur on the soffits of the arch over the figure; the same badge is shewn on the fine heraldic chimneypiece in the Bishop's Palace, Exeter, erected by Bishop Peter Courtenay, who was brother to this supposed William.

William Courtenay had one son, called by Pole, Sir Philip Courtenay, of Loughtor, who by his wife Jane, daughter of Richard Fowell, of Fowellscombe, left issue one daughter, married to William Strode, of Newenham, Esq., whose monument is found in the Church, with that of his lady, and dated 1632.

It does not appear who William Courtenay married. The arms on



the tomb are—1. *Courtenay, with a label of three, impaling*;—2. *On a bend three crosslets fitchèe*;—a coat similar to that of Pruteson, of Pruteson, in Newton Ferrers, whose heiress married Fortescue.

#### POWDERHAM.

This effigy reclines under a low arch at the end of the south aisle. Tradition has assigned it, says Dr. Oliver, to be Isabella de Fortibus (obit 1292), but she was buried in Bromnor Priory, Wilts, and this would be also much too early a date for the costume. The same able authority thinks it more probable that it is a cenotaph to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., wife of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and mother of Margaret, wife of Hugh Courtenay, third Earl of Devon (obit 1377), and buried with his Countess in the nave of Exeter Cathedral.

Powderham belonged to the Bohuns, and the above named Humphry gave it to his daughter Margaret as her marriage portion, and she by her will dated 1390, bequeathed it to her fourth son, Sir Philip Courtenay. This Elizabeth de Bohun died 5 May, 1316, aged 32, and was buried at the altar steps of the Lady Chapel, in Walden Abbey, Essex. This date would agree nearly with the character of the dress, and there is an additional peculiarity relative to the dog at the feet of this figure, which has on a collar of quatrefoils or roses, the effigy itself is very noble.

#### SAMPFORD PEVERELL.

This figure is placed on the floor on the north side of the Chancel, and appears to have been removed from its original position. It is a Crusader, and much mutilated, the legs below the knees being wholly gone. He is supposed to represent one of the Peverells, the ancient lords of the place, "which began to inhabit in this shire in the days of Henry I. In the 8th Henry II. (1162) here lived William Peverell, whom successively followed Sirs Hugh, Richard, William, Hugh, and Hugh. Sir John Peverell, of Sampford, had issue Thomas, who died without issue, and the estate went by his sister to her husband, Sir Elias Cottel. The arms

of Peverell were in divers of the windows, according to Risdon; no trace is now to be found of such.

#### STOKE FLEMING.

This effigy is in the Chancel. The early possessors of this place were the Flemynges, or Flemings, temp. Henry II. From them it passed to the Mohuns, the last of whom, Sir William, by his wife Beatrix Fitz-Piers, had issue Elinor and Mary. Mary married Sir John Meriet, and died without issue; Elinor married Sir John Carew, son of Sir Nicholas Carew and Anisia his wife, sister to Sir John Peverell of Ermington. In 25 Edward I. (1297) these heiresses made partition of their lands, and Elinor's portion passed to her son Nicholas. The Carews also inherited by this alliance Ottery Fleming in Luppitt, afterwards and still known as Ottery Mohun.

The costume of the figure is similar to that used at the close of the thirteenth century, and the attitude is exactly the same as one at Hacombe. Probably the effigy represents Eleanor Mohun, wife of Sir John Carew, who is buried (as previously presumed) at Luppitt, and the effigy destroyed.

#### SOUTH POOL.

Two effigies are found here. One, a Lady, is under the window in the south transept, and has apparently hitherto escaped the notice of antiquaries.

Anno 1340 (19 Edward III.), Sir Thomas de Courtenay was lord of South Pool, from whom it came to Peverel and Hungerford. Sir Thomas was son of Hugh (second of that name) Earl of Devon; he married Muriel de Mules, his cousin, daughter of John de Mules and Margaret Courtenay, his father's sister. The costume of this effigy is about the date before given; is this Muriel de Courtenay, or does she lie at King's Carswell; or is the lady at King's Carswell Muriel de Dinham, the daughter?

The other effigy on the Easter Sepulchre in the Chancel is to the

memory of Thomas Briant, formerly Rector of South Pool and Portlemouth. In the spandrils of the canopy are the letters "T.B.," and on the frieze this inscription:—

"Hic jacet dñs Tōmas Briat quod. rectōr. hui. eccl̄s. et Portelem.'"

#### TAMERTON FOLIOT.

These fine effigies are now found at the end of the north aisle, their original position was under the first arch of the nave, adjoining the Chancel on the north side. They are in comparatively excellent preservation, the angels with their quaint head-dresses and constrained postures being very perfect. On the knight's surcoat may be seen the device of the Gorges, *three gorges, or whirlpools, one within the other*, which identifies him with that family who (temp. Henry III.) married the heiress of Foliot of Warleigh, and so inherited the manor of Tamerton. After continuing for six descents in the Gorges, it passed by successive female heirs to Bonville, Coplestone, and Radcliffe. On a large genealogical shield displayed on the adjoining monument of John Coplestone, (ob. 1608) the arms of Bonville and Gorges are quartered.

Tradition in the parish assigns these figures to be Sir Ralph de Gorges and Ellen his wife, daughter of Robert Foliot of Warleigh, temp. Henry III.; the costume indicates a later date, probably Thomas or William de Gorges, his grandsons, who flourished anno 19 Edward III., 1346.

#### TOWNSTAL.

This effigy, a Civilian, is in the south transept. There is no record to give a clue to his identity.

## UPTON PYNE.

This effigy occurs in the south aisle of the nave. It is laid on a raised tomb, and over the canopy is this fragment of the original inscription.—

“Orate pro āia Edmōdī Larder, ar.”

Below are four shields thus charged—1. *Three piles in chief*—(Larder.) 2. *Larder, impaling Barry (?) of six.* 3. *Larder, imp. a chevron.* 4. *Larder, imp. two bars.* The peculiarities of this figure point to the end of the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century, and in all probability it represents Edmund Larder, Esq., whose feoffees of estate after his decease presented Peter Mainwaring to the benefice of Upton Pyne 1521. William Larder, father of the foregoing, married a daughter of Pyne of Upton Pyne. Adjoining the tomb of Edmund Larder is another to a later member of this family, Humphrey Larder, 1588, and Margaret his wife, 1604.

## WIDWORTHY.

This effigy is situate in the north transept, and represents a Knight; on the shield are these arms—*Three lions rampant, between six cross crosslets.* Sir William Prouz of Gidleigh married Alice, otherwise Emma, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh de Widworthy of Widworthy, by whom he had four sons. To one of these, Hugh, he gave Stapleton, Widworthy, and Gatcombe in Colyton. It is very probable this effigy represents Sir Hugh de Prouz, or one of his successors, as Widworthy remained for several descents in this name until the heiress of the family brought it to Wotton. The arms on the shield, though differing from the usual coat assigned to Prouz, by the addition of the *crosslets*, are substantially the same as given by Sir W. Pole for “Prouz of Widworthy.” The *crosslets* were added for difference, doubtless, to the parent coat. The arms of Chudleigh, (afterwards of Broadclyst) who married a niece of this Sir Hugh, being a daughter and co-heir of his brother, Sir Richard Prouz of Ashton, 13 Edward III., are also very similar, and were probably adopted.

## POUGHILL.

The bench ends in this Church are finely carved with the emblems of the Passion, and also the following shields:—

1. *A bend sinister between three roses.* 2. *A chevron between three lance rests* (Grenville of Poughill?). 3. The same coat with the Sacred Monogram. 4. *Two chevronels.* 5. *On a chevron three roses, in chief a rest* (Gilbert or More?). 6. *Three roses, in chief a cock.* 7. *Two keys in saltire, reversed.* 8. *A saltire charged with a lozenge between two roses.* 9. *A saltire with a rose in chief.* 10. *A chevron, in chief a fleur-de-lys.* 11. *Three fleur-de-lys in bend.* 12. *On a chief dove-tailed the sun in splendour.* 13. *On a saltire, five roses.* 14. *A chevron between three buckles.* 15. *Two roses in pale.* 16. *Three chevronels.*

These arms do not appear to belong to the County, and it is questionable whether they are correctly blazoned. Numbers 2, 3, and 5 apparently relate to an unrecorded branch of the Grenville family that were resident in the parish, and to a member of whom an inscription still exists in the Church:—

*In memory of Mary the wife of Richard Avery of this parish and daughter of Richard Grenville, gent, and Mary his wife, who died the 12 day of August 1757.*

*Aged 72.*

Arms:—*A bar between three rests.*

This appears to be the parent coat of Grenville differenced with a bar; on the bench end it is a chevron. In the Register it is found Richard Grenville (ob. 1639) married Gertrude? (ob. 1662), had issue Chamond and Grace. Chamond (ob. 1689) married Honour? had issue Richard, James, Chamond, and others. Richard (ob. 1725) married Mary? had issue Richard, Gertrude, Mary (who is commemorated in the inscription), Anne, and others. Susannah, sister to Richard (ob. 1639) married Richard Prust, 1596. Where they were resident in the parish does not appear.



## APPENDIX.

The preceding pages are, in conformity to the object specially intended, devoted to a Description and History of the Ancient *Sepulchral Effigies found in the Parish Churches of South Devon*. Of course, in such an arrangement, a notice of the numerous examples of this striking form of monumental memorial found in our venerable and noble Cathedral could find no place; indeed, a volume itself would be none too small to be devoted to a complete description of them with corresponding engravings. Happily such an undertaking is not needed, as they have nearly all been amply described and illustrated at various times by Britton, Lysons, and others, and, more recently, in valuable contributions to the *Transactions of the Diocesan Architectural Society*; but it has been thought desirable to include a short notice of them here. Their number amounts to fifteen; of these, seven are Bishops, who have presided over this important diocese, five Knights, one Lady, and two Funereal Figures of death.

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EFFIGY OF BISHOP BARTHOLOMEW, obiit 1184, on the south side of the Lady Chapel:

In *pontificalibus*, he wears an acutely pointed small mitre, and is habited in chasuble, dalmatic, stole, and alb. The beard is cut short, his right hand is raised in benediction, his left holds the pastoral staff, which has a plain convolute at the top, and from the arm is suspended the maniple. The feet rest on a curiously shaped animal with one head and two bodies. The material employed is Purbeck marble, and over the figure is a sharply pointed arch supported on pillars with Early capitals; in the spandrils are angels swinging thuribuke.

The figure is cut on a coffin-shaped stone, and is in bas-relief only.

EFFIGY OF BISHOP HENRY MARSHALL, obiit 1206, on the north side of the Choir.

In *pontificalibus*, the mitre obtusely pointed and low, with flowing infuile attached. A richly worked trefoil ornamented apparel surrounds the shoulders below the collar of the amice. The feet are clad in embroidered hose, and rest on a dragon. The left hand holds a pastoral staff, the right is raised in benediction; on the second finger is the episcopal ring. Over the figure is a cusped arch, supported on pillars; in the spandrils are angels displaying labels. The tomb under is beautifully ornamented with foliage, and quatrefoil openings between, in which sit emblematic figures, probably of the orders and offices of the priesthood; corbel heads representing royalty and episcopacy; and, at the end, figures of SS. Peter and Paul.

The whole is of Purbeck marble, and the effigy in alto-relievo.

EFFIGY OF BISHOP SIMON DE APULIA, obiit 1224, on the south side of the Lady Chapel:

In *pontificalibus*, a rich apparel round the shoulders, and the mitre, amice, maniple, stole, and other portions of his costume, elaborately embroidered and ornamented. The bishop holds the pastoral staff in his left hand, and has the other hand crossed on the breast with two fingers extended as in benediction. The feet rest on a lion's head, and a cusped arch, supported on pillars, surrounds the head of the figure. In the spandrels are angels with labels.

A very fine effigy, in alto-relievo, on a coffin-shaped stone, of Purbeck marble.

EFFIGY OF BISHOP WALTER BRONESCOMBE, obiit 22 July, 1280, in the south monumental screen at the west end of the Lady Chapel:

In *pontificalibus*, magnificently illuminated with colors, the mitre richly jewelled, and all the ecclesiastical apparel superbly embroidered and ornamented. He holds a pastoral staff in his hand, and the feet rest on a lion. Around the head is a pointed arch, supported on pillars, the whole enriched with foliage of Early English type. This noble figure is, perhaps, taken altogether, the finest specimen of mediæval sepulchral statuary art in the county, and deserves to be most carefully relieved of the dark wash that now obscures it.

This effigy, evidently, originally formed the top stone or cover of an earlier coffin-shaped memorial, as the gorgeous tomb screen, within which it now reposes, is, like its opposite neighbour, wherein reclines the figure of Bishop Edmund Stafford, of Perpendicular character, and was, doubtless, erected to harmonize with that prelate's monument, erected after his decease in 1419. The tomb, canopy, and wings, are all elaborately enriched with gold and polychrome; in the panels are saints holding their emblems and labels inscribed with texts of Scripture. Two

angels at feet of the figure support shields charged with the arms of Bronescombe. *or, on a chevron sable, charged with three quatrefoils of the first, between two keys in chief, and a sword erect in base.* Below, are five shields on either side, emblazoned with the coats of the See, Bronescombe, Lacy, Stafford, Edward the Confessor, and others undecipherable. The following is a copy of the inscription which was painted on the edge of the tomb supporting the coffin-shaped stone with the effigy:

Olim sincerus pater omni dignus amore  
Primus Walterus magno jacet hic in honore  
Edidit hic plura dignissima laude statuta  
Quæ tanquam juras serbant hic oia tuta  
Ad hoc Collegiū quod Glasney plebs vocat ois  
Condidit egregiū p hoc data sibi sompnis  
Quot loca construit pictatis quot bona fecit  
Qm scam duxit vitam vox dicere que scit  
Laudibus immensis jubilat gens Exoniensis  
Et chorus et turbe quod natus in hac fuit urbe  
Plus si scire velis festum statuit Gabrielis  
Gaudcat in celis igitur pater iste fidelis. Amen.

EFFIGY OF BISHOP WALTER STAPLEDON, obiit 1326, on the north side of the high Altar:

In *pontificalibus*, with a pastoral staff in the left hand, and a book in the right. It is probable the hand holding the book is a subsequent alteration, and that, originally, the hand was raised in benediction. The canopy is of rich character, and inside over the effigy is a painting of the Saviour, with a peculiar nimbus. A curious climbing figure is also at the corner of the canopy, above the feet of the Bishop. Over are the arms of Stapledon: *argent, two bends wavy, sable; a bordure azure, double keyed, or.* There is a long inscription on that portion of the monument facing the north choir aisle, written by John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter in 1551. The bishop is said to have been murdered in 1326. (Polwhele.)

EFFIGY OF BISHOP EDMUND STAFFORD, obiit 3 September, 1419, on the north-west side of the Lady Chapel, on a rich tomb almost exactly similar to Bishop Brounscombe's.

In *pontificabilis*, with jewelled mitre and embroidered vestments. The hands are joined in prayer, and the feet rest on a lion. This beautiful effigy is of alabaster and the workmanship very fine, with great character in the features, which are, probably, a portrait. Over the head is a rich canopy. Various shields occur on the tomb under, but the bearings are almost wholly obliterated; amongst them may be recognized the arms of Stafford. Around the edge of the tomb is this inscription:

"*Hic jacet Edmundus de Stafford, intumultatus  
Quondam profundus legum doctor reputatus  
Verbis facundus comitum de stirpe creatus  
Felix ei mundus pater hujus pontificatus.*

*Soli Deo honor et gloria*

*Deu adora omi die omi hora*

*Deu lauda ac implora.*

*Memento finis.*

EFFIGY OF BISHOP HUGH OLDHAM, obiit 1519, in S. Saviour's Chantry, south choir aisle:

In *pontificalibus*, with jewelled mitre, and richly embroidered vestments; in his hand is the pastoral staff; the whole figure fully illuminated in color and gilding, which has been recently restored. On the frieze of the tomb is this inscription:

"*Hic jacet Hugo Oldham, Eps q̄ obiit. xrb̄ die  
Junii ano Dni millo cccc̄ xix̄ enj̄ aic̄ ppt̄ Deus."*

Over are the prelate's arms: *sable, a chevron or, between three owls proper, on a chief of the second, three roses gules*. In the corner of this handsome Chantry over the Altar is the unique allusive rebus of the bishop, an owl with wings displayed, having in his beak a label inscribed with the syllable "ham."

EFFIGY OF A CRUSADER, in south choir aisle, supposed of the Ralegh family: about A.D. 1320.

Cross-legged, at half-turn, in hauberk and coif of ring mail, genouilliers and coudieries of plate, long surcoat, shield on left arm slung from a guige, right hand grasping his sword, head on helmet, feet on a lion, and angels at the shoulders.

EFFIGY OF A CRUSADER, in south choir aisle supposed of Humphrey de Bohun, obiit 16 March, 1321:

Exactly similar in attitude, costume, and position to the preceding. This figure has the remains of polychrome decoration apparent on it, a diamond-shaped ornament is visible on the belt, and the mail was portrayed by similar means. There are no angels at the shoulders of this effigy.

EFFIGY OF A CRUSADER, in the north choir aisle, said to represent Sir Richard Stapledon, brother to Bishop Walter Stapledon, obiit 1331 or after:

Very similar in attitude, armour, and position to the two preceding figures. At his head stands a mailed figure, and at his feet a horse held by another figure. Over the effigy is a rich cusped and crocketed canopy flanked by buttresses and pinnacles. The figure is apparently of much earlier date than the period indicated above.

EFFIGY OF HUGH DE COURTENAY, EARL OF DEVON (obiit 1377) and his COUNTESS MARGARET, daughter of Humphry de Bohun. Earl of Hereford and Essex (obiit 1391), Under the south tower:

The earl is portrayed in plate and chain armour as described in Division III.; his feet rest on a lion, and on his surcoat are the arms of Courtenay. The Countess in crenelated head-dress, cote-hardie, and long gown; at her feet the double swans of Bohun.

The tomb on which they rest is ornamented with rich niches, and below is a series of shields exhibiting the numerous alliances of the noble family of Courtenay.

This tomb and its recumbent figures has recently been restored, and removed from its original position, which was under the easternmost arch of the southern arcade of the nave. When first erected there, it was enclosed in a beautiful Chantry of open screen work.

EFFIGY OF SIR JOHN SPEKE, Knight, obit 1518, in the Chapel of S. George, north choir aisle :

In plate armour, small tuilles and skirt of mail, sword, misericorde, and spurs. The head is uncovered, with curled hair, and rests on a helmet; round the neck is a double chain with cross attached. The feet rest on a herison or hedgehog. (Cotemporary with Division IV.) The arms of Speke, *argent, two bars azure, over all a double headed eagle displayed, or*.—Courtenay, numerous other alliances, and the badge of the family, a *hedgehog*, occur on the walls of the highly enriched Chantry, which was evidently founded as a mortuary one, with the altar where the present doorway now occurs, and intended as a companion to its equally ornate opposite neighbour of Bishop Oldham.

MEMENTO MORI, in the north aisle of the choir. The figure lies on a low tomb under a groined canopy, and an obtuse arch enriched round the soffit and flanked by pinnacles. In the spandrels are shields displaying the arms of the See; above is a cornice and cresting of leaves. Within the recess are two shields, but the emblazonry has disappeared. Over is this inscription :

*Esta figura docet  
Nos omnes premeditari  
Qualiter ipsa nocet  
Mors quando venit dominari.*

Probably erected for a bishop towards the end of the fifteenth century.

MEMENTO MORI, in the screen of the small mortuary Chapel of Sub-Chanter William Sylke, obit 1485. In the north-east corner of the north tower :

A small emaciated figure of death in a winding sheet under an obtuse arch in the screen, which is of open tracery work with niches in the buttresses. Over the effigy is this inscription :

*Sum qd crīs fueram qz qd es pr me  
precor ora Will: Sylke.*



# THE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF NORTH DEVON,

AND NOTICES OF OTHER MONUMENTAL AND MEMORIAL SCULPTURE FOUND IN THE COUNTY.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

The Sepulchral Effigies in the parish Churches of North Devon, like those found in the Southern division of the County, form a most important series of figures equally interesting to the historian or antiquary.

They occur very evenly distributed in the village sanctuaries that have their abiding places in the broad open valleys, or occupy a more exalted position on the bleak hills overlooking the far reaching solitary moorlands that abound in the district.

Ever habited as they lived—and stretched as in their last sleep, when the warm glance of earthly love bid them their last farewell—so do these graven semblances of the possessors of past, and now well nigh forgotten lives, appear. Woman, in her simple robes and snowy wimple; or with more costly bedeckment of brodered stomacher and jewelled coiffure. Man, in his holy and peaceful vestments, as representative of the Good Shepherd, or reposing in martial state, with limbs stiffened in their mail casing, armed and bedizened as if prepared to rise from the bier, and only waiting the call of an earthly trumpet to engage again in the issue of some fierce mortal conflict.

And, as we view their faithfully wrought proportions, while they lie before us with their prayer-raised hands; so do these stony ideals of a thousand generations gone, claim and unite the gazer on them, in one unending brotherhood of holy faith—mute appeal that protection be afforded to these last offerings of friendship or love from further outrage—



invite and enlist the warm sympathies of the heart to rescue their memory, if it may be, from the silent footstep of oblivion, and unravel once more their olden name and history, ere the cunning of the sculptor has crumbled from the stone, and the proud blazonry of the herald rusted and faded for ever.

“Who is the champion? Who the strong?

Baron and priest and sceptred throng,

On these shall fall

As heavily the hand of death,

As when it stays the shepherd's breath

Beside his stall.

“Where are the high born dames, and where

Their gay attire and jewelled hair,

And odours sweet?

Where are the gentle knights that came

To kneel and breathe love's ardent flame

Low at their feet?

“Tourney and joust that charmed the eye,

And scarf and armoured panoply

And nodding plume,

What were they but a pageant scene?

What but the garlands gay and green

That deck the tomb?”—LONGFELLOW.

Be the desire then to rescue these fading memories, the no less pleasant than interesting occupation and purpose of the following pages, when, it is hoped, the whole of the remarkable and fine series of Sepulchral Stone Effigies coming within the boundaries of the time specified, A.D. 1250—1550; whose presence gives so much attraction to our parish churches, and whose description occupies such an important position in the history of this large county, will, as far as their number is known, or the means for their identification exist, be put on record.

“They are not dead—lo! every plain and hill

Sends forth a voice, and teems with spirits still;

What though no more they teach, with valour burn,

The sage and warrior speak from out the urn,

And each lone wreck that moss and ivies bind,

Points to bright days, and speaks of God-like mind.”

*Positions.*—Usually on tombs in the walls of the edifice and resting with great probability over the ashes of those they were intended to portray; persons who in life were possessed of considerable influence or social position, in or connected with the parish; the priest or patron of the benefice, lord of the manor, or large landholder, or celebrated for military prowess or civil renown.

Occasionally they bear impress of commemorating the last resting place of the Founders or Builders of that portion of the fabric in which they occur, evidenced by the unity of design and agreement of architectural style and details near, and where the tomb seems to be an integral part of the structure, and apparently forming a portion of the design of the building at the time of its erection.

Examples of such coincidence may be seen in the tomb of the judge in the Decorated transept at West Downe with its piscina, and, doubtless, antiently accompanying altar; at Sheviock where the knight and his lady occupy a similar position; at Ashwater where the well defined characteristics of the late Perpendicular mark the tomb and aisle in which it is found, and exhibit evidence of the same era and probably design; again at Bideford, where the inscription denotes him to have been the patron of the benefice; and at Bundleigh.

But some of the effigies have been moved from their original positions.

The crusader at Georgeham scarcely occupies his antient place, lying where he does at present, under the first arch of the nave, west of the Chancel. A glance around this Church seems to assure this, especially when a long alabaster panel on which is sculptured the Crucifixion with attendant figures, and which has the appearance of having formed the central portion of the antient reredos, finds no better place for preservation than the outside of the wall of the north aisle.

The knight and lady at Wear-Giffard were probably originally together; at Landkey, of the effigies exhumed, one may have occupied the low arch on the north side of the Chancel; at Broadwood-Widger, the mutilated knight formerly reclined on his tomb, which had its station beneath the second arch in the south aisle of the Chancel, but recently removed to a position in the east wall of the same aisle.

At Atherington, the three effigies assume the office of cenotaphs only,  
*b*<sup>2</sup>

having been brought from the antient domestic Chapel at Umberleigh, early in the present century. The tomb at Bideford is the only specimen found wholly detached from the walls of the edifice in the district; at Horwood, the figure was, perhaps, originally laid in the recess under the north-east window of the aisle.

At Dunster (Somerset), the effigies of the knight and lady occupy the Founders' place, in an opening at the extreme north-east end of the choir of the Priory portion of the Church, leading to the chantry adjoining. The effigy of the lady on the opposite side occupies an equally distinguished position.

*Condition.*—Tolerably well preserved on the whole, better perhaps than those found in South Devon. The milder and usual form of mutilation, loss of the hands and feet of the effigy, and disappearance of the angels at the shoulders, and animals supporting the feet is frequent; but the grosser barbarities that occasionally attend the fate of these figures is happily not so rife, with the exception of the knight at Broadwood-Widger, of whom the upper part of the effigy only remains, and the mutilated effigy at Atherington; but here, time, and the crumbling nature frequently seen exhibited by the seemingly hard material employed, Purbeck marble, appear to have materially aided the work of destruction.

The fine crusader at Iddesleigh is in excellent preservation, due perhaps to the fact of his having been literally "cup-boarded" behind the friendly shelter of the old high seats; also the effigies found at Wear Giffard, Arlington and Bideford, although in the usually exposed situations; and again at Landkey, but here one figure had been walled in, and the two others buried probably for centuries beneath the floor, all three having been discovered during the recent restoration of the Church.

The knight at Dunster, Somerset, is mutilated as high as the legs extend.

"Shattered with age, and furrowed o'er with years,  
Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,  
The busto moulders, and the deep cut marble  
Gives up its charge."—BLAIR.

*Attempted Restorations.*—Fortunately but in few instances has this well meant, but resolutely to be deprecated propensity been attempted, and only in small degree.

Several of the effigies have been scraped and cleaned of the accumulated dirt of ages, and coatings of whitewash spread over them by antient decorators, and this desirable process seems to have been carefully and circumspectly done, and no attempt afterwards made to destroy the original lines and contour of the figure by tooling the surface.

Others again appear in all their olden neglected state, waiting for some judicious and friendly hand, to relieve them from the indignity of lime-wash, green mould, and dirt, that covers them, disfiguring their fair proportions, and hiding all the cunning of the sculptors' art.

*Colours.*—Many of the effigies were originally painted and gilded, traces of which are still found on them.

At Landkey the crusader had his mail painted on the stone, not incised, and the surcoat was tinted blue; of the lady in the transept the cushion was red, and there is a painted representation of the Crucifixion on the wall at the back of the arch over the figure, and the gown and mantle of the other lady were red.

Traces of red and black are found on the judge at West Downe, and the same colours occur on the barbe and gown of the lady at Shebbear.

At Tawstock the robe was apparently blue; at Sheviocke a profusion of gilding is employed, the whole of the plate armour of the knight, and the elaborate head-dress and ornaments on the breast of the lady being so distinguished, the cote-hardie was green and the gown black. Curiously enough the other knight in the north aisle, who seems to be in every particular an exact replica of the knight in the transept, has not a single trace of gilding or colour on it, and apparently never had any.

The effigies in alabaster (as was usual when this costly material was employed) appear to have had no further ornament but gilding. The enrichments of Lord Hungerford's armour were gilded. Traces of colour are discoverable under the lime-wash that covers the Duchess of York's effigy in Westminster Abbey.

*Effigy with Children.*—A remarkable example, evidently of children,

appearing with these early effigies, occurs at Horwood. Three are found—two boys on the right side, and a girl on the left—enfolded close to the figure by the mantle.

*Angels at the head and feet.*—These beautifully conceived attendant symbols occur in nine instances at the heads of the effigies in the two earlier divisions, after which time, or about the beginning of the fifteenth century, they were discontinued. They are found in the usual kneeling or half recumbent posture, with arms outstretched, supporting the head and shoulder of the figure.

“Blessed angels,

That watch and duly ward,

And all for love, and nothing for reward.”—SPENCER.

At Landkey they carry labels, and at Wear-Giffard with one hand they hold up the winding sheet or covering of the bier on which the body reclines; with this figure also a third angel is found, sitting at its feet.

*Animals at the feet.*—Each effigy, except in two instances, Horwood and Plymouth, has an animal at its feet, and in five examples there are two. Lions (there are two at Georgeham) are found at the feet of the knights, except at Bideford, where they are supported by two half dogs conjoined, a change of animal only seen in these later effigies. Dogs, with three exceptions, appear at the feet of the priests and women. There are two with the lady at Wear Giffard; also at Sheviocke, where they wear collars with bells, and are intended to represent different breeds, pug and spaniel apparently.

At Arlington there is a dog, and what appears to be an angel; at Landkey one of the ladies has the remains of a scaly nondescript animal with formidable claws; and the lady at Sherwill a lion. At Callington there is a lion, and in addition there are two monks or weepers behind the lion, one supporting each foot. They are seated, with one hand covering the face, the other holding a thurible. The figure at Plymouth has his feet placed on square supports; at the feet of the lady at Horwood is a shield; at Salisbury the feet of Lord Hungerford rest on a dog, with a rich collar and a long cord knotted and brought up beside the figure.



*Materials employed.*—A white or reddish sandstone or freestone is the ordinary material. At Horwood it is alabaster. The crusader at Atherington, and the civilian at Plymouth are of Purbeck marble; at West Downe and Tawstock oak is used. The effigies at Dunster are of alabaster.

Purbeck marble was usually employed for the earliest effigies, where the figure was in *alto relievo* only, and sculptured out of the same slab that formed the coffin shaped stone or lid on which it reposed. The crusader at Atherington occurs thus, and of this material; so also are the three early bishops in the Cathedral assigned to Bartholomew (ob. 1184), Marshal (ob. 1206), and De Apulia (ob. 1224), and the effigies at Townstal and Plymouth. This dark hard material, which was also much in request otherwise for the shafting of pillars, &c., during the Early English, and Early Decorated periods, does not appear to have been used for the production of effigies after the first quarter of the fourteenth century, although large slabs were afterwards employed for the inlaying of memorial brasses both on high tombs and in the pavement, and occasionally much later, for the fabrication of the high tombs themselves, as at Bampton. A period immediately succeeding Purbeck may be assigned to the effigies in oak, at West Downe and Tawstock; and exceedingly well, considering the peculiar dangers to which wood is exposed, have these figures endured, but the timber was evidently of much finer and more matured growth, than any obtainable now.

From the first quarter of the fourteenth, to the middle of the sixteenth century, effigies were commonly formed of a reddish, or white, sand or freestone, sometimes resembling the quality of stone occurring near, and at others of a character more like that found at Beer, or Ham Hill, Somerset.

The beautiful material alabaster was sparingly employed, and usually reserved for the effigies of persons of considerable local position, and does not appear until the first quarter of the fifteenth century, cotemporary with the age of complete plate armour. Effigies at Dunster, Horwood, Modbury, Haccombe, Callington, Salisbury, and Bishop Stafford (ob. 1419) in the Cathedral, are of alabaster, but no example appears in the series among the antient effigies presumably later than the end of the fifteenth century, or very early in the sixteenth; the latest being Lord Willoughby de Broke, at Callington, ob. 1501.

*Classification.*—A corresponding order of four divisions or eras is observed as in the description of the South Devon effigies, and the investigation extends over the same period of time, viz., A.D. 1250—1550.

*Number.*—There are twenty-three imposed or sculptured stone effigies in North Devon; of these five are cross-legged figures, four armed knights, one judge, one priest, one civilian, and eleven women.

*Total of Effigies in the County.*—As far as can be ascertained the total number of these figures at present existing in the parish Churches of the county, inclusive of mutilated portions and the two shrouded figures of death at Paignton and Feniton, is seventy-nine; fourteen cross-legged figures, twenty armed knights, five priests, one judge, four civilians, thirty-three females, and two emblematic.

*Effigies in other Counties.*—The four effigies found at Sheviocke and Callington in Cornwall, three at Dunster in Somerset, one at Ebrington in Gloucestershire, one in Westminster Abbey, and two in Salisbury Cathedral, have been included from the circumstance of their forming integral portions of the history of several of the antient Devonshire families, Mohun, Courtenay, Champernowne, Fortescue, &c., connecting and completing their monumental remains, and supplying links of very great interest when viewed with relation to the effigies representing these names in our own county.

*Inscriptions Remaining.*—Two only are found, one on the tomb at Bideford, which may be considered the latest erection of the series; the other in Westminster Abbey, which is however almost obliterated.

“For marble and recording brass decay,  
And, like the graver’s memory, pass away.”—COWPER.

*Heraldry.*—No trace of the heraldic blazonry which originally adorned the shields of the cross-legged knights is now discernible, but the knight at Atherington, of later date, has the device of Champernowne incised on his jupon. The shields found on his tomb, and those similarly occurring

at Sherwill, are all void of their antient tincture, eaten away by the effacing whitewash, and the same fate accompanies the shield at the feet of the figure at Horwood, and at Sheviocke.

At Ashwater the shields on the spandrils of the arch and in the helmet, fortunately still retain the bearings of Carminow allied with Courtenay, painted in their proper colours. At Bideford the shields display the arms of Granville and his impalement of Gilbert, sculptured in relief; at Callington the arms of Willoughby de Broke, quartering Latimer, Cheney, and Stafford. At Westminster Abbey, Fitz-Walter, Golofre, and Plantagenet, Duke of York, impaling Mohun, painted on the shields. At Salisbury, Montacute allied with Monthermer.

*Attitude.*—The early knights cross-legged and grasping their swords and shields in slightly varying positions. Afterwards the feet are parallel and the hands raised in prayer. The knight at Bideford holds a heart in his hands, a frequent occurrence with mediæval effigies; this knight is also bare-headed, a practice adopted toward the close of the fifteenth century with armed figures. One of the ladies at Landkey holds the cordon of her mantle with one hand; all the other females have the hands joined in prayer.

#### DIVISION I, A.D. 1250—1310.

*Crusaders.*—Cross-legged, in complete suit of chain-mail, with long surcoat over, armed with sword and shield and pryck spurs. All have genouillers (knee-pieces) either of leather or plate, and the knight at Georgeham roundels at the elbows.

*Civilian.*—At Plymouth in long gown, with his hair brought down in a curl or roll on each side the face.

*Women.*—In long robe and gown with multitudinous folds, cover-chief on the head depending to the shoulders, and stiff linen gorget round the neck. The hands of several figures are destroyed, but the lady at Landkey gracefully holds the cordon of her mantle with one hand, and at

Tawstock she wears a ring on the second finger of the right hand. At Wear-Giffard and Tawstock the mantle is fastened across the breast with clasps and a double cord. The cover-chief at Tawstock has a serrated ornament on its edge, an unusual occurrence.

The two beautiful effigies at Wear-Giffard and Arlington are distinguished by wearing coronets over the cover-chief. These were narrow circlets of gold, supporting a row of clustered gem ornaments above. At Wear-Giffard, the fillet under is studded with alternate oval and diamond-shaped settings; above, mounted on short feet, are roses, or stars of six round shaped leaves or pearls, alternating with a larger single



Wear-Giffard.



Arlington.

one. At Arlington the fillet is plain, with a rim moulding, and over are stars of six, five globular shaped, and the top one pointed with facets by the sides, between these are three single pearls lengthwise, a large one between two smaller.

#### DIVISION II, A.D. 1310—1350.

*Judge.*—At West Downe he appears with a cassock or gown under, over which is a tippet, or second robe extending to the knees, and turned out over the arms, and a large hood or cowl and lappets.

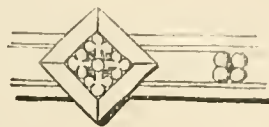
*Women.*—At Landkey the lady wears a close fitting kirtle or gown, with tight sleeves, above this a linen gorget rising to the ears, where it is met by the cover-chief, which is elaborately arranged, and the edges scalloped or indented. Over all is a mantle with clasps, and held together by a double cord and tassels.

#### DIVISION III, A.D. 1350—1420.

*Knights.*—In plate and chain armour, bascinets, jupons, rich baudricks, and with sword, misericorde, and rowelled spurs.



The knight at Atherington has an orle of roses round his bascinet, also his coat armour is emblazoned on his surcoat, and he appears to wear a covering over his camail; both surcoat and camail having a similarly ornamented edging, with the under-lying mail shewn between.



Atherington.

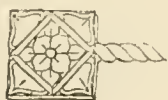
Landkey.

The head reclines on a large tilting helmet of unusual pattern.

At Sheviocke the genouillers are enriched at the edges, and small roundels occur at the elbows. Both knights are moustached and have rich baudricks. Both sword and misericorde remain at Atherington.

At S. Andrew's, Plymouth, the fragment appears to be of this era, and has traces of a camail, and jupon.

*Women.*—At Sherwill the lady wears a long straight folded gown, fastened with a close set row of small buttons, over which is a mantle tied with a cord and clasps; the square head-dress is ornamented with a row of roses along its front edge. At Atherington she is similarly attired, the ornaments being of a richer description. She wears a reticulated head-dress, with puffs on each side the face, and round the forehead a fillet with gems and the letter **M** alternating. At Sheviocke, the dress is a



Atherington.

Shebbeare.

cote-hardie, gown, and mantle fastened across the chest with five very large rich clasps; the head-dress is square and most elaborately decorated with bands of jewelled ornaments. At Shebbeare she is habited as a widow, with barbe, cover-chief, plain robe and mantle over. She carries what at first sight appears to be a rosary, but it is evidently intended for a necklace, emblematic of her former position contrasted with her present state of mourning. The quaint barbe with its frillings round the face and under the chin seems to be the progenitor of the modern widow's



cap. At Horwood she wears the mitred or horned head-dress richly embroidered and ornamented, gown and robe over, around her neck is a double necklace with pendant, and several rings on her fingers.

#### DIVISION IV, A.D. 1420—1550.

*Knights.* — At Ashwater the effigy is a most interesting example, unique in the county as shewing probably the earliest figure clad in the complete transition to plate armour found therein. He wears a salade with the vizor raised, double breast-plate, and taces or skirt of plate below, from which depend single tuilles of large size over the thighs. The sword is belted around the waist and worn in front, and the finger space in the gauntlets is all in one, with gadlings or steel projections over the knuckles.

At Broadwood-Widger he wears a robe or cloak over his armour, the salade has the vizor raised, the breast plate is pointed and ribbed, and from the taces are hung three small tuilles.

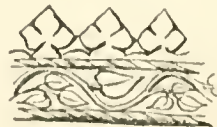
At Bideford the armour is of much later date, the pauldrons and coudieries are ornamented, and the brassarts and vambraces puffed or ribbed. Taces, to which are appended deep lambeaux of overlapping plate, large apron of chain-mail, and broad-toed sabbatons complete his costume, and he is armed with sword and misericorde. The head and hands are bare, and a double chain hangs on the breast.

The head of this figure, and that at Ashwater, rests on a tilting helmet, out of which is issuant a small shield, charged with the arms of the recumbent knight.

The effigy at Dunster (Somerset) is of early date in this era; he wears a helmet of bascinet shape, richly ornamented with an orle of roses round it, and in front is a short label with an inscription, but illegible. The armour consists of plate gorget, double breastplate, taces,



Dunster.



and two large tuilles. Around the loins is a rich baudric, and a smaller sword belt depends from the waist. Around his neck is the collar of S.S. The inscription on the helmet may probably be "*Ihu Merri*." These words occur on a label situate exactly at the same place on the noble effigy of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (ob. 1444), in Wimborne Minster. The costume, armour, collars and ornaments of these fine figures are very similar to those at Dunster, he has the Garter, and they are also sculptured in alabaster.

At Salisbury Cathedral, Lord Hungerford appears in a rich suit of puffed or fluted plate armour, large wing-shaped coudieres, and high mail collar. His hair is polled, and he wears a rich baudric, and the collar of S.S.

The male effigy at Morchard Bishop is appareled as a country gentleman, in costume of long skirted doublet or jacket, with loose sleeves and large cuffs of fur. Around his waist is a belt from which hangs the anelace, on his head is a cylindrical hat, his legs are covered with loose hose, and broad-toed shoes on his feet.. At Callington, he appears in full plate armour, with collar and deep skirt of mail, sword, misericorde and spurs. The sabbatons are broad-toed, and the hair curled and brought square across the forehead. He wears the mantle and collar of the order of the Garter with the George suspended. The Garter is buckled round the left leg, and the badge embroidered on the mantle by the left shoulder. At Ebrington, the judge is clad in long robes and an ermine hood or tippet.

*Priest.*—At Bundleigh robed in alb, chasuble, and with maniple.

*Women.*—The lady at Ashwater wears a large square or horned head-dress, loose outer robe, gown and girdle, around her neck is a double necklace and pendant.

At Dunster, Somerset, she wears a wide pillow head-dress, cote-hardie, gown, and mantle tied over the breast with cordon and long dependant tassels.

At Morchard Bishop she is clad in long gown with close fitting boddice and sleeves, with cuffs. On her head is the pyramidal head-dress, with a cover-chief over. A rich girdle with ornaments encircles her waist.

In Westminster Abbey, Philippa Mohun, Duchess of York, wears a barbe and cover-chief, a long gown with loose sleeves and fur cuffs, over all a robe, also lined with fur, probably ermine.

*Tombs on which they recline.*—The cross legged figures and contemporary effigies of females are generally on low benches, without ornament below, and beneath flattened obtuse arches, without mouldings. Two of the knights, one at Atherington and the other at Landkey, are on coffin-shaped stones. The lady at Dunster is on a low bench, above her rises an ogee arch with a rich finial.

Over the effigy at West Downe there is a finely moulded arch with the ball-flower ornament studding the soffit. At Sherwill, Atherington, Shevocke, and Dunster, the figures recline on high tombs, below are panels and shields, usually four in number. At Bundleigh the priest is on a high tomb, below are five quatre-foil panels, above is a depressed arch surmounted by five pierced traceried panels and cornice over. At Shevocke there is a groined canopy over two of the figures, extending across the entire width of the transept. At Broadwood-Widger the knight is on a high tomb, below are six niches with figures holding emblems. At Ashwater there is a cusped canopy, with traceried spandrels, and string course of vine foliage, above, a cornice of quatre-foils. At Bideford there are panels and shields below; above, an arch with square canopy. This appears to be the only tomb in the division detached from the walls of the Church. In Westminster Abbey there are panels and shields below, and originally over, there was a rich wooden canopy, divided into three highly ornamented compartments, paneled and crocketed, with pinnacles rising between; within it was painted blue, powdered with gold stars, and in the centre a representation of the Crucifixion. This has now altogether disappeared, but seems to have remained until about the middle of the last century.

*As works of art.*—The knight at Iddesleigh is a very fine effigy, the contour of the figure well proportioned, and the texture and disposition of his mail hauberk most carefully and accurately shewn.

The ladies found at Arlington, Wear Giffard, and Landkey, are most

beautiful, the arrangement of the folds of the robe wonderfully graceful and true, shewing the sculptors must have been artists of no common order, and who, notwithstanding they had to contend with the stiff and ugly gorget, still contrived to preserve a wonderful amount of grace and repose.

This is the best era of monumental sculpture, the simplicity of costume gave the utmost freedom as to the arrangement of the draperies, and scarcely anything can surpass the grace and accuracy with which they are represented.

Subsequently on the introduction of a stiffer and more elaborate costume, great declension, sameness, and mannerism, is observable, which gradually increased up to the time when Pointed Architecture went out.

*The Illustrations.*—The drawings are finished from sketches taken on the spot, and details of costume given carefully as possible. It is feared they are not so artistic as may be, and the only apology to be offered is, that the best has been done under the circumstances. The beautiful early female effigies at Arlington, Wear Giffard, and elsewhere, would require the taste and feeling of a Stothard to give a true idea of their great excellence.

*Effigies destroyed. Courtenay, &c.*—In the former paper on the effigies in South Devon, it was stated that an effigy had disappeared, or was not discernible at Paignton when the church was visited. It has been found however that the figure, a *memento mori*, almost exactly similar to that at Feniton, was hidden away behind the seats, and so escaped notice. It is situate under a low arch in the wall of the north aisle, and may be referred to the latter half of the fifteenth century.

In Tavistock church there is an ogee arch, moulded, cusped, and with roses on the bosses at the points, in the wall of the north aisle. The deep recess behind seems intended for the reception of an effigy, but nothing of the kind remains. This also dates about the close of the fifteenth century, and is probably the tomb of an ecclesiastic.

During the restoration of South Brent Church a few years since, it was noticed in the columns of a county newspaper, that there was



discovered, built into the recesses of the sedilia and piscina, some very fine fragments of a life sized recumbent effigy and high tomb, of the fifteenth century, with the original colours red, green, and gilding on them.

Cleveland, quoting from Camden, describes a stately monument in the form of a pyramid on which was engraved an effigy in armour, as having been erected in the Abbey Church of Ford, to the memory of "Robert Lord Courtenay (ob. 1242) who married Mary, youngest daughter of William de Redvers Earl of Devonshire." On it was this inscription:—

*"Hic jacet ingenui de Courteney gleba Roberti,  
Militis egregii virtutum laude referti,  
Quem genuit strenuus Reginaldus Courteniensis,  
Qui procer eximus fuerat tunc Devoniensis."*

This was probably a coped tomb with the figure in bas-relief on the cover, similar to those existing to the early Bishops in Exeter Cathedral, but epitaphs were rarely used at that date, and the rhyming construction of the inscription points, to full two centuries later. The arms of Courtenay quartering De Redvers (the most cherished alliance of this noble family), the *boar* and *dolphin* of Courtenay, and the *swan* of Bohun, are found among the sculptured armories that adorn Abbot Chard's magnificent façade at Ford, but not only are the monuments of the Courtenays gone, the Abbey Church itself has long since disappeared, and its very site even is at present a matter of conjecture.

"We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works  
Die too: the deep foundations that we lay  
Time ploughs them up, and not a trace remains.  
We build with what we deem eternal rock;  
A distant age asks where the fabric stood;  
And in the dust sifted and searched in vain  
The undiscoverable secret sleeps."—COWPER.

The fine monument erected to Edward Courtenay Earl of Devon (second of that name) and his Countess, in Tiverton Church, was destroyed toward the close of the sixteenth century.

Risdon, who compiled his *Surrey* 1605-30, says: "In the churchyard is a Chapel built by the Earls of this county, and appropriated for their burials (now demolished), where there is a tomb, under which Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and his Countess were interred, having



their effigies in alabaster, sometimes sumptuously gilded, and was about forty years ago to be seen, and which, lamenteth me to write, time hath not so much defaced, as men have mangled that magnificent monument, which had this written thereon, as some have seen :—

*“Hoe, hoe, who lies here?  
 ’Tis I the good Erle of Devonshire,  
 With Kate my wife to me full dere,  
 We lyved togeather fifty-fyre yere.  
 That wee spent, wee had,  
 That wee left, wee loste,  
 That wee gave, wee have.”*

Dr. Oliver alluding to this epitaph says “that *Kate* is manifestly wrong and Cleveland’s reading of *Mabel* is equally incorrect. There can be little doubt of the effigies being intended for Edward Courtenay, second of that name Earl of Devonshire, and *Elizabeth* his wife. He did live to the age of 82. The first Earl of that name died at the age of sixty-two only, and was buried with his ancestors in Ford Abbey.”

There appears to have been great controversy as to whom this “good and blind Earl” married; Colonel Harding inclines to this view of the matter—“Edward, the good and blind Earl of Devon, had two wives; first, Eleanor Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Earl of March (an aunt of Richard, Duke of York, who laid just claim to the Crown of England as being a lineal descendant of Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III), by whom he had no issue; and secondly to Matilda, daughter of Lord Camois, by whom he had issue Edward, who died during his father’s life time, Hugh, his successor, and Elizabeth, wife of John Lord Harrington. This Earl died at the Castle of Tiverton, 5th November, 1419, leaving a request in his last will (dated at Tiverton, 29th June previous), to have his body interred at Ford Abbey; he was, however, laid by the side of his Countess under the Chapel adjoining Tiverton Church. A magnificent tomb was erected to their memory, with their effigies in alabaster finely gilt, and commemorated by a quaint inscription.”

This Earl Edward Courtenay was son of Sir Edward Courtenay and Emmeline Dawney, whose effigies are in Sheviock Church, and grandson  
*d*

of Hugh Courtenay and Margaret Bohun, whose effigies are in the Cathedral.

The singular conclusion to the epitaph of this "good Erle" and his Countess appears to be a reading of a sepulchral inscription in use toward the close of the fifteenth century.

"On a slab in St. Peter's Church at St. Albans, beneath the effigy of a priest, is a large rose in brass, and upon this rose a legend is engraved both in Latin and English. The Latin inscription is as follows:—

*"Ecce, Quod expendi habui,  
Quod donavi habeo,  
Quod negari punior,  
Quod servari perdidit."*

and the English translation when divested of its contractions runs thus:—

*"Lo, All that ever I spent, that sometime had I,  
All that I have in good intent, that now have I,  
That I never gave nor lent, that now aby I,  
That I kept 'till I went, that lost I."*

The same Latin inscription occurs at Pightlesthorne in Buckinghamshire." (Bontell.)

Another version of this quaint inscription is (or was) to be found in the hall of the manor house of Maperton, near Beaminster, an old mansion now much modernized, built by the Morgans, an ancient family originally from Morganhayes, Southleigh, Devon, and afterwards settled at Maperton, where they were succeeded by Broadrep, temp. James I., who married one of their last heiresses.

*"Robert Morgan and Mary his wife built this house,  
In their own life time, at their own charge and cost.  
What they spent, that they lent,  
What they gave, that they have,  
What they left, that they lost."*

There were formerly in the old parlour and hall, a great number of the arms, impalements, and quarterings of the Morgans, carved on wood or stone, or painted on glass in the windows, but now removed or painted over. No date but probably built in Queen Elizabeth's reign. (Hutehins)

In addition to the before named effigies formerly existing in Tiverton Church, Cleveland speaks of another erected there to the Princess Katharine,

wife of William Courtenay Earl of Devon, who died at Greenwich in 1511, and whose remains were brought with much state to old St. Paul's Cathedral, and buried on the south side of the high altar.

She died at Tiverton Castle in 1527, and the funeral obsequies of this royal personage, who describes herself, as "*Filia, Soror et Amita Regum*," were conducted with great magnificence in Tiverton Church, "To which noble lady, the Marquis of Exeter, her son, caused a chapel to be erected, and within it her tomb with her effigies upon it, by the side of the high altar of that Church." (Cleveland.)

It is for a daughter of this noble pair, whose name has not been recovered, that the effigy and tomb at Colyton was erected.

DINHAM. *Kings-Carswell and Woodbury*.—This very antient family, the earliest member of which, Oliver de Dinant or Dinham, according to Pole, "came into this realm out of Brittany, where his castle of Dinant standeth, in assistance of William the Conqueror," have but few memorials in the county.

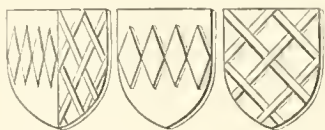
The head of the Crusader in the Museum at Exeter, subsequently noticed, presumably represents his descendant Oliver de Dinham, summoned as a baron to Parliament by Edward the III, in 1296. Joceline, his son, married Margaret daughter and heir of Sir Richard Hidon of Clay-Hidon, by which alliance the castle of Hemiock passed to the Dinhams. His son, Sir John, married Joan daughter of Sir Guy de Brian, and it must have been about this time that Sir Thomas Beaumont of Yolston, married Philippa daughter of Sir John Dinham. The Dinhams inherited the manor of Ilsington from the Beaumonts, and the effigy in Ilsington Church is said traditionally to represent one of them.

Sir John Dinham, his son, married Muriel, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas Courtenay (ob. 1357) of South Pool, fourth son of Hugh Earl of Devon and Agnes St. John, by his wife Muriel daughter of John de Mules. About this time a Sir John Dinham, Knight, married Matilda widow of Peter de la Mare, and daughter of John Matravers of Hooke, Dorset (ob. 1386). She died without issue 1410. Elizabeth her younger sister was to have been married to John Lovel when the King

*d<sup>2</sup>*

(Richard II.) should think fit, but she afterwards became the wife of Humphry Stafford, son of Sir Humphry Stafford, Knight, who married Elizabeth her mother; her grandson was the unfortunate Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon. (Hutchins.)

The effigies in Kings-Carswell Church have been assigned to represent



On Dinham Tomb.—Kings-Carswell.

this Sir John Dinham and Muriel Courtenay his wife. But there is a difficulty of identification, by reason of the arms on the tomb. The knight has the arms of Dinham on his surcoat, and they appear again below, but the impalement is not Courtenay, but *fretty*. The arms of Matravers of Hooke are, *sable, a fret or*. There are no arms on the tomb supporting the other female effigy; but the tomb of the Knight and Lady has been removed from its original position, which was in the transept on the opposite side, where the reredos (originally behind the figures) still remains, and it is probable the tomb with the female effigy has been moved also, and it may be, that the effigies themselves were confused in the transit, and now occupy the wrong tombs. The surmise may be hazarded, that these three effigies represent Sir John Dinham and his presumed two wives; there are, however, great difficulties in tracing the alliance between Dinham and Matravers, but which appears to have certainly existed.

Their son, Sir John Dinham, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Lovell. *Query*—was this the John Lovell who was intended to be the husband of Elizabeth Matravers, sister of Matilda, the presumed second wife of Sir John Dinham his father? It is a curious coincidence.

On 4th July, 1371, Bishop Brantingham licensed Sir John Dinham to have divine service performed in his Chapel at Notewille, (Nutwell) Woodbury. In 1387, the same Prelate licensed Sir John Dinham and Elinor his wife to have oratories at Kings-Carswell and Hsington.

They had issue, Sir John Dinham (ob. 1458,) who married Jane daugh-



ter and heir of Sir Richard Arches. They had five children, a son and four daughters. Sir John Dinham, the son, was a distinguished seaman in the wars of the Roses; he was summoned to Parliament by writ as a Baron in 1465, created Baron Dinham by King Henry VII. in 1485, and made Lord High Treasurer. He married Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Ratcliffe, daughter and heir of Lord Fitzwalter, and was of Nutwell Woodbury, where many of his ancestors, according to Pole, resided before him, and where also "he bwilded a fayre house and dwelled therein." He had one son Henry, who died without issue. A long account of this nobleman is found in Prince, and he appears to have died in 1502, and was buried in the Grey Friar's Church, Smithfield, London.

At the death of Lord Dinham, his large inheritance passed to his four sisters. Of these, Joan, married Lord Zouch; Katharine, Sir Thomas Arundell; and Elizabeth, Fulk Bouchier Lord Fitzwarren, from whom descended the Earls of Bath. She is buried with her husband in Bampton Church, and in the east window of the north aisle, among a lot of old painted glass (now placed together promiscuously, but which well deserves to be properly arranged,) and which, probably, originally occupied the Chancel window, is an impalement displaying the arms of De Arches, in reference to her mother. The other sister married Nicholas Carew of Ottery-Mohun, Baron Carew of Mullesford. He was the son of Sir Thomas Carew and Joan Carminow of Ashwater, which Sir Thomas was the disinherited son of his mother Joan Courtenay (the daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Hacombe, and Philippa Arcedeckne,) by her husband Nicholas Carew.

Nicholas, Baron Carew, and his wife, Margaret Dinham were buried in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, in Westminster Abbey. "To whose memory," says Prince, "an antient plain tomb of grey marble is there still seen erected with an inscription in brass round the ledge, and some coats of arms on the pedestal. The epitaph here follows:

*"Orate pro animabus Nicolai Baronis quondam de Carew  
et Domine Margarite uxoris ejus filie Johannis Domini.  
Dinham, militis; qui quidem Nicolaus obiit sexto die  
mensis Decembris anno dom. 1470. Et prædicta Domina  
Margareta obiit 13 die mensis Decembris, anno 1470."*



A recent inspection of this tomb confirms the above description, except that the inscription and arms are gone, they were remaining in 1733.

"At Woodbury" says Dr. Oliver, "in front of the communion rails is an antient gravestone, but the greater part of the inscription is worn away. All that we could satisfactorily recover is:—

"—et Elizabeth Caru que obiit xii die Ianuarii ao. dni. mcccclxiii.....  
Inhis Dinham..... quarum aibus propitiatur Deus. Amen."

Another and minor descent of Dinham resided at Wortham in Broadwood-Widger by the marriage of Otes or Otho Dinham, with Agnes daughter and heiress of William Wortham. In the Church is a flat stone to the memory of John Dinham, ob. 1624. They differenced the parent coat, by the addition of a *bordure ermine*.

An early branch of the Dinhams was settled at Cardinham in Cornwall. Lysons says, "Robert de Cardinham or Dinham appears to have acquired the whole of the large estates of Robert Fitzwilliam by marriage with his heiress, temp. Richard I. Isolda, the representative (probably the grand-daughter) of Robert Cardinham, married Thomas de Tracy, who, in the year 1257 was in her right (as we may suppose) one of the greatest landholders in Cornwall. In 1259 his widow, styling herself Isolda de Cardinham, who had been the widow of Thomas de Tracy, conveyed her large estate in that county to Oliver de Dinham (of Devon)," probably the same Oliver who was buried in Exeter, and the head of whose presumed effigy is in the Museum there.

The Rev. W. Jago, in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, mentions that during the progress of some restorations in Cardinham Church, discoveries have been made of long forgotten recesses, stones, &c. The north wall seems to have contained a Founder's tomb, over the arch of it is a little recess or trefoil headed niche. A curious granite slab, perhaps originally in the tomb recess, has been found. It displays a roughly incised cross, and an attempt at, perhaps, a sword and shield and key (?) upon its surface. Inscriptions occur on the stones in various parts of the building, and from the disconnected words we can only gather that some kind of foundation was commemorated in the Church of Cardynham, which was dedicated in honour of St. Mewbred the Martyr; and the "*prælibator ecclesie*," and the "*day St. Faith*," "*Anno Domini 1200*," are

specially mentioned, as well as some "vestiarian" arrangement. In the Churchyard two massive granite crosses have been erected, both found among the stones of the Chancel walls. One of them is adorned with mat-work or Saxon knot devices, and on the upper part of the shaft is a panel containing two crosses.

BONVILLE. *Shute, Stockland, and Powderham*.—To this noble and most influential Devonshire family, no distinct antient memorial exists, either by effigy or tomb, to attest their olden importance, only shields on the capitals of pillars at Stockland and Powderham Churches charged with Courtenay impaling Bonville, *six mullets pierced*, 3, 2, 1.

The original seat of the Bonvilles was at Wiscombe, Southleigh, East Devon. In 1255, Nicholas de Bonville gave a rent charge to the Abbey of Newenham, arising out of lands at Kilmington and Dalwood, called Tuddesheye (Studhayes), for a monk of the house to say a daily mass for the souls of himself and his wife Amicia, his ancestors and descendants for ever. He died at Wiscombe in 1266, and was buried before the high altar at Newenham. His grandson, Nicholas, married Matilda daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Pyne of Shute, to which place the Bonvilles removed, and were afterwards styled.

His grandson was Sir William Bonville of Shute, Sheriff of Devon in 1390. He married first, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Damarell of Woodbury. "A wealthy and munificent man," remarks Mr. Davidson, "who died in 1407. By his will, among many similar gifts, he bestowed forty pounds on the Abbey of Newenham, and directed that his body should be buried in the choir of the Abbey Church, and two priests sing masses for the repose of his soul, his father, mother, and other his relations for twenty years." This will, which is a remarkable document illustrative of the habits and tone of thought prevalent at the period, contains a large number of religious and charitable bequests, and according to Dr. Oliver, "was made on Saturday before the Feast of the Assumption, A.D. 1407, and proved before Bishop Stafford, 24th March 1408." He, Sir William, was buried in the centre of the choir at Newenham, immediately before the great cross, and beside him was laid

Alice, his second wife. He was the founder of the Alms Houses in Exeter, that bear his name, by bequest in his will.

“Thus fragrant memory doth outlast the tomb,  
Embalmed for ever in its own perfume.”—COWPER.

John Bonville, his son, married Elizabeth daughter of Alan Fitz-Henry, Lord of Chewton (Chewton-Mendip, near Wells, Somersetshire) and left two sons, William and Thomas.

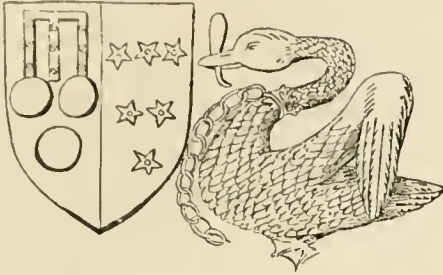
In the south aisle of the Chancel of Chewton-Mendip Church is a high tomb on which are two effigies, traditionally said to represent the above John Bonville, his wife, or their unfortunate son, Lord William Bonville and his lady.

The knight is in plate and chain armour, with bascinet, mail-gorget, surcoat, baudric and spurs. The lady is clothed in a long robe, winple and cover-chief. The costume and armour is, however, of much too early date to represent those to whom they are assigned, being cotemporary with Division III, and in addition to this, *three lions rampant* are emblazoned on the knight's surcoat, instead of the *six mullets* of Bonville. A small shield is placed on the gorget of the knight just below the chin, charged with a *plain cross*. Pole gives the arms of Fitz-Henry of Exon as *argent, a cross engrailed sable*. This, seemingly escutcheon of pretence, may represent the wife's arms, but the knight is evidently not a Bonville.

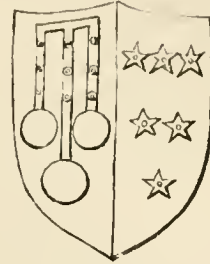
William, the eldest son of John Bonville, was the most prominent member of this unfortunate race. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron Bonville and Chewton in 1449, and created Knight of the Garter. He appears to have had one son, and a daughter Margaret, who was married to Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, eldest son of Sir Philip, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford.

The shields in Stockland and Powderham Churches relate to the alliance of William Courtenay with Margaret Bonville, as the *label* of Courtenay is charged with the *nine plates (or annulets)*, as a distinctive difference of descent from the fifth son. It is probable the aisles both at Powderham and Stockland were erected about the same time, and perpetuates the joint claims these structures had on the possessions of their noble owners, lying near them. “In conjunction with his wife” says Col. Harding, “he (Sir William Courtenay) commenced the new aisle with

the body of the Church at Powderham, which was completed by his widow. This is shewn by her will made in July 1487, wherein "she

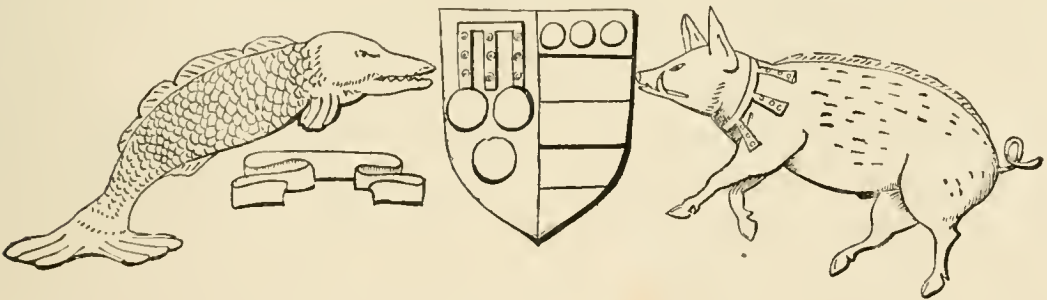


Powderham Church, A.D. 1485.



Stockland Church.

desires to be buried nigh her late husbände" (ob. 1485) in Powderham Church, "for my husbände and I made there the new ile, and also the body of the Church at oure owen coste and charge, except that I had of the parrishe to the help of the said building viiid." The pillars at Powderham exhibit the arms of Courtenay with the *label and annulets*, supported alternately by the *dolphin* and *boar*, Courtenay impaling Bonville supported by the *swan* of Bohun, and Courtenay impaling Hungerford.



Powderham Church, A.D. 1485.

Stockland had its claim on the Bonville side of this alliance; the parapet although of much plainer character, being similar to that at Axminster, on which is found the badges of her great-niece Cicely Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset, who doubtless contributed towards its erection. Thomas Bonville, younger brother of Lord William, held the manor of Dalwood, 6th Edward IV., 1467.—(Hutchins.) He was Sheriff of Devon in 1445, and was succeeded by his son John, who dying without issue, the property



reverted to the heirs of his uncle Lord William Bonville. This probably constitutes the relationship between Courtenay-Bonville and Stockland, Dalwood being a dependant chapelry of Stockland.

This illfated man, who, according to Prince, "notwithstanding the honour and personal obligations he had received from King Henry the VI, was always found on the side of his enemy the Duke of York," had the misfortune to lose his son William (who married Elizabeth, (ob. 1471,) only child and heiress of William, fifth Lord Harrington, ob. 1457), and grandson of the same name (who married Catherine (ob. 1504), daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury) at the battle of Wakefield, 24th December, 1460, both being slain in that sanguinary encounter, and of their deaths he appears to have been an eye witness. His own fate soon followed. At the second battle of St. Albans, 18 February 1461, "Lord Bonville," says Hume, "to whose care the king (Henry VI) had been entrusted by the Yorkists, remained with him after the defeat, on assurances of pardon given him by Henry, but Margaret, regardless of her husband's promise, immediately ordered the head of that nobleman to be struck off by the executioner."

The ultimate heiress of this unfortunate family was Cicely Bonville, only daughter of the last and youngest William Bonville (Lord Harrington in right of his mother), by his wife Catherine Neville. She was a great heiress, and Baroness Bonville and Harrington in her own right. Probably in remembrance of her great grandfather's fidelity to his cause, and partly also to serve his own personal motives, the King Edward IV, appears to have "purveyed" a suitable alliance for her, in the person of his stepson, Thomas Grey (son of his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville, by her first husband, Sir John Grey of Groby), to whom she was married in 1475, the King having previously created him Earl of Huntingdon and Marquis of Dorset. The Marquis died in 1501 (1495, Pole) "and bequeathed his body to be buried in his College of Astley, Warwickshire, before the image of the Blessed Virgin in the midst of his closet. They had issue seven sons, eight daughters" (Dugdale). Of this large family, Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, her eldest son, died 1531. Of her daughters, Mary married Walter Devereux Viscount Hereford; Elizabeth, Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, whose effigy is in Chideock Church;



Dorothy, Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, son of Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, whose effigy is in Callington Church. Her grandson, Henry Grey (who married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by his wife Mary, Dowager Queen of France, and sister of Henry VIII), was raised to that dignity in 1551, and beheaded by Queen Mary in 1554, together with his daughter, Lady Jane Grey.

Cicely Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset, married secondly, Henry Stafford (second son of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckinghamshire), created Earl of Wiltshire, and K.G., whom she also survived; he died 1523.

"The walls of many Churches," says Mr. Davidson, "in the neighbourhood of this lady's extensive possessions testify by the arms and devices of her family and connections, that she employed a part of her immense wealth by assisting in their erection. She died in 1530, having borne at once the titles of Marchioness of Dorset, Countess of Wiltshire (and Huntingdon), Lady Ferrars of Groby, Bonville, Harrington, Astley and Stafford."

The most noteworthy of these buildings, toward which this lady was a liberal benefactor, is the beautiful Chapel with its fan-traceried vaulting, attached to the Church of Ottery S. Mary. Studding the cornice outside are the Harrington and Stafford knots, and over the entrance doorway are the denuded remains of what was evidently the armorial achievement of this lady. There is a shield, but the bearings are quite undecipherable, the supporters appear to be a lion on the dexter side, and on the sinister an antelope or goat. Above the shield is a helmet and remains of a crest. At the top, and in the base of the panel, is the Stafford knot, of large size, and around, this device is repeated, interchangeably with the *mullet* of Bonville. At the base of the pillars that support this sculpture are shields with the merchants' mark of the woollen trade of the district on them, and on another shield in the cornice is the merchant's mark and initial of Thomas Goodwyn of Plymtree. The rebus of Bishop Oldham (an owl with a label in its beak on which is inscribed the last syllable of the prelate's name) during whose episcopate and that of his successor, Bishop Veysey, the Chapel was probably erected, A.D. 1507-23, is attached to one of the capitals of the arcade.

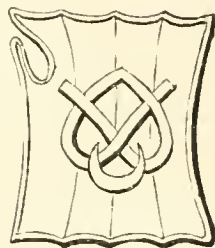
The Harrington and Stafford knots are found on the richly sculptured

parapet at Axminster, and also on the capitals of the pillars inside; but here the Stafford knot is surmounted by a *crescent for difference*, in



1 -

Dorset Chapel, Ottery St. Mary.



Parapet, Axminster Church.

allusion to her second husband Henry Stafford, who was the second son of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. It also occurs, similarly differenced, among the shields illustrative of the descent of Walrond of Bovey, formerly in Seaton Church, probably in compliment to her as the owner of Wiscombe, Southleigh, a domain adjoining Bovey. At Ottery St. Mary the Marchioness held Knightstone, which descended to Bonville from Bittlesgate. Thomas Bittlesgate, in 1381, obtained license from Bishop Brantyngham to have "*oratoria sive Capellas infra maneria suo de Kyngeston infra parochiam de Otry Sancte Marie, et de Sparkheye infra parochiam de Coleton (Colyton) situat.*" After the attainder of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased of the Crown by Mr. William Sherman, a merchant<sup>1</sup> of Ottery, who died in 1583. His effigies, in brass, together with that of his father John, and Richard his son, by a second marriage with Joan, a daughter of John Mallett, of Axminster, still remain in Ottery church, at the entrance to the chapel of St. Stephen, which it is said belonged to the estate. The chimney of the hall at Knightstone bears date 1567, when the house was erected by Gideon Sherman (Cornish).

Cicely Bonville probably died about the year 1530. On 15 March, 1526, Nicholas Mainwaring was admitted to the family living of Lymptone, on the presentation of Sir Ralph Eggerton, *knt., hac vice*,—"by grant of that devout woman, Cecilia Marchioness of Dorset, Lady de Boneville and Harington." The next incumbent was collated by Bp. Veysey in 1535, *per lapsum temporis* (Oliver).

Where the Marchioness was buried does not seem to be known, but the probability is, that she was interred with her first husband at Astley in Warwickshire.

By her alliance with Thomas Grey, she was nearly related to the Princess Katharine, (half-sister to her husband), wife of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and seventh daughter of King Edward IV, and these noble ladies and their husbands were close neighbours, living occasionally within a mile's distance of each other, at Colcombe and Shute. From Colcombe the Countess Katharine buried one of her children, whose effigy is in Colyton Church, and King Henry VII. is conjectured to have visited the half-brother of his Queen at his mansion of Shute in November 1497, coming over from Newenham Abbey, where he stayed nearly a week on his return from Exeter, whither he had gone to quell the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck.

At Tiverton Church the tomb and chapel of the Princess-Countess has long disappeared, but her royal escutcheon occupies the place of honour over the porch of Merchant Greenway's splendid foundation. At Ottery, the noble achievement of the Marchioness is associated with the merchant's mark. Each case shews, with great probability, that the aristocracy both of the soil and of commerce, were alike interested, and helped forward the good work.

Frances Duchess of Suffolk (ob. 1563), wife of Henry Grey, (grandson of Cicely Bonville, who was created Duke of Suffolk and beheaded in 1554,) is buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, where, on a high tomb of the same costly material, is her effigy in alabaster, clad in the rich costume of the period, and with a lion at her feet; on one side is this inscription:—

*"Here lieth the Ladie Frances, Deches of Soethfolke, doyghter to Charles Brandon Duke of Soethfolke, and Marie the Frenche Quene, first wife to Henrie, Duke of Soethfolke and after to Adrian Stock, Esquier;"*

on the other side is the following, with which this notice of Bonville and Grey may appropriately conclude.

*"In clariss. Dom. Francisce Suffolciæ quondam  
Ducessæ epicedion.*

*Nil decus aut splendor, nil regia nomina prosunt  
Splendida divitiis, nil juvat ampla domus.  
Omnia fluxerunt, virtutis sola remansit  
Gloria, Tartareis non abolenda rogis.  
Nupta Duci prius est, uxor post Armigeri Stokes,  
Funere nunc vuleas consociata Deo."*

CAREW.—No imposed stone effigy exists presumably to this ancient family in Devonshire previous to 1550. The vacant sepulchral arch in the chancel of Luppit Church probably contained the effigy of Sir John Carew, who married Elinor, daughter of Sir William Mohun, of Ottery-Mohun in that parish. He died 13th Edward II.—1320 (Pole).

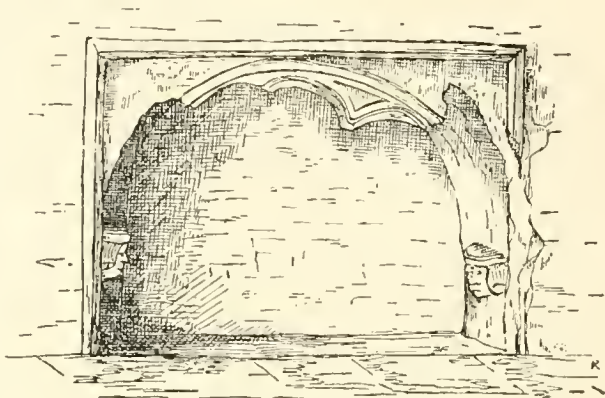
At Haccombe, however, there is a very fine brass of Nicholas Carew, who was the son of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Mohuns-Ottery, Baron of Mullesford, and Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe and Philippa le Arce-deckne, whose effigies are in the same Church. He was one of the preferred younger sons

of his mother, for an account of which see the notice of Ashwater. His elder brother, Sir Thomas Carew, married Joan Carminow.

The figure is remarkable as illustrating the extravagant martial panoply sometimes affected by knights of that era (Division IV). A large salade with the vizor raised, complete armour, moton, enormous wing-shaped elbow pieces, misericorde, and long sword buckled in front, comprise his equipment.

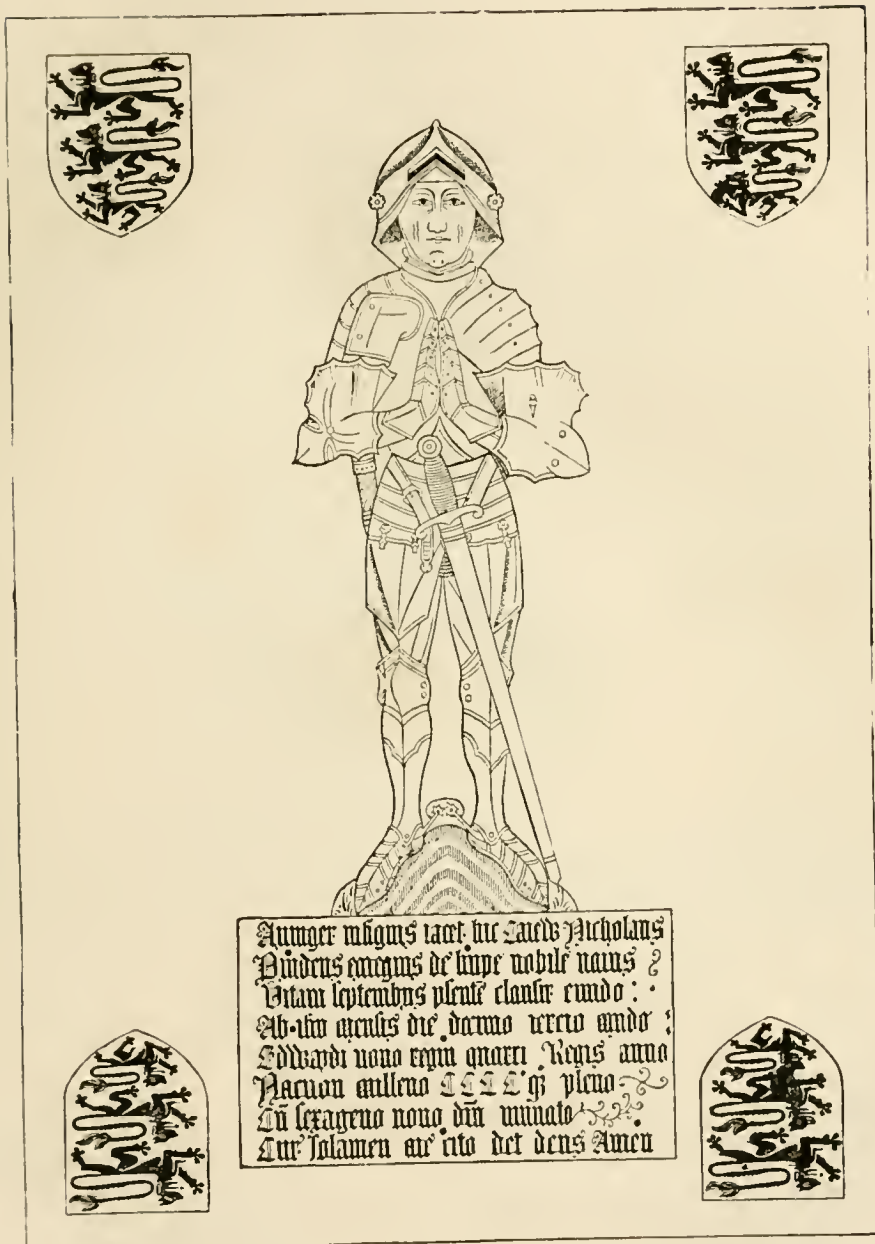
At each corner of the stone is a shield charged with the arms of Carew, and on a panel below the figure this inscription :—

“Armiger insignis jacet hic Carew Nicholaus  
 Prudens egregius de stirpe nobile natus  
 Vitam Septembris presente clausit eundo  
 Ab isto mensis die decimo tercio mūdo  
 Edwardi nono regni quarti Regis anno  
 Decem millesimo cccc que pleno  
 Cū sexagesimo nono dñi mei nato  
 Cū solamen aīe cito det Deus. Amen.”



Tomb in Chancel of Luppit Church—circa 1325.

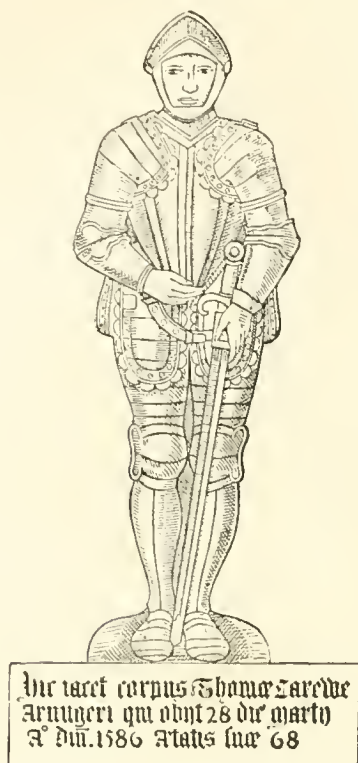




Nicholas Carew. Haccmle Church, Devon, A.D. 1469.



Another brass of similar composition in Haccombe Church records the death of Thomas Carew, great grandson of Nicholas. He is in complete



Brass of Thomas Carew, Haccombe Church, A.D. 1586.

armour, with helmet on, and the vizor raised, and he holds his sword in front with his left hand. The arms of Carew are at the corners of the stone, and this inscription at his feet.

“Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Carewe,  
Armigeri qui obiit 28 die Martii  
A<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1586. Aetatis sue 68.”

An adjoining stone with the effigies of his wife in an Elizabethan dress, a daughter of William Hody of Pillesdon, Dorset, is thus inscribed:—

“Hic jacet Maria Carew uxor Thomæ Carew de  
Haccombe arm. et filia William Hodye de com.  
Dorset: arm. Quæ obiit 19 die Nov. A.D. 1588.”

On another stone is the figure of Elizabeth, wife of John Carew, their

son, she is in the costume of the period, with ruff and hands raised in prayer; above are the arms of Carew impaling Hill.

*"Here lyeth Elizabeth Carewe, the wife of John Carewe of Haccombe, Esq., and daughter of Robert Hill of Shilsto. Esq., who died Ascetio. day Ao. Dni. 1611."*

The effigies of Thomas Carew (son of John) his wife Anne Clifford, with their six children are on another brass. He is in half armour with long boots and spurs; below is the inscription:

*"Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Carew, Esquire, and Anne his wife who deseced the 6th and 8th day of December. Ano. Domini 1656."*

*"Two bodies ly beneath this stone  
Whom love and marriage long made one  
One soule conjoynd them by a force  
Above the power of death's divorce.  
One flame of love their lives did byrne  
Even to ashes in their vrne  
They dy but not depart, who meet  
In wedding and in winding sheet  
Whom God hath knit so firme in one  
Admit no separacion  
Therefore into one marble trust  
Wee leave their now vnited dust  
As root in earth embrace to rise  
Most lovely flowers in Paradise."*

Above are the arms of Carew impaling, *chequy, a fess, with crescent for difference* (Clifford.)

At Beddington in Surrey is another branch of the Carews descending from Nicholas Carew, a brother of Sir John Carew who married Elinor Mohun, and settled at Ottery-Mohun. He appears to have been a man of some note, was keeper of the Privy Seal to king Edward III., and one of that monarch's executors.

"In the chancel of Beddington Church," says Lysons, "are several brass figures of the Carew family on flat stones, the inscriptions mostly gone. The tomb of Nicholas Carew (son to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal) and Isabella his wife are quite perfect. He died in 1432. The woman's



Nicholas and Isabella Carew, Beddingfield, Surrey, A.D. 1432.

arms are those of De la Mar. His wife Isabella died many years before him, and he afterwards married Mercia, daughter of Stephen Heyme. At the south-east corner of the chancel is a small aisle erected for the sepulture of the Carew family. Sir Richard Carew was the first interred there. Under a flat arch is an altar tomb, on the top of which are several small brass plates representing Sir Richard and his lady. He is in armour with the arms of Carew on the surcoat (or tabard). He died in 1520. He was made a Knight Banneret at Blackheath by Henry VII., who also appointed him Lieutenant of Calais."

The effigy of Nicholas Carew (ob. 1432) is clad in a plain long gown and girdle, the hair is polled, and his feet rest on a dog. His lady wears a horned head-dress and long robe similar to her husband. At her feet is a little dog with bells on its collar. The costume of these figures is almost identical with that worn by Sir Thomas and Lady Joan Brook in Thorncombe Church, Dorset.

Over the effigies is a fine canopy, and this inscription on the ledger line:—

"En gracia et misericordia dei hic jacent corpora Nicholai Carew armigeri et domini quondam hujus ville Esabelle uxoris sue

et Thome filii eorundum qui quidem Nicholas senex et plenus dierum in pace quievit quarto die mensis Septembris anno domini mccccxxii."

The peaceful habiliments and the tenour of the epitaph, "*senex et plenus dierum in pace quievit*," of this Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, afford a strong contrast to the warlike array of his kinsman, and almost contemporary Nicholas Carew of Haccombe, "*armiger insignis*."

A pleasant feature connected with this good Nicholas Carew is the simple memorial placed to the memory of his faithful servant Margaret Oliver, in the pavement of the Carew Chapel, adjoining. She preceded her master to the grave some eight years, dying in 1425. It is a brass cross, *fleur-de-lys*, (rather more than two feet long) on a stalk with pedestal. Below is this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Margarita Oliver quidam servites Nicholao Careu, et Merce sorte sue que obiit xxx die Martii año dñi mccccxxv; cui aīe ppiciet dē."

A recent visit to Beddington shews the fine brass of Nicholas Carew in a very perfect state. The tomb of his descendant, Sir Richard Carew, is in their chantry on the south side of the Chancel. It is ornamented with traceried panels under, and a canopy over, enriched with vine foliage and crested with the Tudor flower. The figures inlaid on the table are small. Sir Richard is bare headed, but otherwise in complete armour, with sword and misericorde. Over the armour he wears a tabard, on which is emblazoned the arms of Carew, *impaling,—quarterly of four, sable and or*. The lady wears a pyramidal head-dress, a necklace and chains around her neck and rich girdle. Over her gown she wears a mantle, on which her arms are embroidered; they are interesting examples of the costume of the period. On the verge of the table is this inscription:—

"Of your charytye praye for the soules of Sr Richarde Carew Knight, and Dame Malyn, hys wife, which Sir Richarde decessyd the xxv daye of May anno dñi m.vxx, and the said Dame Malyn dyed ye—day of—m.v.—on whois soules Jesu have mercy."

*f*<sup>2</sup>



Sir Richard married Malyn (or Magdalen) daughter of Sir Robert Oxenbridge. Over the tomb are three shields.

1. Carew, impaling *quarterly of four, sable and or.* (—?)
2. The above coat, impaling,—*Gules, within bordure azure escalopè, a lion rampant argent* (Oxenbridge.)
3. Oxenbridge alone.

Sir Nicholas Carew, son of Sir Richard, was for some time a great favourite at the court of king Henry VIII., who made him Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Master of the Horse, and Knight of the Garter. His good fortune was not of long continuance, for in the year 1539, he was charged with being engaged in a conspiracy (the object of which was to place Cardinal Pole upon the throne) with Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, Lord Montacute and Sir Edward Neville, and after a summary trial they were all executed on Tower hill, the three former on 9th January, and Sir Nicholas on 3rd March, 1539. The venerable Countess of Salisbury was beheaded sometime afterward, upon a charge of being privy to this conspiracy. He was buried in the Church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in the same tomb with Thomas Lord D'Arcy and others of his family. A small monument to their memory, supported by Corinthian columns, was preserved when the Church was rebuilt, and is placed against the west wall of the porch (Lysons.) Cleveland gives the following inscription :—

*“Here lyeth Thomas Lord Darcy of the north, Sir Nicholas Carew Knight of the Garter, Lady Elizabeth Carew, daughter to Sir Francis Brian, and Sir Arthur Darcy, younger son of the said Lord Darcy and Lady Mary, his dear wife, Daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew, who had 10 sons and five daughters.”*

Associated with Sir Nicholas Carew at this abandoned and bloody court was Sir Henry Gyldeford, K.G., and an account of the sumptuous robes provided for them from the “great wardrobe” is given in Austis’s *Register of the Garter*. Mary, the daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, wife first to this Sir Henry Gyldeford, and afterward of Sir Gawen Carew, of Woode, Knt., Kentisbeare (youngest son of Sir Edmond Carew, Knt., of Ottery-Mohun, Luppit), is buried in Whyting’s aisle in Kentisbeare Church



(ob. 1558), where there is a high tomb and this curious inscription on a brass to her memory :—

“Here lyeth buried the Lady Mary Gnyldford, daughter of Sir Robert Motton of Kent, knyght of the Garter, and Controler of Holusehold to the most nobull and mighty Prince Henry viii, Kyng of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the feyth, and immediately vicar under God of the Churches of England and Ireland, supreme hede, and one of his most honerable Preby Counsell, and late the Wyffe of Sir Galven Carew, Knight, who endyd thys lyffe the xiiij day of September, anno mccccliij.”

Adjoining the tomb of Sir Richard Carew in Beddington Church is another with the effigy of Sir Francis Carew, (ob. 1611,) who recovered possession of the estate from Queen Mary. An inscription over his head mentions the circumstance of his adopting Nicholas son of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, his brother-in-law, to bear his surname and to inherit his estate.

Sir Walter Raleigh married a sister of this Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, *alias* Carew, and after her unfortunate husband lost his life on the scaffold, she wrote the following affecting letter to her brother, requesting permission to bury his body among the ancestors of her family at Beddington :—

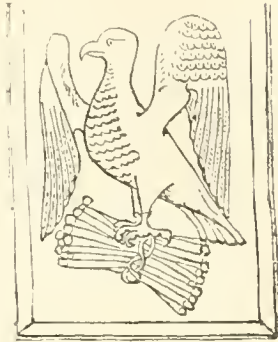
“To my best (brother) Sur Nickolas Carew, at Beddington :—

“I desiar, good brother, that you will be plessed to let me berri the worthi “bodi of my nobell hosban Sur Walter Raleigh in your Chorehe at Beddington, “wher I desiar to be berred. The lordes have given me his ded boddi, though “they denied me his life. This nit he shall be brought you with two or three “of my men : let me her presently. E. R. God hold me in my wites.” (No date).

It is scarcely to be supposed that such a request could have been refused ; but what ever was the reason, it appears certain that Sir Walter Raleigh’s body was buried, not at Beddington, but in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and that his head was carried by his son to West Horsley in Surrey, and there interred. (Lysons.)

COURTENAY, *Tiverton*.—In Tiverton Church, the arch dividing the chancel from the nave is paneled, and high up about the usual position

of the capital, on each side, there is boldly sculptured a representation of an *eagle on a bundle of sticks*, flanked on either side by the *boars* of Courtenay, and below supported by angels is the shield of Courtenay, encircled by the Garter.



Chancel Arch, Tiverton Church.

Over the south porch is a shield, *baron*,--quarterly of four, 1 and 4, Courtenay, 2 and 3 De Redvers;--impaling *femme*, quarterly, 1. France and England quarterly; 2 and 3, a *plain cross*, Ulster. 4. Mortimer. Crest, an *eagle on a bundle of sticks*. Supporters, *dexter*, a man in armour treading on a dragon, probably intended for St. George; *sinister*, a female in a long robe. Just over the crest on each side is the *double rose*, and in the string-course above is the *rose en soleil* and *eagle on the sticks*, alternating with John Greenway's monogram and mark.

On the porch of Greenway's Almshouses, on one side are the arms of England and France, quarterly, within the Garter, and on the other Courtenay and De Redvers, quarterly, also within the Garter. Above is the *eagle on the bundle of sticks*.

The shield on the porch is doubtless that of Katharine Courtenay, daughter of Edward the IV, and wife of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, as it clearly accords with her seal, except the supporters which are here probably emblematic. The *rose en soleil*, her father's badge, is in the cornice, and the *double rose*, sculptured of conspicuous size, is close to the crest (allusive to Henry the VII, who married her sister). The Princess was a widow at the time Greenway was building his Chapel in 1517 (the Earl having died in 1511), and was living in her Castle of Tiverton close by, and doubtless took great interest in the work of her neighbour the merchant. She died, and was buried in her own Chapel there in 1527;

Greenway following her to the tomb in his, two years afterward. Strange mutation of human circumstances, the mausoleum of the Princess has been utterly razed and destroyed, the tasteful burial place of the merchant still remains, though greatly shorn of its antient splendour; and it is upon his tomb, as it were, we look for the only certain memorial remaining of the King's daughter.

The device of the *Eagle on the bundle of sticks* is a great puzzle. It is found in four places, on the façade at Ford Abbey, Tiverton Church, Greenway's Almshouses, and, though considerably denuded, on a window corbel at Colcombe Castle. It does not appear until the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and then on buildings erected just about that time, which the Courtenay's either held or were interested in. The prominent position, place of honour almost, it assumes over the escutcheon of the Princess Katharine at Tiverton Church, seems to point to it almost conclusively as peculiarly belonging to that royal lady and her husband.

The unravelment of its meaning seems destined to be left to conjecture only. Probably it may have been allusive to the descent of the Princess on her mother's side, Queen Elizabeth. She was the daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, of Grafton, Northamptonshire, by Jacqueline of Luxembourg, Duchess of Bedford, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby. Jacqueline, or Jaquetta, of Luxembourg, was daughter of Peter of Luxembourg, Count de St. Pol, and widow of John of Lancaster, third son of King Henry IV., created Duke of Bedford, Anjou, and Alençon, Earl of Mayenne, Richmond, and Kendal, Regent of France, and Constable of England, by his nephew Henry VI. The Regent married her when very young, but died 1414, leaving no issue by her. After his death she married Sir Richard Woodville, subsequently created Earl Rivers. Is the *eagle* significant of France, allusive to the Duchess her grandmother, and the *bundle of sticks or wood*, of Woodville? Rebuses or devices of similar construction were often employed at that era.

Or it may have had reference to the restoration of the titles and estates to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon (by Henry VII.) father of Earl William,—the *Eagle volant*, emblematic of the rising fortune attendant on this noble, but shattered and blood-torn family; the *tied bundle of sticks*, suggestive of strength through interests united, both in his Royal

patron Henry VII., and also in his own person, he having married a daughter of the house of Molland.

Relative to the marks of cadency adopted by the Courtenays, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, first of that name (ob. 1340) appears originally to have assumed *the label with the three points azure*. Hugh de

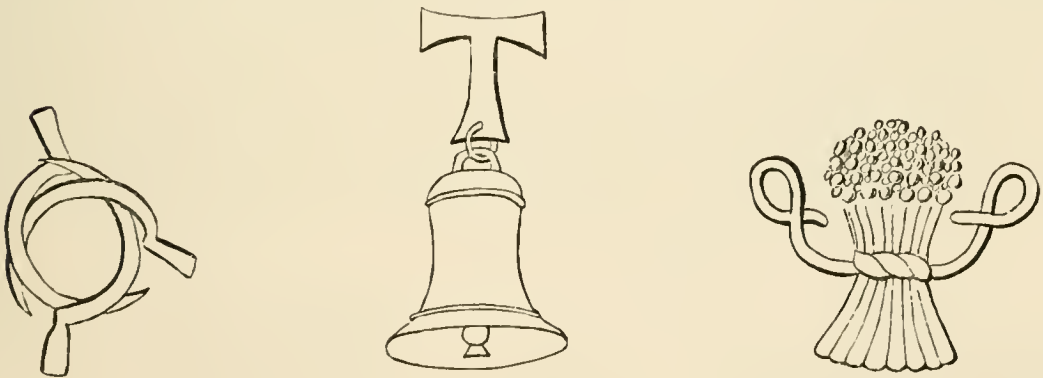


Seal of Hugh de Courtenay, Junior, A.D. 1340.

Courtenay, his son, who married Margaret Bohun also observed it, as is apparent on the jupon of his effigy in the Cathedral, and on his heraldic seal appended to a deed (relative to the transfer of some burgages in the borough of Colyford) in the possession of the Chamber of Feoffees of Colyton. This deed is dated from Colcombe, where he then resided in 1340, and around the shield are placed the *mullets* of his mother Agnes, sister of John, Lord St. John of Basing. Of the many sons of this nobleman, Edward Courtenay his third son, who married Emmeline, daughter of Sir John Dauney of Sheviocke (ob. 1419) added to the parent coat, *a bend argent* (Cleveland). William, fourth son, Archbishop of Canterbury, added *gold mitres* to the azure label (Boutell). Philip of Powderham, fifth son, bore *nine plates* (Cleveland) on the azure label, probably intended for *annulets*, the proper distinction. This difference is observable on the shields at Stockland and Powderham, of his descendant Sir William Courtenay in alliance with Bonville, and on the chimney-piece erected by his brother Bishop Peter Courtenay in the Palace. Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G., seventh son (ob. 1409) according to Cleveland bore the label blue, thereon *nine annulets*, probably a mistake for *roses*, the proper distinction for the seventh son, but it cannot be traced on his brass. Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, second son of Sir Edward of Sheviocke, bore



*ermine*s on the label (Cleveland). Hugh, his son, who married Margaret Carminow, bore the label, but the colours are too much demuded by time on the tomb at Ashwater to be positively made out, but the label appears to have been *azure*. Edward Courtenay, son of Hugh and Margaret Carminow, restored to the earldom, and created K.G. by King Henry VII in 1486, resumed the *azure* label (Cleveland). Concerning the *modern* distinctions of *annulets*, *roses*, &c., it should be borne in mind, that these were not followed in antient cadency, but the distinctive differences were often made by the alteration of the colours in the parent coat, the addition of a *bordure*, or other ordinary occasionally, or by some significant addition placed on the label, or on the field. Relative to *nine annulets* or plates, borne by the Powderham branch for the fifth son, it may be observed that Edward, Duke of York, bore *nine roundles (tortaux)* on his silver label, he was the fifth son; on the *azure* label of Courtenay they would be *silver*. The numerous badges displayed by this antient family is also a subject of much interest. The *swan* of Bohun appears at the feet of the Countess in the Cathedral, on the pillars at Powderham, the chimney-piece in the Palace, and the façade at Ford Abbey. The *sickle* of Hungerford and the *garb* of Peverell on the Bishop's

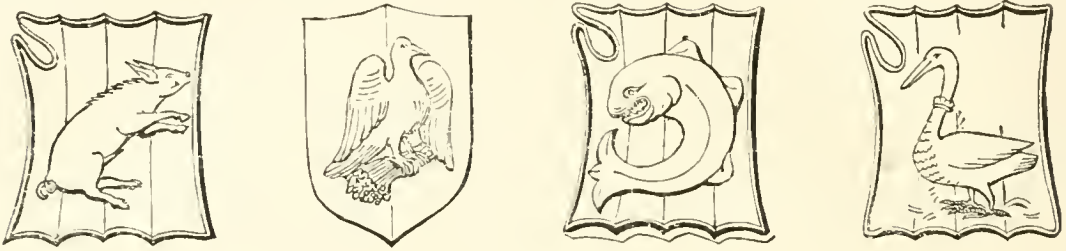


On Bishop Courtenay's Chimney Piece. The Palace, Exeter.

chimney-piece and the tomb at Plympton. The *eagle volant on the bundle of sticks*, at Ford Abbey, Tiverton Church, and Colcombe, allusive perhaps to restored fortune, and consolidation of family relationship. The *tau-cross and bell*, peculiar to Bishop Peter Courtenay, on his chimney-piece. The *boar* occurs on the Chancel arch at Tiverton, Ford Abbey, Powderham,

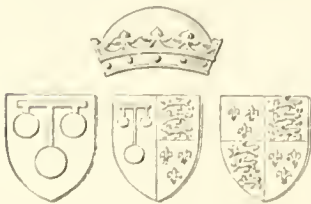


Shillingford, and the Bishop's chimney-piece, borne contemporaneously by both branches of the family. It is difficult to account for its adoption. Sir William Huddesfield of Shillingford, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham and Margaret Bonville, exhibits *three boars* on his coat armour, but this cause would be too remote, and this badge is displayed at an earlier date, in connection with his wife's father's arms, at Powderham. The *dolphin* is found at Ford Abbey, at

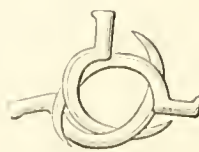


On Facade, Ford Abbey.

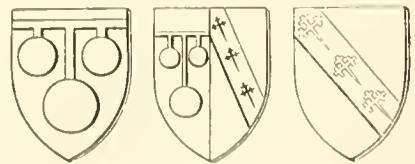
Powderham, and on the Bishop's chimney-piece, in conjunction with the *boar*, and is also assumed by both branches of the family. This badge may have been adopted in commemoration of the descent of the elder branch at Tiverton, from the heiress of Carminow, whose crest was a *dolphin naiant*. The *eagle on the bundle of sticks* is exhibited by the Tiverton branch only, and it occupies the place of honour, as the crest, over the grand escutcheon, presumably of the Princess-Countess Katharine Courtenay on the porch at Tiverton Church, again in conjunction with her arms on Greenwayes almshouses, and over their shield on the frieze of Speke's Chapel in the Cathedral.



Courtenay Tomb, Colyton.



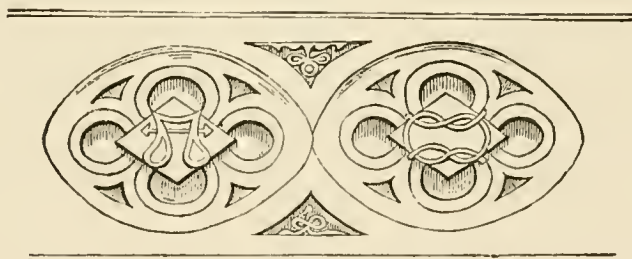
Courtenay Tomb, Plympton.



BUTCHER, *Earl of Bath*.—*Bampton and Branton*.—Affixed to the north and south walls of the Chancel of Bampton Church are, evidently, the sides and ends of two or more high tombs, composed of grey marble.

They are ornamented with elaborate traceried panels, having in their centres shields, but the brasses are gone. Between the panels are niches, below is a string course of quatrefoils, and above, under the cornice, a course of quatrefoils bearing in the centre lozenges, on which are sculptured the *water-bouget* and the *Bourchier knot*. There is also a shield with the sacred monogram, and on another of smaller size a  $\mathcal{T}$ .

Dr. Oliver, referring to these desecrated tombs, says, "How such elaborate work came to be placed there not a little perplexed me, but the Venerable Bartholomew Davey, the Vicar, resolved my perplexity by informing me that it belonged to two monuments of considerable antiquity which stood in the Chancel, and that on their removal about forty years ago, the sides were placed to line the walls. That they covered the remains of Sir John Bourchier, Knt., Lord Fitz-Warren, created Earl of Bath, 9th July, 1536, and of his father, is certain. The will of the former bearing date 20th October, 1535, and proved 11th June, 1541, expressly directs his body to be buried in the parish Church of Bampton, Devon, in the Church there where his father lies buried, with his picture, arms, and cognizance, and the day and year engraven and fixed on the same tomb within a year after his decease. One of the skeletons was described to me, as being of gigantic proportions."



On Bourchier Tombs, Bampton Church.

The cognizances of Bourchier are also found on the screen, and on the bosses of the roof of the north aisle.

The former of these two noblemen sepulchred here was Fulk Bourchier, Lord Fitz-Warren. He was the son of William Bourchier and Thomazine Hankford, and grandson of William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, by his wife Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

He married Elizabeth, one of the sisters and heirs of John Lord Dinham, and died 6th Henry VII (1491).

The other, his son John Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren, was created Earl of Bath by King Henry VIII, at Whitehall, 10th July, 1537, and married Cicely, only sister of Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgewater. He left issue, John, Elizabeth wife of Edward Chichester of Raleigh, and Dorothy wife of Sir John Fulford. He died 31st Henry VIII (1540) (Pole.) Arms of Daubeney, *Gules, five fusils in fesse, argent.*

Dugdale, quoting the will of Fulk Bouchier, shews that his father William Bouchier and mother, Thomazine Hankford, are also buried at Bampton—this is likewise confirmed by the initial T on the shield, and therefore it may be inferred that the portions of the tombs found in the Church commemorate the *three* early generations of Bouchier:—"The first William Bouchier who married Thomazine Hankford, married secondly Catherine, widow of Stukely: she bequeathed her body (1466) to be buried in West Worlington Church, Devon. Fulk, his son, called Lord Fitzwarren, bequeathed his body to be buried, if he should die in England, in the Chapel of our Lady adjoining the churchyard at Baunton (Bampton), near to the grave of Lady Thomazine his mother, appointing that a fair stone of marble, with an inscription thereon, should be with all speed laid upon the grave of Lord William his father, another upon Lady Thomazine his mother, and a third upon his own grave. John, his son (the first Earl of Bath), also ordered himself to be buried at Baunton, that a tomb stone of marble should be set on his grave, with his portraiture of brass, his arms, and day and year of his death graven thereon" (Baronage).

Polwhele, quoting from Risdon, says this inscription was in one of the windows of Bampton Church:—

*"Orate pro animabus Johannis ——— militis, et Elizabethæ,  
Duc Fitzwarren uxoris ejus, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt."*

This may have relation to Elizabeth Dinham, wife of Fulk, Lord Fitzwarren, although the name given to the knight is John; she may have married secondly. Among the fragments of glass still remaining is the impalement of De Arches. Her mother was Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Arches.

One Bartholomew St. Leger married Blanch, daughter of William Bouchier Lord Fitzwarren; she was buried in Sherwell Church, 1483 (Westcote).

The later descendants of the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath, buried in Tawstock Church, are—(1.) Frances (ob. 1586), daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, Knt., and wife of John, Lord Fitzwarren, eldest son of John Bouchier, second Earl of Bath:—high tomb with recumbent effigy:—(2.) William Bouchier (ob. 1623), third Earl of Bath:—high tomb with effigies of himself and his Countess, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford. He inherited the title from his grandfather, his father John, Lord Fitzwarren, and mother, Frances Kitson, having both pre-deceased John, the second Earl. On this tomb are also three small kneeling effigies—one of which, a male, probably represents John, eldest son of this Earl (ob. 1587). (3.) Henry Bouchier, fourth and last Earl, a handsome sarcophagus tomb, supported on griffins, with obelisks of white marble. (4.) Rachael, his Countess, (ob. 1681), daughter of Francis Fane, Earl of Westmoreland;—a white marble statue standing on a black marble pedestal. She married secondly, Lionel, third Earl of Middlesex.

Bampton appears to have descended to Bouchier by the heiress of Paynel, Baron of Bampton, through Cogan, and Fitzwarren.

Lady Elizabeth Bouchier, daughter of the first Earl of Bath, and wife of Edward Chichester, Esq., is buried at Braunton, where there is a singular memorial to her memory of composite character. On a flatstone, a cross with pointed terminations is incised, and at its base a figure of Lady Chichester is inlaid of small size. She is represented kneeling in the attitude of prayer before a *prie Dieu*, with a book open before her, and is attired in a long gown with deep fur cuffs, pyramidal head-dress, and rich jewel suspended from her girdle. Below is this inscription:—

“Here lyethe Lady Elizabeth Bowcer, Daughter of John Erle of Bathe, & sumtyme Wyffe to Edwarde Chichester, Esquier, the whiche Elizabeth decessyd the xxiiiith day of August, in the yere of oꝝ Lorde God m<sup>cc</sup>lviij, apon whose soule God have m<sup>er</sup>y.”

A curious fact connected with this brass is, that it is a palimpsest, and



on the other side is engraved the head of a knight, moustached, with apparently a bascinet on, and camail of concentric ring-mail. The costume points to an era at least three centuries and half antecedent to the figure of Lady Chichester incised on the other side.

Henry Bouchier (eldest son of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Eu, and Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock) was created Earl of Essex by King Edward IV, and K.G. He was by marriage uncle to that monarch, having wedded Isabel, only sister of Richard Duke of York, his father, slain at York, 1460. He died in 1483, and is buried at Little Easton, Suffolk, where there is his brass effigy. He wears the somewhat rare Yorkist collar of *suns and roses*, clasped by the *lion of March*.

Thomas Bouchier, third son, was Archbishop of Canterbury. "Thomas Bouchier, or Bourghier," says Dart, (*Hist. Cath. Ch. Canterbury*, 1726), "in the obituary Bowschyre, and in the *Hist. Eliensis*, Bowser, son of William, Earl of Ewe and the Countess of Stafford, brought up at Oxford in Nevil Court, and three years, namely, from 1434 to 1437, Chancellor of that University. He was Dean of St. Martin's in London, and by a Papal Bull of Provision, at the King's request, made Bishop of Worcester the 9th of March, 1434, and made profession of obedience the 20th day of April, 1435, and was that day consecrated. From thence he was elected Bishop of Ely, in January, 1436, and translated 20th December, 1443, and received benediction 28th February following; he sat there ten years twenty-three weeks and five days. He gave 100 marks towards repairing the steeple at Ely, and was elected Archbishop of Canterbury on the 9th Kal. May, 1454; which election was confirmed by Pope Nicholas V, in June that year, and published in this Cathedral 11th Kal. September. In December he was made Cardinal of St. Ciriaci in Thernis; he was enthroned 7th Kal. February, 1455, and on the 9th March following was made Lord Chancellor of England; and on the 11th of October the year following he resigned it up to the King. September 18th, 1465, he renounced his Cardinalship. He sat very long in this seat, but in times of such confusion, that he had not the opportunity of doing much good. He gave to his Church an image of the Holy Trinity of pure gold, richly set with jewels, and twenty-seven copes of red tissue; and likewise to his Church of Worcester one of the Virgin Mary of silver-gilt, worth sixty-nine pounds; and to compensate



for dilapidations, he left his successor to the value of two thousand pounds; to the Church of Ely two hundred marks; and to many other monasteries; one hundred pounds to the University of Oxford, and the like sum to that of Cambridge, to be kept in chests for the support of poor scholars; Weaver says, 120 to Cambridge, and some 130; but this is certain, that University was thirty years before they could get it of his executors. He died at his palace at Knoll, on Thursday, 30th day of March, 1486, and was buried according to his will on the north side of choir, by the the High Altar, in a tomb of marble; and founded a chantry, surrendered to Henry the VIII.

The inscription on the tomb is this:—

*“Hic jacet reverendissimus in Christo Pater et Dominus  
Thomas Bourchier quondam sacro sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ  
& Sanctæ Ciriæ in Thermis Cardinalis, Archiepiscopus hujus  
ecclesiæ, qui obiit 30 die mensis Marcii 1486. Cujus anima  
propitiatur Deus. Amen.”*

The fine canopied tomb of the Archbishop still remains, it is ornamented with the Bourchier knot. The arms of the Archbishop, according to Dr. Oliver, are in the north aisle of Tawstock Church, also at Wantage.

John Bourchier, another member of this family, was Rector of Tawstock, 1460-8. He became subsequently Archdeacon of Canterbury, and died 6th November, 1495. “Archdeacon John Bourchier” says Somner, (*Antiquities of Canterbury* 1640) “was, I take it, brother or neare kinsman to the Archbp. He dyed in the year 1495, and was buried in the Lady Chapell of Christ Church, where you may finde his monument. The windowes of this Chapell where he lyes are very full of the Bourchier armes.

*“Hic jacet sub hoc marmore expectans misericordiam Dei,  
venerabilis vir Magister Johannes Bourchier, Archidiaconis  
Cantuariensis, qui quidem Johannes migravit ad Dominum,  
sexto die mensis Novemb. 1495. Cujus animæ de suæ magnæ  
pietate propitiatur altissimus.”*

The Archdeacon's gravestone is now destroyed, but the Bourchier arms still remain in the windows, and the glass quarrels in them, alternately

display the devices of Bouchier, *the knot*, and the *stem of oak leaved and fructed*.



Windows, Canterbury Cathedral.

STAFFORD, *Earl of Devon*.—BOUCHIER. *Honiton and Plymtree*.—Among the bosses in the roof of the north aisle of the Church of St. Michael at Honiton, there are three or four on which are shields exhibiting the Bouchier knot. The same badge also occurs on the skreen at Plymtree, in conjunction with that of Stafford, and at Payhembury.

After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon for treason, and for which he was beheaded at Salisbury in 1466, and, before the death of his brother John Courtenay, who perished at Tewkesbury in 1471 (by whose death the elder branch of that distinguished family became extinct) King Edward the IV created Sir Humphry Stafford, Baron of Southwick, Hampshire, Earl of Devon, and gave him a large portion of the confiscated estate of the unfortunate Henry Courtenay. But Lord Stafford did not wear his new honours long. Having in 1470 been ordered by the King to join the Earl of Pembroke, and meet and give battle to the Lancastrian army under Sir Henry Neville and Sir John Conyers, then advancing from the north on London, he, for some trivial dispute between himself and Lord Pembroke, relative as to which of the twain should occupy a certain inn at Banbury, withdrew himself from the King's army, taking with him about eight hundred bow-men who had accompanied him out of Devonshire. In consequence of this defection, the forces under the Earl of Pembroke were ultimately routed, and in strict keeping with the barbarity of the time, the Earl himself being taken prisoner, was beheaded. "Lord Stafford" says Cleveland, "the author of this overthrow, did not escape condign punishment, for by diligent enquiry made by King Edward's order, he was found at Brent

near the river Axe in Somersetshire, and was carried into Bridgewater and beheaded."

Lord Stafford married, according to Pole, Isabel daughter of Sir John Barre or Barry, but had no issue by her, and after his death she married Sir Thomas Bouchier, younger son of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex. This is probably a mistake, he must have been the second son of John Bouchier, Lord Berners, who was fourth son of William Bouchier, Earl of Essex and Eu, whose wife was Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, (seventh and youngest son of Edward III.) by his wife, Eleanor Bohun. This was the third alliance of the lady Anne Plantagenet, she had previously wedded Thomas, Earl of Stafford (ob. 1393,) and secondly Edmund his brother, who was slain at Shrewsbury in 1403. Both herself and third husband were buried in the Priory of Lanthony.

Thus by a singular coincidence, the second husband of this Lady Isabel Stafford, Countess of Devon, Sir Thomas Bouchier, stood almost parallel in relationship and descent from the blood-royal in alliance with the noble house of Bohun, as did the unfortunate Henry Courtenay, whom her first husband, Lord Stafford, supplanted in the Earldom of Devon. Henry Courtenay was descended from Humphry de Bohun, and his wife the Princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward I. Thomas Bouchier, through Eleanor Bohun, (daughter of Humphry de Bohun grandson of the before named Humphry), and Thomas, of Woodstock, youngest son of King Edward the III.

It is difficult to directly account for the appearance of the Bouchier knot in Honiton Church, or at Plymtree where it occurs in company with the Stafford knot, in allusion as it were to both husbands. The Stafford badge at Plymtree is of peculiar shape, with apparently an I, possibly the first initial of her name, incorporated.



Bouchier and Stafford Knots—Honiton and Plymtree.

The manor and advowson of Honiton belonged to the younger or Powderham branch of the Courtenays, and formed no part of the property confiscated at the death of Henry Courtenay in 1466, who represented the elder descent, and the manor of Plymtree, although at one time forming part of the estate, had long been alienated from it.

A curious circumstance is, however, observable relative to Honiton between the year 1466, when Henry Courtenay perished, and the year 1487 when Henry the VII. restored the next male representative of the house, Edward Courtenay of Haccombe and Bocommock to the Earldom and estates. The living of Honiton became vacant, and in Dr. Oliver's list of incumbents Geoffery Newchurch was appointed, but the patron's name does not seem to be known, yet the head of the house of Powderham appears as patron at the appointments immediately before and after Newchurch.

The probability is that in consideration of this Countess holding so large a portion of the escheated Courtenay estate, at a time when so many of the Devonshire Churches were being rebuilt, she did contribute largely toward the re-erection of those in the parishes where the property was situate, or had claim on the almost princely name, and that in consequence the badges of her both husbands' families were set up, and to this day remain to record her munificence.

Among the antient stained glass remaining in Milton Abbey, Dorset, was the coat of Stafford of Southwick, and round it the inscription—

“ — — on whose soul God have m̄cy. *MS.* ”

Sir Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon, was second son of Sir William Stafford of Hooke, Dorset (ob. 1450), and grandson of Sir Humphry Stafford (surnamed of the Silver Hand,) of Hooke (ob. 1414,) a descendant of William Stafford of Bromehill in the county of Stafford, a branch of the noble and wide spreading family of that name. “This Humphry, Earl of Devon” says Hutchins, “who is styled of South-wick, which seems to have been the appanage of a younger branch of the Hooke family, and was the original seat of the eldest branch, succeeded his cousin Humphry. In the 2nd Edward IV. (1463) he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, and 4th Edward IV. (1465,) created Baron of South-wick. By his will, dated 3rd Edward IV., he bequeathed his body to be buried in the



Church of St. Mary at Glastonbury, and appointed Mr. Nicholas Goss and Mr. Watts, then Warden of the Grey Friars in Exeter, should for the salvation of his soul go to every parish Church in Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, and say a sermon; but 9th Edward IV. (1470) deserting with his forces the Earl of Pembroke at Banbury, who was routed by the northern rebels July 29th, he was apprehended and beheaded at Bridgewater 17th August, 1470, and was buried at Glastonbury in the arch of the south cross in the Abbey Church." So perished Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon, called, says Cleveland, "the Earl of three months standing and no more," by the west country folk in derision, who doubtless looked with great suspicion and disfavour on the intrusion of this unfortunate man to a dignity that had so long formed one of their most cherished traditions connected with the noble family to whom it had ever appertained, and who, happily, were again soon afterward reinstated with the possession of its distinguished honour.

His arms were, *Or, a chevron gules, within a border engrailed sable*; those of Bouchier,—*Argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water-bougets sable*.

Sir Humphry Bouchier, elder brother of Sir Thomas Bourehier, presumably the second husband of Isabel Stafford, Countess of Devon, married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir Frederick Tilney. He was slain at the battle of Barnet field 1471, and is buried in St. Edmund's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. On a large slab of grey marble, on a low tomb, is the matrix of his effigy in armour, one of his feet rested on a leopard and the other on an eagle. The crest of Bouchier which was attached to the helmet under his head still remains, *a man's head (Saracen's?) couped at the shoulders having a peaked cap on*. The stone is powdered over with small shields, suspended from Bouchier knots. The ledger line has disappeared, but the following inscription remains at the feet of the figure:—

"Hic pugil ecce jacens Bernet fera bella cupiscens,  
 Certat ut æacides, sit saucius undique miles,  
 Vi cecidit vulnus, Mars porrigit arma cruore  
 Sparsim tincta rubent, dolor en lachrymabilis hora,



Lumine nempe cadit, quo Christus morte resurgit,  
 Bouchier Humfridus clara propagini dictus.  
 Edwardi regis qui tertius est vocitatus,  
 John Domini Berners proles et parvulus haeres;  
 Quartus et Edwardus belli tenet ecce triumphum,  
 Quo perit Humphridus, ut regis vernula verus  
 Cyronomon mensæ sponsæ regis fuit iste,  
 Elizabeth sibi sic sua virtus crescit honore;  
 Armis conspicuus quondam charusque Britannis  
 Hic fuit; ut cælis vivat deposite votis."

At the corners are four shields with Bouchier quartering Tilney and other alliances.

*Fragment of a Crusader, Exeter.*—There is in the Devon and Exeter Museum the cast of the upper portion of a male effigy, the particulars respecting which have been kindly communicated by the Curator, W. S. D'Urban, Esq. "The original of the plaster cast of the head of an effigy of James Lord Audley of Red Hill in Shropshire, who died 1386, is said to have been dug up in 1826 on the site of the Dominican Convent, near where Bedford Chapel now stands, and was in the possession of the late John Gidley, Esq. This information is derived from a label attached to it by the late J. W. L. Ross, Esq., of Topsham, from whose collection it came to this Museum."

Dr. Oliver in his *Monasticon Etoniense* says relative to this fragment, "that it was the opinion of Sir Samuel Meyrick the flattened conical shape of the coiffe de maille proves that the Knight, whoever he may be, lived in the reign of Henry III. (1216-72,) and this effigy may be attributed to the close of that period; the specimen is interesting from shewing a peculiar mode of fastening the over-lapping part of the coiffe by a strap and buckle near the left temple."

The complete figure, judging from the contour of the head, was doubtless a cross-legged effigy similar to many still existing in the county.

This Convent, observes Leland, "was a house of Blake-Freres on the north side of the cemetrie of the Cathedrale Church, but without the Close." Its Conventual Church was dedicated in 1259 by Bishop Brones-

combe, and became the burial place of some of the most antient families in Devonshire, the Martins, Cadwodeleighs, and many others.

It is questionable if the above presumed identification of this fragment of an effigy be correct. The date 1386 would be much too late for the armour, for at that period chain-mail had been almost wholly superseded by plate-armour.

*Effigy found in Exeter*.—In digging on the site of the Franciscan Priory, behind Colleton Crescent, it is recorded by Shortt in his *Collectanea*, “an antient tomb or vaulted recess was uncovered at the depth of twelve feet, inclosing a skeleton in a forward state of decay. Several handsome pieces of tracery and carved work accompanied these relics, among others a handsome effigy in full costume, with beads, the folds of her habit in her hand.”

The following, gathered from Cleveland, may give a clue as to who she was:—“John de Courtenay Baron of Okehampton, died 3rd May 1273, and was buried at Ford Abbey near his father the Lord Robert Courtenay, before the high altar. His lady survived him a long time, and was married afterward to the Lord Oliver Dinham or Dinant, and Musberrie was held by the said Lord Oliver Dinham, *nomine dotis Isabelle de Courtenay*. She outlived her second husband, and died August 11th —, and was buried in the Church of the Fryars-Prædicant in Exon, in the south part of the chancel over against her husband.” The presumable era of Lord Dinham’s death and the style of costume closely coincide. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 24th Edward I, 1296. She was the daughter of Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Lord High Chamberlain of England.

This effigy was probably similar to those remaining at Haecombe. The Convent was established about 1250, and suppressed 12th September 1538, the site being given to Humphry Rolle.

*Effigies belonging to single families*.—COURTENAY.—The large number of sepulchral effigies that still exist to the memory of the family of Courtenay affords a remarkable evidence of their antient importance. “The stamp of their almost princely authority,” observes Mr. Davidson, “may be extensively recognized throughout the county of Devon,” and accordingly their

memorials are found extending over the whole of the southern portion of the county, from Sheviocke, Ashwater, Plympton, South-Pool, Haccombe, Powderham, and the Cathedral, to Tiverton and Colyton, and the two brasses found in the Cathedral and at Shillingford. In these Churches their monumental effigies at present remain, and their coat-armour and badges, in almost numberless other instances, are found elsewhere.

The brass in Exeter Cathedral represents Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G., Standard-bearer and Lord Chamberlain to King Edward III., Governor of Calais and Windsor Castle, and companion-in-arms of the Black Prince. He is represented in plate and chain armour (corresponding with Division III) with the Garter around his left leg and his feet rest on a dog. There is a splendid canopy, shields bearing the arms of Courtenay and Bohun, and this 'jingling' inscription on the ledger line:—

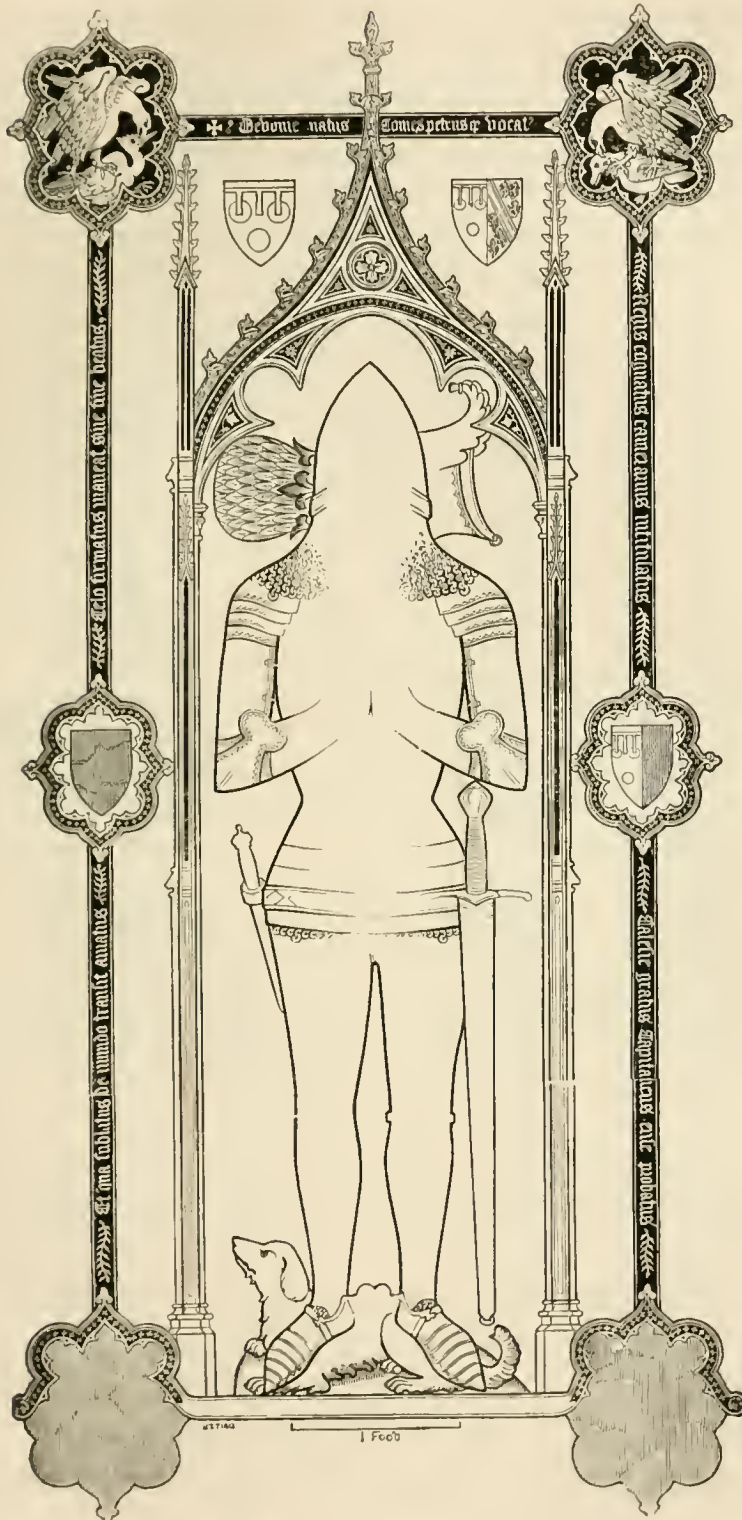
“ *Devonic natus comitis Petrusq̃ vocatus,  
Regi cognatus, camerarius intitulus,  
Caliseus gratus capitaneus ense probatus,  
Vita privatus fuit hinc supra astra relatus,  
(Et quia sublatus de mundo transit amatus),  
Celo firmatus maneat sine fine beatus.*”

The above is as given by Dr. Oliver.

Sir Peter Courtenay was the seventh son of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Margaret Bohun. He died unmarried in 1409. This fine brass originally lay at the east end of the south aisle of the nave beside the tomb on which reclined the effigies of his father and mother. It has since been removed to the south choir aisle, and the tomb with the effigies of his parents to a position under the south tower.

Directly opposite the original position of these effigies, in the nave, may be seen the matrix of a large effigy of a bishop in *pontificalibus*, which represented Bishop Brantyngham (ob. 1394,) and it is probable both places of sepulture were once enclosed by rich skreen work, as mortuary chapels. The Bishop and the Earl were contemporaries.

Prince says:—“He (Bishop Brantyngham) was interred in a little chappel of his own building, between the two pillars. On his grave was a large marble stone laid, whereon was his portraicture in brass, which long since



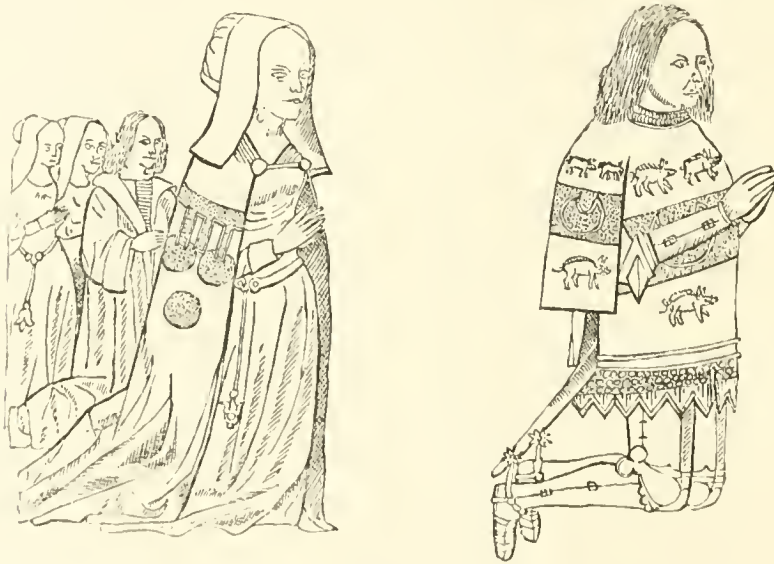
Brass of Sir Peter Courtenay, Exeter Cathedral.



was so worn out by time, or imbezeled by sacriligious hands, that, nor effigies, nor arms, nor inscription do now remain."

The brass at Shillingford (referable to Division IV.) represents Katharine Courtenay and her husband Sir William Huddesfeld.

Under two canopies are, first, the figure of Sir William Huddesfeld. He is bare-headed, but otherwise in full armour, kneeling before a *prie Dieu*, and on his tabard is emblazoned his armorial bearings:—*argent, a fess sable with a crescent for difference thereon, between three boars passant sable*. His gauntlets, helmet, and crest, lie below. Beneath the other canopy is Dame Katharine, also kneeling. She is attired in the angular dependant head-dress, gown, girdle with long chain and tassell. On her mantle is displayed the arms of her family, *three torteaux, a label of three*.



Brass of Sir William and Dame Katharine Huddesfeld, Shillingford Church A.D. 1499.

Behind her kneel three children, a son and two daughters. Below is this inscription:—

“Conditor et Redemptor, corporis et anime  
Sic michi medicus et custos utriusque.”

“Dame Kateryn ye wife of Sir William Huddesfeld  
and doughter of Sir Philip Courtnay, Knyght.”

Sir William Huddesfeld, who describes himself as being Attorney-General



to King Edward IV. is with his wife buried in the Founder's place in the chancel. Doubtless he was a great benefactor to the fabric, and rebuilt the tower, as on its west side over the window are his arms impaling Courtenay, supported by the *boar* and *dolphin*; and the arms of this alliance on separate shields, surrounded by labels, are again repeated below. The sculpture is much denuded, and the inscriptions on the labels undecipherable. Westcote adds the following inscription as being on the "large monument" here, but it was not observable on a recent visit:—

*"Here lieth Sir William Huddlesfield Kt., Attorney General to K. Edw. 4th, and of Council to King Henry 7th, and Justice of Oyer and Terminer, which died the xth day of March, A.D. M.C.C.C.XCIX. On whose soul Jesus have mercy; Amen. Honor Deo et gloria."*

And in a window above his picture:—

*"Hi tres sunt mihi spes, Jhesus, Maria, Johannes."*

Over the head of her picture.—

*"Quæ peperit florem, det nobis floris odorem."*

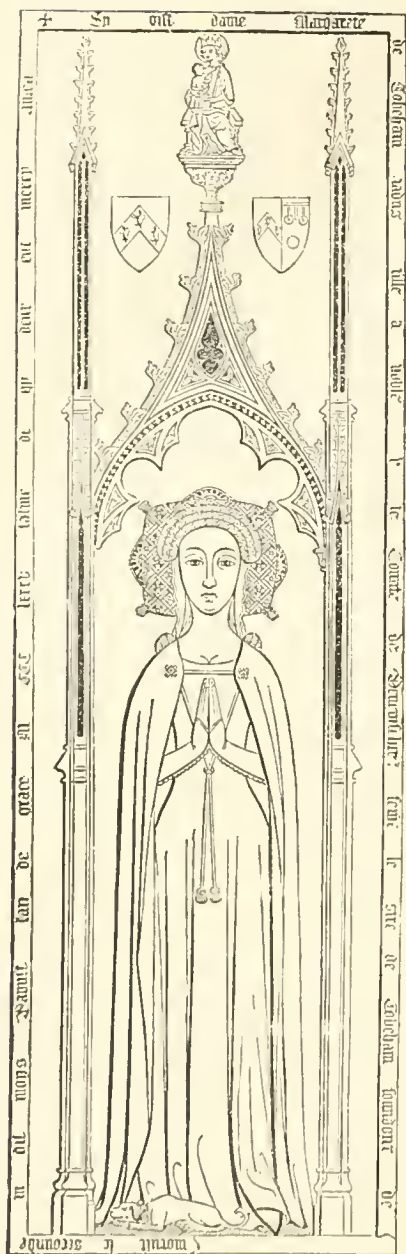
Under both their pictures:—

*"Orate pro bono statu Willihemi Huddlesfeld militis, et Katharine uxoris ejus."*

Dame Katharine Huddlesfield was widow of Thomas Rogers, Sergeant-at-law, and appears to have been the daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford.

Nineteen imposed or incised effigies at least, appear to have been erected in Devon and Cornwall to this noble family; of these, fourteen at present remain. It is probable the destruction of the figures in Tiverton Church occurred soon after the attainder of the unfortunate Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, when the main line of the family, on the death of his son Edward, became extinct.

COURTENAY — COBHAM. *Cobham, Kent.*—In the floor of the chance  
i



Brass of Lady Margaret de Cobham, Cobham Church, Kent, A.D. 1385

of Cobham Church, Kent, is the brass effigy of Margaret Courtenay, Lady Cobham, eldest daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Margaret Bohun, whose effigies are in Exeter Cathedral, and sister to Sir Peter Courtenay, whose brass effigy is also found in that edifice.

She was the wife of Sir John de Cobham the Founder of Cobham College. She is habited in gown and kirtle, with reticulated head-dress similar to the lady in Crediton Church. At her feet is a dog with bells, and her head rests on a double cushion, richly embroidered. A fine canopy is over the figure, and on the centre finial is seated the Virgin and Holy Child, crowned and with a sceptre in her hand. On the ledger line appears to be this inscription:—

“Sy gist dame Margarete de Cobham l'aduz fille a noble r le Comite de Deuenschire feme le sire de Cobham foundour de ——— morust le secounde in du moys d'auguste l'an de grace mccccxxv salme de q' deux eut mercy. Amen.”

Above the figure are two shields, on the first appear the arms of Cobham,—*gules, on a chevron or, three lions rampant sable*; on the second: Cobham, impaling Courtenay. The date is 1385, 8th Richard II.

COURTENAY.—*Wimborne Minster*.—In the choir or presbytery of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, on the north side is a tomb of Purbeck marble, below are traceried panels, and above is a plain cover, around its edges are the remains of a border fillet of brass, thus inscribed:—

“—— conjux quondam Henrici Courtenay, Marchionis Exon,  
mater Edwardi Courtenay, nuper eo ——”

This is the tomb of Gertrude Blount, second wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, beheaded by Henry VIII. She was the daughter of William Blount, Lord Montjoy, by Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir William Say, Knt., and by her, he (the Marquis) had two sons, Henry who died young, and Edward, afterward restored by Queen Mary to the honours and estates of his father, and who died at Palma, 4 October, 1556.

According to Cleveland, the whole epitaph is thus registered in the parish book, in English:—

*“In this lyes intombed Gertrude Blunt, Marchioness of Exeter, daughter to William Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and wife of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire and Marquis of Exeter, beheaded by King Henry 8th, which Henry Courtenay was son of William Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, by Catherine the daughter of King Edward the 4th.”*

“Her tomb,” says Hutchins, “being opened some years since out of curiosity and repaired, the body was found wrapped up in cere-cloth. There were several shields in quatrefoils upon the sides of the tomb, but they are now torn off. She died in 1558.”

BLOUNT.—*Lord Montjoy and Earl of Devon*.—Charles, Lord Montjoy (ob. 1545,) brother of Gertrude, wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, married Anne Willoughby daughter of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, (ob. 1522, and buried at Beer-Ferrers, son of Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, whose effigy is in Callington Church,) by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and his wife Cicely Bonville of Shute. James, Lord Montjoy, succeeded his father Charles, and left two sons, William, Lord Montjoy (ob. 1594,) and Charles, Lord

Montjoy, created Earl of Devon and K.G. by King James I, 1603. He died in the fourth year of that monarch's reign, 1606, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Arms of Blount:—*Barry nebuly of six, or and sable.*

*Ford Abbey and Cowie Priory.* "By descent from the Founder's family," says Dr. Oliver, "the Courtenays became the natural and legal protectors of Ford Abbey; they considered it, says Cleveland, as a most beautiful feather in their train." Its Conventual Church, now completely demolished, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the Abbey arms, as depicted on the seal of the Community, appear to have been those of Courtenay on the dexter side, and *vair*, apparently Beaumont, on the sinister, although it is not clear in what way the Beaumonts were connected with the Abbey. Query, whether it may not have been intended for *checquy*, the device of De Brionis, the predecessors of the Courtenays, and whose arms occur in conjunction with theirs on the central tower.

The following early members of the Courtenay family, according to Cleveland, were buried in the Conventual Church. Reginald de Courtenay on the north side of the high altar, 27th September 1194; his wife, Hawise de Albrincis, on the south side, 31st July 1209. Robert de Courtenay, their son, 26th July 1242. John de Courtenay, the son of Robert, near his father, before the high altar, 3rd May 1273.

The Priory of St. Andrew, Cowie, was also specially under the protection of the Courtenays. In the inquisition taken after the death of John, Lord Courtenay (buried as above at Ford) who succeeded his father Robert in his honours and estates, 26th July 1242, it is expressly stated to be under his patronage. It was this nobleman's widow, Isabel de Vere, who subsequently married Lord Oliver de Dinham, and was buried with her second husband in the Church of the Friars-Predicant in Exeter.

A great feud arising between this nobleman's son, Hugh de Courtenay (who resided at Colcombe, Colyton) and the Abbot of Ford, he chose Cowie Priory for his place of sepulture (ob. 1292) where also his widow, Eleanor, daughter of Hugh de Spencer, and who survived him above thirty years, was also interred 1st October 1328. Hugh de Courtenay, his son, (ob. 1340) was also buried at Cowie, together with his wife Agnes, sister of John, Lord St. John of Basing.



The arms of Cowic Priory were: *three cows passant sable, collared or, eyed gules*. The site of the building can no longer be traced with any degree of certainty.

The effigies of Hugh de Courtenay, (son and successor to the last mentioned Hugh) and his wife, Margaret de Bohun, are in the Cathedral.

“Placed on the shore of Time’s far stretching bourn,  
With leave to look at Nature and return;  
While wave on wave impels the human tide,  
And ages sink forgotten as they glide.  
Then what avails the alliance of a throne,  
The pomp of titles what, or power revered?  
Happier to these, the humble life unknown  
With virtue honoured, and by peace endeared.” *Langhorne*.

BOHUN,—COURTENAY,—BOURCHIER.—In the south aisle of the Cathedral are two cross-legged effigies, the easternmost of which has been assigned to represent Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, who married the Princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward I., (he was her second husband,) and by whom with other issue he had Margaret, wife of Hugh de Courtenay, whose tomb and effigies are now under the south tower. This Earl Humphry was slain at Boroughbridge in 1322, and, according to Polwhele, was buried at York; so that the effigy in the Cathedral would assume the province of a cenotaph only. Polwhele also gives the following epitaph, written by John Hooker, which was once over the effigy, but is now illegible:—

“*Epitaphium D. Bohunni illustrissimi  
Quondam Comit̃s Herefordensis.  
O Bohunne Comes! clare de sanguine nate!  
En! rapit vitæ staminæ parca tuæ.  
Dejecit illa viros illustri stemmate natos:  
Insuper obscuros dejecit illa viros.  
Aspicite humanum Bohunni in imagine formem?  
Cunctos mors pandâ cruentâ fecit.*”

Traces of colour still remain on the effigy, and also indications of the inscription over it.

Humphry de Bohun, the last of that surname, Earl of Hereford and





Brass of Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester,  
Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1399.

Constable of England, was the son of William de Bohun, fourth and youngest son of Humphry, slain at Borough-bridge. He succeeded his three uncles, John, Humphry, and Edward, in the Earldom, and married Joan, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. His eldest daughter Eleanor married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, seventh son of King Edward III. Their daughter Anne married thirdly, William Bouchier, Earl of Eu, and their second son William married Thomazine Hankford, from whom the Earls of Bath descend.

Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, appears to have outlived her husband about two years, and spent her widowhood in the Abbey of Barking, where she became a nun.

She died 1 Henry IV, (1399) and is buried in the chapel of S. Edmond, in Westminster Abbey. On a low tomb on a large slab of grey marble is her effigies in brass, attired in long gown, robe, cover-chief and barbe, and on the pillars supporting the canopy around the figure, are shields displaying the royal arms

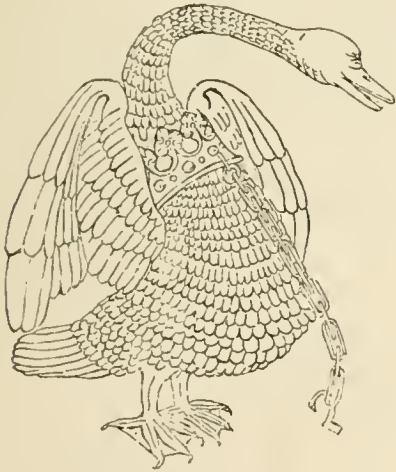
quarterly, *within a bordure*, impaling 1. Bohun, 2, impaling quarterly, *two bends*, Bohun quartering, 1, and 4, *a lion rampant*; 2 and 3 *chequy*;—two other shields exhibit *the swan* the badge of Bohun. On the ledger line is this inscription:—

“Cy gíst Eleonore de Bohun, eisne fille et un des heires  
l'honorable Seigneur Mons. Humphrey de Bohun,  
Conte de Hereford, d'Essex, et de Northampton et  
Conestable d'Engleterre, femme a puissant et

noble Prince Thomas de Woodstock, fitz a tres excellent et trepuissant Seigneur Edward Roi d'Engleterre puis les Conquest tierz Duc de Gloucestre, Conte de Essexie, et de Buckingham, et Conestable d'Engleterre; que morrust le tiers jour d'October, l'an du grace M.C.C.C.XCII. De qui alme Dieux face mercy. Amen."

Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, her husband, who came to an untimely end at Calais in 1397, is buried in the Chapel of St. Edward, in Westminster, under a large grey marble stone, with a very elaborate brass, consisting of a number of small figures under canopies, together with his arms and alliances. The inscription (in French) is almost obliterated.

The arms of this royal pair are found at Barnstaple, as borne by their grandson William Bourchier, in conjunction with those of his wife Thomazine Hankford.



Swan of Bohun, Bishop Courtenay's Chimney Piece, the Palace Exeter.



Barnstaple Priory.

Connected with the Plantagenet tombs and memorial sculptures in the county, or closely adjoining or relating to it, may be included the notice of a tomb formerly existing in Bridport Church, (but of which it seems no trace now remains,) and erected to the memory of William Dabrigecourt, son of Sir Eustace Dabrigecourt, of Heynault, by Elizabeth daughter of Gerard, Earl of Juliers, and widow of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent,

second son of Edmond of Woodstock, sixth son of King Edward I. He was cousin on the mother's side to Philippa, Queen of Edward III.

"On the north side of the chancel of Bridport Church," says Hutchins, "is an altar tomb of grey marble. On the north and east side of the cornice part is a fillet of brass with this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Willms, filius Elizabet: de Julers,  
Comitisse Kancie, consanguine Philip. — — —"

The nails remaining shew the fillet ran quite round the verge of the tomb on the south and west sides, but that part is torn off and preserved in the vestry, of the same length and breadth, and containing exactly the same inscription, so that we may conjecture the inscription was repeated on each side of the tomb, yet both are imperfect. In Leland and Coker's time more of it remained—*quondam regina anglia*.

Philippa, Queen of Edward III., and daughter of William, Earl of Heynault, died 1369. The King, to oblige her, created her kinswoman's husband Earl of Cambridge. William, here buried, was son of Sir Eustace Dabrigecourt, Knt., and brother to Sauchet Dabrigecourt, Knt., one of the founders of the Order of the Garter. Elizabeth, his mother, died 6th June, 12 Henry IV. (1411) and was buried in the White Friars, Winchester.

In 1600 these arms were in the window,—1, *Three lions passant guardant within a bordure, - impaling*; 2, *A lion rampant* (Heynault). And underneath;

"Hic jacet Wills: filius Elizabeth de Juliers, Comitisse Kancie,  
consanguine Philippe quondam Regin: Anglie."

It does not appear in what way he was connected with Bridport.

MONUX. *Devon and Somerset*.—This noble family, which ranks as one of the most antient in English history, is represented at Axminster, Membury, and probably Stoke-Fleming in Devon; at Dunster, in Somerset; Westminster Abbey; at Lanteglos-by-Fowey, in Cornwall; and later at Fleet, near Weymouth.

Sir William de Moion or Mohun came to England with the Conqueror, who gave him the large number of fifty-five manors in Somersetshire,

together with the Lordship of Dunster and its Castle. He founded and endowed the Benedictine Priory of St. George there, and was buried in its Conventual Church. William his son, who succeeded him, together with Agnes his wife, were also buried there.

Sir William de Mohun, third of that name, "distinguished himself by his adherence to the Empress Maude, in whose cause he defended his castle of Dunster against the friends of King Stephen; and in consideration of his services, the Empress is said to have created him Earl of Dorset, but he does not appear to have borne the title. The manor of Bruton, which had descended to him from his grandfather, he bestowed with other valuable estates on the Augustine monastery at that place, and in the Church of that monastery he was buried."—(Davidson).

Relative to the title of Earl bestowed on this knight some difficulty exists, and if so honoured, it was probable he was named of 'Somerset,' rather than Dorset, as the chief of his lands lay in that county, and in his charter of endowment to the monastery of Bruton, he is styled "*Willielmus de Moyne, comes Somersetensis.*" Leland, in the *Collectanea*, seems to confirm this, but states he was buried at Dunster:—"Gul. Moion sepultus est in prior de Dunster quem ipse construxit. Gul. Moion ejus heres ibidem sepultus. Gul. iii dictus Meschin ibidem sepultus, qui primus comes fuit de Somerset." The curious circumstance of a dignity of the same rank and title being bestowed on this knight's grandson by the Pope, may merely have been a confirmation of this mark of favour by the Empress.

Sir William de Mohun his son was living in the 12th Henry II. (1166), and was also buried at Bruton.

A religious foundation existed at Bruton from before the Conquest, and after the accession of prosperity consequent upon this endowment of Sir William de Mohun, it was changed into a Priory of Black or Augustine Friars. Subsequently it was raised to the dignity of an Abbey.

Of the Conventual buildings that were at Bruton, with the exception of a high wall supported by buttresses, scarcely a vestige exists. On the front of an old building in the centre of the town still called the Priory, there are two shields, one of them has the *maunch and fleur-de-lys*, but modernized almost beyond recognition, the other the *cross engrailed*.



Beyond this no other trace of Mohun is observable at Bruton, except on the fourth bell in the Church tower.

Succeeding Sir William was his son Reginald, who was under age at his father's death, and his wardship was granted by the crown to Lord William Briwere, who married him to his daughter Alice.

The effigy at Axminster is considered to represent this lady who was the mother (not wife, as previously stated) of Reginald and William de Mohun, co-founders of the adjoining Abbey of Newenham.

"She is here represented as holding between her hands an image of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church of Axminster is dedicated. To her the manor of Axminster belonged as co-heiress of her brother's estates, who died in 1231. The date of her decease is not precisely known, but it took place shortly before the year 1257. That the Mohuns were greatly instrumental to the building of the Church at this period is also apparent from the fact that among the shields which adorn the parapet of the north aisle are two which represent the armorial bearing used by Reginald the husband of Alice de Mohun, whose ensigns would not in any other case have been perpetuated there: for the manor of Axminster passed into the possession of the Abbot and Convent of Newenham in the year 1246, which was prior to the decease of Lady Alice de Mohun."—(Davidson).

The effigy at Membury is conjectured to be placed to the memory of this same Alice de Mohun,—Membury being a dependant chapelry of Axminster, and the effigy at Dunster probably commemorates the same person; there is great similarity of costume in all three figures, but more particularly those at Membury and Dunster.

Sir Reginald de Mohun "was in great favour with King Henry the III. In the twenty-fifth year of that monarch's reign, he was appointed one of the Justiciars of the Common Pleas, in the following year he was constituted Chief Justice of all the forests south of the Trent, and in the thirty-sixth year of the same reign, he was made Governor of Saubey Castle in Leicestershire. He was also the individual who received the distinguished honour of being created Earl of Somerset by Pope Innocent IV. This singular invasion of the royal prerogative, as it appears to be the only instance on record in this country, deserves a more particular notice. It was the practice at that time, as it appears to be at the present, for



the Pope, on the day called 'Lætare Jerusalem,' to present a consecrated rose or flower of gold to some brave or honourable person in company with him at high mass, or to send it to some individual whom he wished to distinguish by his favour. The Pope was then at Lyons, whither Sir Reginald had proceeded to obtain his sanction and confirmation to the new foundation of Newenham Abbey; and forming one of the congregation on the day mentioned, was thought worthy to receive this flattering token of respect. But as it had not been the custom to bestow the gift on any person below that of an Earl, the Pontiff at the same time created him Earl of Est, which the Bull interprets Earl of Somerset, with a pension of 200 marks a year payable out of the papal revenue from England called Peter pence."—(Davidson).

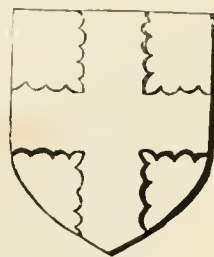
This was probably only the recognition or confirmation by the Pope, of a title which had been used or assumed by preceding members of the family.

Sir Reginald appears to have been married twice; who his first wife was cannot be determined, but she was probably the heiress of the Flemings of Stoke-Fleming, the second being, according to Pole, the Lady Isabel, widow of Gilbert Lord Bassett, and one of the daughters of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, by Sybil his first wife, one of the sisters and heirs of the Earls Marshall. These alliances are displayed on the genealogical shield at Lanteglos.

"The coat-armour first borne by the Mohuns was, *gules, a maunch ermine*; Sir Reginald after the honour bestowed on him by the Pope, assumed these bearings:—*Gules, a maunch ermine, the hand argent, holding a fleur-de-lys or*."—(Davidson.) These arms may be seen on the



On Gateway Arch, Ottery-Mohun.   
 k<sup>2</sup>



On Parapet, Axminster Church, and Priory, Bruton.

parapet of Axminster Church, also in the spandril of the gateway arch of the dismantled seat of the Carews, who succeeded this family in their olden home of Ottery-Mohun, Luppit;—the arms of Carew occupying the other spandril.

Sir Reginald died at his seat at Torre-Mohun in 1257, and the Chartulary of Newenham relates some extraordinary visions which were seen by this Knight and his Confessor a few days prior to his decease. His body was brought to Newenham for interment, and buried before the high altar of the Abbey Church, where also the body of his brother William, who died at Norton, Somerset, in 1265, was laid beside him.

The effigy at Stoke-Fleming may be assigned to one of two persons, the heiress of the Flemyngs, presumably the first wife of Sir Reginald de Mohun, or Elinor the daughter of his second son Sir William de Mohun, and wife of Sir John Carew, who by this alliance and the decease of his wife's sister Mary, (who married Sir John Merriett, without issue) acquired a large patrimony belonging to the Flemings, including Ottery-Fleming, Luppit, thenceforward changed to Ottery-Mohun.

Westcote says, "Stoke, surnamed Fleming, of a noble gentleman of that country that served Richard I, and inhabited this place, Sir Richard Fleming, *alias* Flandrensis de Stock, Knight; from whom it came by a daughter to Mohun, and by the like to the illustrious family of Carew." This is confirmed by the quartering of Fleming in the large genealogical shield at Lanteglos.

According to Pole, Sir William Fleming 'gave' lands at Stoke-Fleming, Ottery-Fleming and elsewhere, to Sir Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunster, who gave it unto his second son Sir William de Mohun, by his second wife, Isabel, Lady Basset. The Flemings were not extinct, and great friendship evidently existed between them and the Mohuns, for Henry Fleming was appointed to the rectory of Luppitt by Sir Reginald. At this rector's death in 1266, Baldwin de Mohun, a younger brother of Sir Reginald, was presented to the living by John de Northampton, Abbot of Newenham, in consequence of an arrangement made with Sir Reginald before his decease, he having previously given the advowson of the living to the Abbey.

A second supposition may be hazarded as to the identity of the lady

at Dunster: it may have been intended for the second wife of Sir Reginald, Isabel, widow of Lord Bassett; no record appears to exist of the interment of any ladies of the Mohun family at Newenham.

“Sir John de Mohun the son of Sir Reginald (of Newenham) died in Gascony, but his remains were brought home for interment; his heart was deposited with filial feeling in the choir of Newenham, close to the remains of his father, while his body was taken to Bruton, and buried with his ancestors there. His grandson of the same name served in Gascony and in Scotland, bearing a command in the first division of the English army at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300, and in the year 1301, we find his name as Lord of Dunster affixed to the letter from the Barons to the Pope, relative to the claims of the latter to the kingdom of Scotland, and he was regularly summoned to Parliament among the Barons of the realm from the 27th Edward I to the 4th Edward III, (1330), the year in which he died.”—(Davidson). Elinor, a daughter of this Baron, married Sir Ralph Willington of Atherington, North Devon, and the effigy there probably represents her.

Sir John de Mohun, the fifth and last of that name, and in whom the male line of this branch of the family ended, being only ten years of age when his grandfather died, his wardship and marriage were granted to Bartholomew de Burghwash, brother of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, (ob. 1340). During the reign of Edward III, this Baron served often in the wars of France and Scotland, and he was in the expedition to Flanders in the 47th of that King. He had summons to Parliament from the 16th to the 47th (1374) of the same reign, and was honoured with the order of the Garter on its first institution. Sir John de Mohun was married to Joan, the daughter of his guardian, but died leaving three daughters only, co-heiresses.—(Davidson). Of these, one only left issue, viz.:—Matilda, wife of John, Lord Strange;—Elizabeth, married William Montacute, Earl of Sarum;—and Philippa, married Edward Duke of York, son of Edmond of Langley, Duke of York (fifth son of Edward III,) by his wife Isabel daughter of Peter, King of Castile and Leon. He was her third husband, she having previously married, first Lord Fitz-walter, and secondly Sir John Golofre, Knt. She is buried in St. Nicholas Chapel, Westminster Abbey, with high tomb and effigy. At the time of his death, Sir John de

Mohun held fifty-three manors in Somerset, the castle of Dunster, and two manors in Dorset.

The effigies found in the chantry on the north side of the choir of Dunster Church, presumably represent this nobleman and his wife Joan de Burgwash. The appointments of the armour assimilate with those worn in the era in which he lived, and the collar of SS., and apparel of the lady, are almost identical with those found on King Henry IV, and his Queen, Joan of Navarre, in Canterbury Cathedral (1413). It is unfortunate the lower part of the male effigy is destroyed, as the Garter would probably have been found on the left leg.

This tomb and its effigies was probably erected by the widowed Lady Joan Mohun to the memory of her deceased husband and herself during her lifetime, as she also caused another to be constructed for herself, in a similar way, in a chantry she founded in the crypt or under-croft of the Lady Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral; and where she was doubtless buried. The circumstance of chantries being attached to both tombs seems also to confirm the presumption that they commemorate the same persons. The costume of Lady Joan Mohun at Canterbury very much resembles the effigy at Dunster, with the exception of the head-dress, but both examples are common to the era in which she flourished.

Of the Priory buildings at Dunster only a very small portion remains. "The Church," says Collinson, "is a large Gothic pile one hundred and sixty-eight feet long, and was built (or rather rebuilt) by King Henry VII. The part eastward of the tower was the original church of the Priory. The part westward is that used for divine service. In the old part of the church is a small chantry chapel adjoining to the chancel, in it is an antient tomb on which lie the mutilated remains of two effigies of the Mohuns. This part of the Church is now stripped of all its furniture and totally neglected, although it contains many fine tombs and escutcheons of the Mohuns and Luttrell families, now perishing with their owners in the dust, and exhibiting a strong rebuke to the vanity of human greatness."

"Wonder not, mortal, at thy quick decay—  
See, men of marble piece-meal melt away;  
When whose the image we no longer read,  
And monuments themselves memorials need."—CRABBE.



This fine structure is now being restored. The more antient tomb with the female effigy has probably never been disturbed from its original position. The other effigies lie on a tomb, situate under an arch opening into a small chantry on the north side of the high altar. The arch over forms the canopy of the tomb; it is cusped, and otherwise ornamented, shewing on both sides of the wall alike, similar to the Ferrers chantry at Beer-Ferrers, South Devon. Within the chantry the original stone altar still remains. The style of architecture of the tomb and canopy harmonizes with the rest of the chancel, and the figures and tomb were replaced in their present position when the chancel was rebuilt. Some antient encaustic tiles remain in the floor, displaying shields charged with the arms of Mohun and De Clare, *Or, three chevrons gules*.

Matilda, the eldest daughter of John, the last Lord Mohun, married John Lord Strange of Knockinge. They had issue Richard Lord Strange, which by Elizabeth daughter of Reginald Lord Cobham, had issue John Lord Strange, (ob. 1475) who married Jaquetta, one of the sisters and heirs of Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers.

"In Hillingdon Church, Middlesex," says Lysons, "are two figures of brass of large size under a canopy, representing a man in armour, and a female with a gown and hood. I suppose this to have been the tomb of John Lord Strange of Knockin, and Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, and sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. It is certain such a tomb was placed for them in Hillingdon Church, (in 1509) by their daughter Jane who married George Lord Strange, heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Derby. The following inscription (since removed) was to be seen on the tomb in Weever's time:—

*"Sub hac tumbâ jacet nobilis Joannes Dominus Le Strange, Dominus de Knocking, Mohun, Wasset, Warnell et Lacy, et Dominus de Cobham; una cum pictura Jaquetta quondam uxoris sue, qui quidem Jaquetta fuit soror Elizabethæ Regine Angliæ quondam uxoris Edwardi Quarti, qui quidem Joannes obiit 15 die Octobris, anno Regni Edwardi Quarti 17; quam quidem tumbam Johanna Domina Le Strange, una cum pictura Jaquetta ex sumptibus suis propriis fieri fecit. 1509."*

An inspection of the fine brass shews two figures under pyramidal



crocketted canopies, in the centre compartments of which is displayed the *double rose* of conspicuous size. Lord Strange appears in full armour, collar and skirt of mail, broad-toed sabbatons and spurs. His head is bare, the hair long and flowing, and he wears his sword on the left side slung by a belt from the waist, buckled and knotted in front. His lady wears a long gown, the cuffs guarded with fur; around her waist a girdle ornamented with three roses in front, from which depends a chain and tassell; over is a robe, fastened across the breast by a band ornamented with roses, on her head is a coverchief.

The later arms of Mohun, *Or, a cross engrailed sable*, were first adopted by Sir John de Mohun, great grandson of Sir Reginald of Newenham, and these arms were also used by the Abbots of that monastery on their conventual seal as the arms of Mohun. This coat is found on one of the shields at Bruton, John de Mohun being named as patron of the Priory there, 19th Richard II. (1396), and also on the parapet of Axminster Church.

On the fourth bell in the tower of Bruton Church are the following inscriptions:—

“*Sancta Maria ora p̄ nobis.*”

“*Est Stefanus primus lapidatus gracia plenus.*”

And on a shield on the waist of the bell are the initials, W. G. in chief, and the device of Mohun, *a manuch with the fleur-de-lys*, in the base. W. G. refers to William Gilbert, Abbot of Bruton, 1528.—(Ellacombe).

It may be added that on the west side of the church-yard at Bruton, close adjoining the ruins of the Abbey, there is a high tomb with quatre-foil panels enclosing shields on its sides. There are no bearings on the shields visible, and a plain slab covers it on the top; its architecture dates it to have been early in the fourteenth century, and it was doubtless once within the walls of some building, and may perhaps have originally covered the dust of a Mohun.



“So flits this world’s uncertain span!  
 Nor zeal for God, nor love man,  
 Gives mortal monuments a date  
 Beyond the power of Time and Fate.  
 The towers must share the builder’s doom;  
 Ruin is theirs, and his a tomb:  
 But better fate benignant Heaven  
 To Faith and Charity are given,  
 And bids the Christian hope sublime  
 Transcend the bounds of Fate and Time.”—SIR W. SCOTT.



Brass Effigy of Thomas de Mohun, Lanteglos-by-Fowey Church.

**MOHUN.** *Cornwall.*—The elder surviving male line of the family was now represented by Sir Reginald, brother of Sir John de Mohun of Dunster, fourth of that name, who died in 1330. They were settled in Cornwall, and had their residence at Hall and Bodinneck in Lanteglos-by-Fowey, and subsequently at Boconnoc.

In Lanteglos-by-Fowey Church, at the south east end of the south aisle in the Founder’s place, is a low altar tomb with panels and shields under, and over it is an obtuse arch, cusped, springing from corbels which consist of angels holding shields. Above is a Tudor flower cresting, flanked by octangular embattled pinnacles with shields. On the tomb is the brass effigies of a knight in very early complete plate armour, with sword and spurs, and his feet resting on a lion, beneath which is this inscription:—

“Per videant cuncti  
 sic transit gl’ia mūdi.”

On the ledger line around is the following:

“*Hic jacet Thomas de Mohun et Johēs pater ejus filius  
et heres Reginaldi de Mohun militis et Elizabethe  
uxoris sue filie et heredis Johīs Fitz-William Militis  
qui sēds frater Johīs etiam dñi de Mohun Thomas  
obiit die mens . . . anno domini millmō cccc . .  
Quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.*”

There were four shields, of these three remain:—

- 1.—*Three bucks' heads affrontée, the horns dependant.* (—?)
- 2.—*Three bends.* (Fitz-William.)
- 3.—*A cross engrailed, a label of three.* (Mohun.)

This Thomas Mohun was the grandson of Sir Reginald de Mohun, (brother of Sir John, ob. 1330,) who married the heiress of Fitz-William of Lanteglos, and settled there.

Of the family of Fitz-William, says Dr. Oliver, “when Leland was at Tywardreth Priory, he saw in the west part of the Conventual Church the tomb of Robert Fitz-William, ‘a man of fair lands in the reign of Edward III,’ with the following epitaph:—

*“Hæc est tumba Roberti filii Willielmi.”*

John Mohun, the father of Thomas, according to the *Visitation for Deron*, 1620, married Jane daughter of St. Aubin, his son Thomas, Elizabeth daughter of Richard H——c, the place for the name is unfortunately given in blank.

On a flat stone, immediately fronting the east window of this (Mohun's) aisle, (and beneath which there was doubtless originally an altar,) were two brass effigies, the knight in complete armour, but with head bare, and the lady in angular pyramidal head-dress, fur-edged boddice, and three roses at her girdle. Both have chains round the neck from which rich crosses depend. Below the figures is this inscription:—

“*Hic jacet tumulata corpora Johīs Mohun armigeri et  
Anne uxoris ejus filie Ricī Gōde armigī et qui quidem  
Johīs fuit fili et heres Willi Mohun armigī et Esabel  
uxoris ei qui soror Edwardi Courtenay Comit' Devonie  
et qui quidem Johīs et Anne obierunt mense September  
infra viginti quatuor horas ex infirmitate vocat' Sudde  
aō dñi m.d. viii quorū aibz pp̄iet dē.*”

Below are eight smaller figures of children, four boys and four girls. Above is a shield:—*Party per pale, Baron, quarterly of four* :



Brass of John and Anne Mohun, A.D. 1508, Lanteglos-by-Fowey Church.

1. *Quarterly, 1 and 4 denuded, but probably Mohun; 2 and 3, Fitz-William.*
2. *Three stags' faces affrontée, the horns dependant (— ?)*
3. *A maunch the hand holding a fleur-de-lys. (Mohun, antient.)*
4. *Three bullocks' heads affrontée. (Trembethow.)*

*Femme*:—*A cherron between three moor cocks. (Coode or Goode.)*

The malady referred to in the inscription, and of which they died within twenty-four hours of each other, was *the sweating sickness*. These figures have lately been removed from the floor, and affixed to a tablet on the wall of the aisle, by descendants of the Goode family. It is



probable from the uniformity observable in the windows, noble open-timbered roof, and richly carved bench ends still remaining in this interesting old untouched Church, that the Mohuns were largely interested in its re-erection, which dates apparently about the time of the tomb, and harmonizes in style.

In the east window of this (Mohun's) aisle are two shields; on the first:—*Party per pale*,—Baron,—*quarterly of four*:—

- 1.—*Quarterly* 1 and 4, Mohun, *modern*; 2 and 3 Mohun, *antient*.
2. Fitz-William.
3. *Vert*, *three bucks' heads affrontée*, or, *the horns dependant*.
4. *Ermine*, *a jess gules* (thereon apparently) *a lion current*, or:—

Impaling, *femme*. quarterly Courtenay and De Redvers.

On the second:—Baron, quarterly (the bearings obliterated, but doubtless Mohun) impaling, *Femme*; *argent*, *a chevron gules*, *between three moor-cocks sable*. (Goode.)

These escutcheons evidently relate to John Mohun and his wife Anne Goode, and also to his father William Mohun, who married Isabel Courtenay daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Ashwater and Bocomnock (slain at Tewkesbury), and Margaret Carminow his wife, and whose effigies are in Ashwater Church. This Isabel Courtenay was sister to Edward Courtenay, second of that name, restored to the Earldom of Devon by King Henry VII, after the battle of Bosworth field.

There is a fine old manorial seat in this (Mohun's) aisle dated 1608, with panels, cornice richly carved and embellished with colour, and a series of shields consisting of six small and two larger ones, illustrative of the descent of Mohun of Cornwall, and an alliance with Chudleigh; being the achievement of Sir Reynold or Reginald Mohun, third in descent from John Mohun and Anne Goode. He married Dorothy daughter of John Chudleigh of Ashton, Esq.; she was his third wife, he having previously married, first, Mary daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew of Arwenack, Cornwall, and secondly, Philippa daughter of Sir John Hele, Knt., of Wembury.

1st small shield. *Gules*, *two lions current argent*, impaling Mohun; above a coronet. For Matilda daughter of John de Mohun, last Baron of Dunster, who married John, Lord Strange.

2nd small shield.—Mohun, impaling, *ermine, three lions rampant gules* (Chudleigh).

3rd small shield.—Modern France and England, quarterly, with *a label of three, argent, charged with nine roundels gules*; impaling Mohun; over, a ducal coronet, for Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, son of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, and grandson of Edward III, who married Philippa, another daughter of John de Mohun last Baron of Dunster. Her effigy is in Westminster Abbey.

A large genealogical shield quarterly of fourteen:—

1. *Or, a cross engrailed sable*, (Mohun). 2. *Gules, two bends undy, or* (for Reginald de Mohun and Alice de Briwere). 3. *Vaire, a chief chequy, or and gules*, (Fleming, for Reginald de Mohun his son, who probably married a Fleming for his first wife). 4. *Party per pale, or and vert, a lion rampant, gules*, (Marshal, Earl of Pembroke). 5. *Or, three chevrons gules*, (Clare). 6. *Sable, three wheat sheaves argent*, (Peverell, or Mac Murrough!). 7. *Gules, three lions rampant argent, langued azure*. 8. *Azure, three bends or*, (Fitz William). 9. *Or, three torteaux*, (Courtenay). 10. *Or, a lion rampant azure*, (De Redvers). 11. *Azure, a bend or, a label of three*, (Carminow). 12. *Azure, three horses' heads caboshed or, bridled azure*, (Horsey). 13. *Azure, a chevron between three crosslets fitchee within a bordure indented, or*, (Targes, of Melcomb, Dorset). 14. *Barry wavy, argent and gules, over all a saltire or*, (Maubank, of Clifton Maubank, Dorset). The *crest*, on an esquire's helmet, is the antient device of Mohun; *a maunch ermine, the hand holding a fleur-de-lys, or*.

The twelfth alliance relates to Sir William Mohun, father of Sir Reginald who married Dorothy Chudleigh. He married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir John Horsey, Knt., (ob. 1588) of Clifton-Maubank and Melcomb-Horsey, Dorset; she was his first wife; his second being Anne daughter of William Roskymer. Sir John Horsey is buried in Sherborne Abbey Church, where also his father (ob. 1564) and grandfather (ob. 1546) are also interred under a large tomb in one of the side Chapels, on which are their effigies, life size, in full armour with sword and misericorde. At the dissolution of religious houses Henry VIII demised to Sir John Horsey, Knight, the house and site of the dissolved monastery of Sherborne, and other lands and houses belonging to the

Abbey. The Horseys were a family of considerable repute in Dorset, seated at Clifton-Maubank in that county, having married the heiress of Maubank.

Another large genealogical shield quarterly of four :

1. *Ermine, three lions rampant gules* (Chudleigh). 2. *Azure, three bends argent* (Merton). 3. *Argent, a lion rampant gules, langued azure* (Nonant). 4. *Sable, three lions rampant argent, langued gules* (Prouse). The crest is that of Chudleigh, *a savage proper, with wreath around his head, bugle horn at his waist, and club in his right hand.*

4th small shield.—Chudleigh impaling, *sable, a bend or, between six fountains* (Stourton). James Chudleigh married Margaret, daughter of William Lord Stourton, 1476.

5th small shield.—Mohun impaling Chudleigh.

6th small shield.—Chudleigh, impaling—*Barry argent and gules, over all a double headed eagle displayed sable* (Speke?). John Chudleigh married Elizabeth daughter of Sir George Speke of White Lackington, Somerset.

In Fowey Church, Cornwall, at the east end of the south aisle is a high tomb, and incised on the cover stone is the effigy of a knight in complete armour, with sword and misericorde, and this fragment of inscription :—

“esquyer who dyed ye 28 of Jany. aō dō 1590, he  
had issve by Jane ye daughter of Richard Mohun  
esquyer one daught.”

There are two shields, Treffry (apparently) impaling Mohun, and on the other the same coat impaling, *a chevron diminished between three roses.*

In Bocomoc Church is a memorial for one of the daughters of Sir Reginald Mohun, who died in 1637.

In the north aisle of Tamerton-Foliot Church, on a flat stone, is this inscription :—

“Here lyeth the body of Mr. Samuel Madox of Plymouth, merchant,  
by his lady ye Honble Isabella, daughter of ye Right Honble,  
Warwick Lord Mohun, who died ye 2 December 1713, also  
Mrs. Catherine Madox his daughter who died ye 25 Aug. 1712,  
in ye 15th year of her age.”

Arms :—*Two bends wavy—thereon a swan*, (Madoek) impaling Mohun.

In St. Ewe Church, Cornwall, is a monument to William Mohun, Esq., "*the last of that antient name and family*," 1737.

Boconnoc, according to Lysons, became the chief seat of the Mohuns. Sir William Mohun Knt., purchased the manor of Francis, Earl of Bedford, in 1579, to whom it was probably given by the crown on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, by Henry VIII. It had originally belonged to the Carminows and through them to the Courtenays, and Sir William Mohun himself descending through a daughter of this alliance naturally desired to possess the estate. Boconnoc House was built by the Mohuns. Reginald, son of Sir William Mohun, Knt., was created a Baronet 1612, his son John was raised to the peerage as Baron Mohun of Okehampton in 1628, and the title became extinct in 1712 by the death of Charles Lord Mohun, the third baron, who was slain in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, which proved fatal to both parties.—(Lysons). Lady Mohun, his widow, married secondly Charles Mordaunt, Esq., and dying in 1725, was buried at Fulham near London.

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades  
Like the fair flower dishevelled in the wind;  
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream,  
The man we celebrate must find a tomb,  
And we that worship him ignoble graves."—COWPER.

MOHUN. *Dorset*.—Another branch of the Mohuns descending from Robert de Mohun, fifth son of Sir Reginald of Newenham, had their residence at Bothenhampton, and subsequently at Fleet near Weymouth in Dorsetshire.

In the north wall of the Chancel of Fleet Church is a brass plate with a man and woman kneeling at a desk, behind him nine sons, and behind her eight daughters. Above, *a maunch holding a fleur-de-lys, all within a border*, (Mohun), impaling, *a chevron between three lozenges, in chief an eagle displayed*, (Hyde). Below this inscription :—

"*Hic jacet Margarita, quondam castissima viri dignissimi Roberti Mohun, alias Moun, de Bothenhampton, in comitatu Dorcestrensi armigeri, quæ quidem Margarita fuit filia et coheres Stephani Hyde de Hyde in eodem etiam comitatu armigeri. Hæc XVII liberorum felicissima fuit parens, vixit annos circiter XC, ac in*



*Domino requiescit. Obiit primo die Decembris, anno Regni serenissimi Jacobi Anglorum Regis I., ac Scotiæ XXXVI, salutis, M.D.C.III."*

On the south side a brass plate like the former, behind the man five sons, behind the woman eight daughters. Above Mohun quartering Hyde, impaling, *a lion debruised with a bendlet, a crescent for difference*, (Churchill). Below, this inscription:—

*"Hic jacet Maximilianus Mohun, armiger, filius Roberti Mohun, alias Moun, de Bothenhampton, in comitatu Dorcestrensi armigeri, qui quidam Maximilianus Mohun, una cum uxore, castissima filia et coherede Johannis Churchill de Corton, generosi, tredecim liberorum felicissimus fuit parens. Vixit annos 48 ac vita bene beata peracta in Domino requiescit. Obiit XIV die Octobris, anno Regni, serenissimi Jacobi Anglorum Regis 10, ac Scotiæ 45 to. Anno Salutis 1612."*

On the south wall a small monument of marble, above Mohun, impaling, *on a chevron three martlets, and a rose on a canton*. (Sheldon). Below, this inscription:—

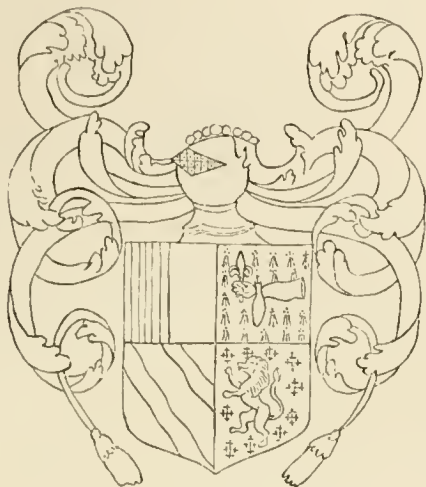
*"Vir dignissimus Franciscus Mohun, armiger filius Maximiliani, qui fuit Maximiliani Mohun, obiit 25 Feb. 1711-12.—ætatis annorum sue 85."*

*Prisca fides, cultusque Dei, patriæque ruentis,  
Fidus amor primum ercoluere virum."* (Hutchins.)

They had their seat at West-Fleet, and the last male heir of this branch died *sine prole*, 1758. They differenced the arms of Mohun by placing the *maunch and fleur-de-lys within a bordure argent*.

Another early descent of Mohun which became extinct in the latter part of the fourteenth century, resided at Ham-Mohun (Hammoon,) near Blandford. Their last heiress, Christian daughter and heir of John de Mohun by Joan his wife, daughter of John Jurdain of Wolverton, Charminster, married Henry Trenchard (ob. 1477) of Hordhull, Hants, and subsequently of Wolverton. His descendant Sir Thomas Trenchard (obiit 1505,) rebuilt the fine old mansion; and carved on escutcheons over the gateway, and first among the noble series of genealogical shields in the hall windows, are the arms of Trenchard,—*per pale, paly of six argent and*

*sable, azure*,—quartering *Jurdain, crusuly, a lion rampant*, and *Mohun*. But the parent coat is differenced here by the field being *ermine* and the maunch *gules*.



On Gateway, Wolveton, Dorset.

In Broad-Mayne Church, Dorset, on a flat stone north of the holy table, is this inscription:—

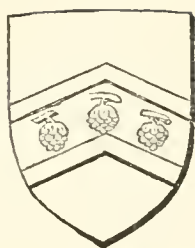
*“Here lieth the body of Walter Mohun, rector of this parish,  
who died 26 September 1638.”*

In the Hungerford Chapel in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral were the arms of that distinguished family with a *mullet for difference*, impaling *Mohun*.

*“Life is an evening breeze, a morning breath,  
That blows till sunset, then grows calm in Death.”*

AYSHFORD. *Burlescombe*.—On the north side of the Chancel of Burlescombe Church is, under an arch, a high tomb, with a series of richly canopied niches below, and within them are angels and ecclesiastics holding shields, on which are emblazoned the arms and alliances of Ayshford. On the edge of the cover-stone is this inscription:—

*“Hic tumulatur (intus) Nicholaus Aishford armig :.....Esabella,  
Margareta uxores ejus qui ... .. in die ..... a.d.mcccc ..  
Quorum animabus propicietur de ...”*



Porch, Burlescombe  
Church.

Probably a cenotaph only, the date never having been filled in. There is another monument to the same persons in the Ayshford aisle, where they were perhaps interred. One of his wives was probably a daughter of Fry of Yarty, Membury. The shield of arms is over the porch door.

In the north aisle are two other memorials to this antient family;—the first of marble, with two richly painted and gilt effigies kneeling at a desk, with this inscription:

*“In mortem et memoriam Rogeri Ayshford Armigeri epitaphium, qui obiit quinto die Januarii Anno Domini 1610. Anno etatis sue 76.*

*You that pass by this Tomb stand still awhile  
And with your tongues and tears the tyme beguile  
To see soe good a man betrayed to dust  
And no cause why save that he was right just.  
The Church and Churchmen was his chief delight  
To other things hee scarce had appetite,  
Or if he had twas like himself twas rare  
So zealous all his recreations weare  
He wish't and wanted tyme, which was withstoode  
Not to lyre long, but to doe more good  
Wherein though death hath crost him, yet he'll have  
His virtuous life survyve his marble grave.”*

Above, in the centre, is a genealogical shield of Ayshford displaying twenty-four quarterings, and the crest, a Saracen's head side faced wearing a turban, argent; on the left those of Mitchell. This Roger was the eldest son of the before named Nicholas. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Mychel of Cannington, Somerset.

The second, also of marble, has in the centre two kneeling figures, the male in armour, under the female is inscribed:—

*“To the memory of Elizabeth Ayshforde, wife of Arthur Ayshforde, eldest sonne of Henry Ayshforde, Esquire, only daughter of the Right Honorable Charles Lord Wilmot, Viscount of Athlone, late General of His Majesty's forces in the Kingdom of Ireland, now a Privy Counsellor both of England and Ireland. She dyed the 23rd year of her age, anno Domini 1635, June 13th.”*

The arms are those of Ayshford, *argent, three ash keys vert, between two chevronels, sable*; and Wilmot.

TRACY, *Morthoe*.—In the south aisle of the Church is a tomb with the effigy of a priest incised on the cover-stone. This tomb was for a long time the subject of very sinister reputation, as supposed to be covering the remains of one of the murderers of Thomas a Becket. Risdon gave both credence and currency to the tradition, and says, “In this remote place Sir William Tracy, son of Oliver Lord Tracy, lived a private life after he with others had slain Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Certain it is he withdrew himself hither, here he spent the remainder of his life, and lieth buried in an aisle of this Church by him built, under an erected monument, with his portraiture engraved on a grey marble stone, having these armories cut on the side thereof, first, *three lions passant guardant*, second, *three bends*, and the third, *a saltire*. On whose mangled monument I found this fragment of a French inscription, in this antient character:—

“*Syree Williame de Trace—Il enat ceys—Meerey.*”

I say mangled, for this sepulchre was violated in our own memory by some that hoped for gain, but disappointed of their prey, they carried hence the lead in which the dead was wrapt.”

The effigy consists of an ecclesiastic in full sacerdotal costume, with hands upraised supporting the chalice on his breast. Only a portion of the inscription is now left, and it is in Lombardic letter. Below, on the north side, are three shields:—1. *Three lions passant in pale* (Camvill), 2. *Two bars* (Martyn), 3. *A saltire, charged with three plates* (?); and two niches in which are the figures of S. Catherine with her wheel, and S. Mary Magdalene with long flowing hair, the two saints to whom the Chantry in Morthoe Church is dedicated. The north side is divided into compartments filled with Early Decorated tracery, and at the east end in its usual position is the Crucifixion.

Colonel Harding, who has paid great attention to this tomb, and described it in a comprehensive Paper in a former volume of these *Transactions*, considers it to be William de Tracy, Rector of Morthoe and



a benefactor to his Church, who dying in 1322 was buried in the south aisle, of which he is believed to be the Founder.

The attitude of the effigy holding the chalice denotes his rank in the Church, and the word *Syre* or *Sir* was the usual prefix to the name of a priest in mediæval times.

COCKWORTHY. *Yarnscombe*.—On the north side of the Chancel of Yarnscombe Church is an altar tomb under a low arch. On the cover, a slab of Purbeck marble, is this inscription:—

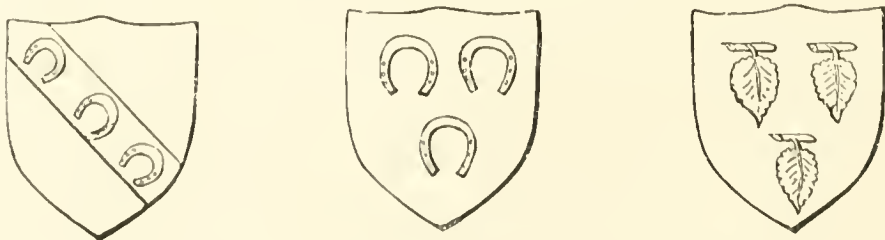
“Hic jacet Johēs Cockworthie quondam . . . . Regis  
in Com. Devon, qui obiit . . . . Año Dñi m°.cccc . .  
. . et C . . . . uxor dicti Johēs que obiit anno m°.cccc  
dicti Johñs . . Dñi m° . . . . .”

Avice, the granddaughter and heiress of this John Cockworthy, married John Trevelyan (ob. 1546) of Nettlecombe, Somerset.

FERRERS—MALHERBE. *Feniton*.—On the capitals of the pillars of the Malherbe aisle in this Church are shields marshalled in the following order:—

1. *On a bend three horse shoes.*—(Ferrers of Beer-Ferrers.)
2. *Three horse shoes, 2 and 1.*—(Ferrers, differenced.)
3. *Three nettle leaves dependant, 2 and 1.*—(Malherbe.)

This latter shield is repeated on the next pillar, and the capital wreathed with nettle leaves. Richard Ferrers married Joan or Jane, daughter



On Pillars, Feniton Church.

and heiress of William Malherbe, secondly she married Sir John Kirkham, some of whose family are buried in the Chancel. A notice of the *memento mori* found in this Church, and the tomb facing it (having on

the arch over a shield containing *three nettle leaves on a chevron*) is found in the Paper on the South Devon effigies. This branch of the Ferrers family differenced their arms by bearing the *horse shoes, or*, and the field *argent*; the parent coat of Beer-Ferrers having the *horse shoes argent*, and the field *or*, the *bend* remaining *sable* on both escutcheons, (Pole.) They also appear to have borne them *without the bend*.

BREWER. *Dunkeswell and Torre Abbeys, and Polsloe Priory*.—William de Briwere or Brewer, father of Lady Alice de Mohun, whose effigy is in Axminster Church, was a rich and powerful nobleman, and a great Counsellor of State in the reigns of Richard I. and John, and Leland asserts that he was uncle to the last named monarch.

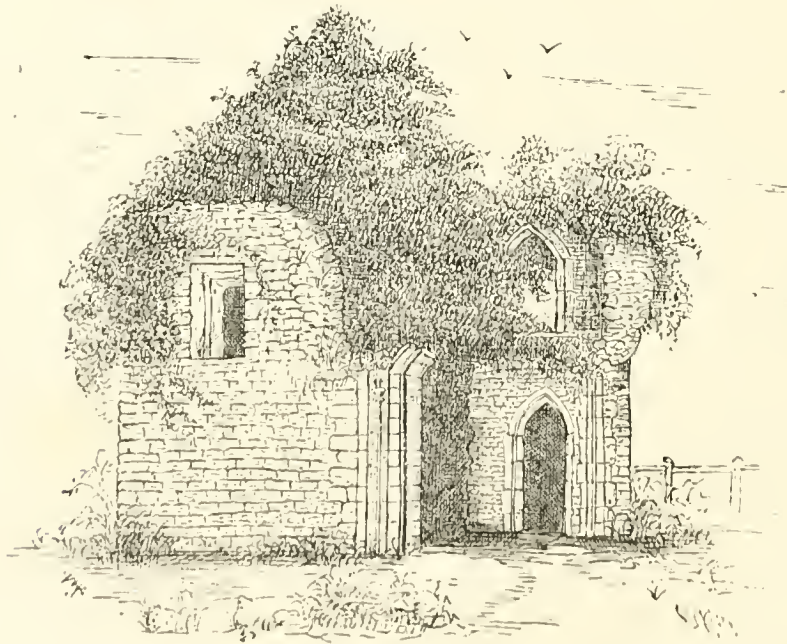
Lord Briwere appears to have founded three monastic establishments in Devonshire; the Premonstratensian Abbey of Torre, the Cistercian Abbey of Dunkeswell, and the Benedictine Nunnery of Polsloe, near Exeter.

Of the noble foundation at Torre, Lord Briwere was probably associated with his son-in-law's family the Mohuns, who had a seat there, and gave name to the parish. Comparatively few remains of this once large structure are left, but on one of the three fair gateways mentioned by Leland are the arms of the Founder, *two bends wavy*; the later coat of Mohun, *a cross engrailed*; of the Abbey, *a chevron between three croziers*, and Speke. These arms are also found on the exterior of the Abbey barn, and Torre-Mohun Church. Some stone coffins have been found within the Abbey precinct. The names of fourteen abbots have been recovered, ending with Abbot Simon Rede, who surrendered his Monastery 23rd February 1539.

Of St. Catharine's Priory at Polsloe, only a part of the antient main wall with buttresses attached, the gateway arch, and a few other inconsiderable fragments remain. Succeeding eleven predecessors, Prioress Eleanor Sydnham surrendered her Convent 19th February 1538. The arms of the Priory were, *gules, a sword between three Catharine wheels, argent*.

Dunkeswell Abbey was founded by Lord Brewer in 1201. Its arms were those of the Founder (*gules, two bends undy, or*) and it was here that he ordered himself to be buried. Some few years ago, a carter of the adjoining farm, driving over a meadow that was formerly covered with the Conventual buildings, was struck with the hollow sound as the wheels

passed over a spot, which also became remarkably arid in summer time, got his mattock and searched below, and just beneath the surface he discovered two stone coffins side by side, with evidently a smaller interment, as of a child, between them. The coffins were lifted and examined, and found to contain the remains of two persons, male and female, presumably the Founder and his wife. The bones were placed in the most ruinous of the two coffins, and reburied; the other may be seen in the yard adjoining the chapel of ease, which is built on the area of the choir of the old Conventual Church. The meadow adjoins, and in summer time the foundations shewing the ground plan of the Abbey, may be clearly distinguished. The stone coffins were of ordinary shape, of red stone, the covers being of Purbeck marble, but with no ornament beyond a moulding at the edge. The style of architecture of the structure was Early English as at Newenham, and some of the antient tiles have been preserved; they display an *elephant towered*, and a shield *chequy*, among other designs of ordinary



Gateway, Dunkeswell Abbey.

type. Of the buildings, which formerly covered a large area, scarce a trace remains, except a portion of the antient gate house, and this is fast hastening to destruction. Against one of its abutments is attached the

dwelling of the sexton of the new district Church, and intelligent custodian of the dismantled Abbey precinct.

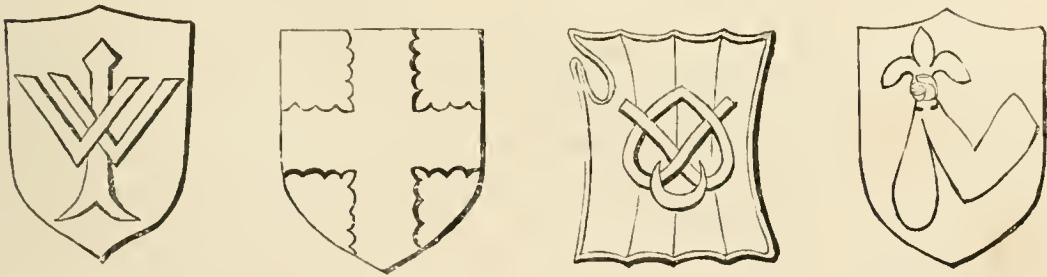
“Here in the ruin heedless of the dead,  
The shelter seeking peasant builds his shed,  
And, wondering man could want the larger pile,  
Exults, and owns his cottage with a smile.”—GOLDSMITH.

JOHN WATY. *Axminster*.—Among the shields found on the sculptured cornice of the north aisle is one bearing the monogram J.W., of the Vicar during whose incumbency it was probably erected. In the north aisle floor is his gravestone thus inscribed:—

“Orate pro anima Magistri Johis Waty olim hujus  
Ecclesie vicar̃s q̃. obiit v. die mē̃is aō dñi mcccexix.  
Cujus anima pp̃iet̃ dus.”

A list of the shields that ornament the handsome parapet may be included:—

1. Mohun, modern; 2. Courtenay; 3. *Stafford knot*; 4. *A hand or gauntlet, holding a short dagger*—(Crest of Paulet); 5. *Stafford knot surmounted with a crescent for difference*—(Cicely Bonville as Countess of Wiltshire); 6. Mohun, antient; 7. A trade design, either *a fuller's hammer*



On Parapet, Axminster Church.

or *rudder*; 8. J. W; 9. *Two keys in saltire*, probably the arms of the See of York, of which the living of Axminster was an appanage; 12. Tudor (double) rose; 13 and 14. *Stafford knot* with difference. Some of the shields are considerably denuded.

This parapet bears evidence of contemporary construction with the

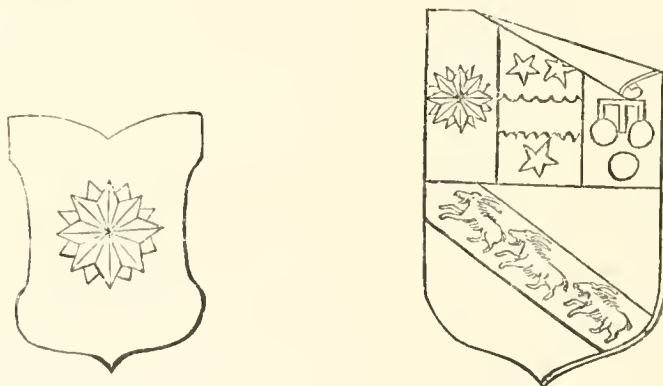


façade of Ford Abbey, and the stone employed is similar, as are also several of the sculptures displayed.

ST. CLERE—COURTENAY—CHIVERSTON—RALEGH—FORD—DENNIS. *East Budleigh*.—The bench ends in this Church are finely carved, with representations of the human figure, tracery, foliage, &c., also a ship, sheep-shears, and other designs boldly executed. Some of the figures support shields thus charged:—

1st shield:—*Parted per fess, in chief, quarterly of three*:—1. *A sun* (St. Clere); 2. *A fess engrailed between three mullets* (Tidwell); 3. *Three torteaux, a label of three*; (Courtenay); In base, *on a bend, three goats passant* (Chiverston).

This is the achievement of St. Clere of Tidwell, in this parish, who,



Bench Ends, East Budleigh.

by marriage with Joan heiress of Tidwell of Tidwell, held that manor for many generations, until a daughter of its last possessor brought it by marriage to Arscott of Annery. The impalement of Courtenay has relation possibly to Elizabeth daughter of Humphry Courtenay, seventh son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, by Elizabeth daughter of Lord Hungerford. She married Thomas Carew of Bickleigh, his son John married Gilbert St. Clere's daughter, but died without issue 1580. The Courtenays held the hundred of Budleigh by grant of the crown in 1337; they also held a small manor in the parish, probably Dalditch. The arms of Courtenay, together with Bishop Lacy's, occur in the antient stained glass in the Chancel window.

John Carew, who married Gilbert St. Clere's daughter, is buried in Bickleigh Church; the inscription on his monument there is thus given in Prince's *Worthies*:—

“A remembrance of John Carew, Esquire,  
who died A.D. 1588.

*Marmora, nec tumuli, grandesve ex ere colossi,*

*Nec genus aut proavi, nobile nomen habent.*

*Buccina nobilium virtus sit, claraque vite*

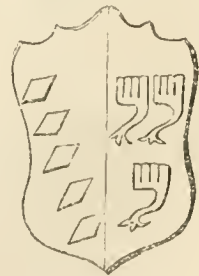
*Postera transactæ gens canit acta bene.”*

The impalement of Chiverston (apparently the only memento left in the County to this antient family) follows Courtenay. Sir John Chiverston, Knt., married Joan fourth daughter of Hugh de Courtenay Earl of Devon, by his wife Eleanor Bohun. The Lady Joan Chiverston was buried in the Augustine Friar's Church, London.—(Cleveland). Dying without issue, Sir John Chiverston gave all his lands to his father-in-law, through whom it came to the Powderham branch. Pole narrates, “In King Henry 7 tyme, Sr John Halgewell, a courtier and favorit, drew this (lands at Chiverston in Kenton) and ye other lands in question being next heire of Chiverston (vid) the sonne of Walter, sonne of Thomas, sonne of the sister of Sir John Chiverston. After a long and chargeable suite it was by arbitrement concluded, yt Sir William Courtenay should pay unto Sr John Halwell or Halgawell, one thousand pounds in the towre of London, which accordingly was donne, and the money payd in small pence. It is delivered by tradicion that he used great frugality ridinge always but with one man, wher his adversary was attended on with twenty.” This “frugal” Sir William was son of Sir William and Margaret Bonville; he married Cicely daughter of Sir John Cheney of Pincourt, in Pinhoe.

2nd shield:—1. *Five fusils in bend*, (Raleigh of Fardell) impaling;

2. *Three rests* (Grenvill).

These are probably the arms of Wymond Raleigh, a descendant of the antient house of Raleigh of Smallridge, Axminster, and subsequently of Fardell, Cornwood, grandfather to the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. He married Jane daughter of Sir Thomas

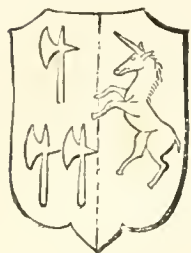


Bench-end, East Budleigh.

Grenvill, whose effigy is in Bideford Church. They were connected with Budleigh by their residence at Hayes (or Poer-Hayes), which they held on lease from the Dukes of Otterton, and where Sir Walter was born.

The antient gravestone in the nave (subsequently noticed) may perhaps be referred to Joan wife of Walter Raleigh, grandmother of Wymond. She is stated by Pole to have been a daughter of Hach of Woolegh, but he does not give her name.

3rd shield:—1. *Three battle axes.*—(Dennis) impaling : *a unicorn rampant.*

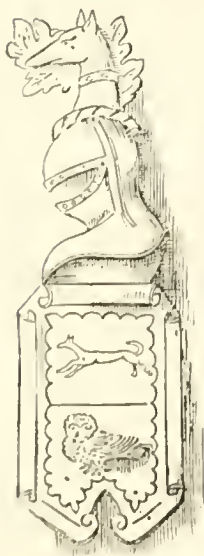


Bench-end, East Budleigh

Probably the arms of Sir Robert Dennys of Holcombe Burnell, who, although he was not directly connected with Budleigh, held considerable property in the adjoining parish of Bicton, which he purchased of Coplestone. From Dennys it came to Sir Henry Rolle of Stevenstone, who married Anne Dennys, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Dennys, son of Sir Robert. Dennys Rolle his son died 1638, and

to him there is a noble monument with his effigies, and epitaph by Dr. Fuller, in Bicton Church.

4th shield:—*Within a bordure indented, parted per fess, a greyhound current in chief, an owl in base.* (Ford).—Crest:—*On an esquire's helmet, on a wreath, a greyhound's head caboshed, collared, within an oak wreath, fructed.*



Bench-end, East Budleigh.

These are the arms of Ford of Bagtor. "The Priory of Polsloe," says Pole, "had here a manor called Budleigh, after the dissolution sold to St. Clere of Tudwell, and by Gabriel St. Clere sold unto Thomas Ford of Bagtor, Esq., and by him sold to Sir John Popham, Kt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench." John Ford of Ashburton (ob. 1539) married for his third wife the widow of Gilbert St. Clere; his son, George of Hsington (Bagtor), by his second wife Joan, daughter of William Walrond, married Jane

daughter of Gilbert St. Clere (*Visitation*, 1620). The Thomas Ford spoken of by Pole appears to have been the son of George.

This John Ford was probably considered Lord of the Manor at the time these fine benches were erected, and this seems to be indicated not only by the more complete way in which his arms are shewn, but also from the occurrence of a further circumstance which apparently relates to him. On another of the bench ends is a blank shield, supported by *two grey-hounds*, above is a helmet and wreaths. Below on a label is the date when the benches were placed there, "A.D. 1534." All the persons whose arms are given were doubtless joint contributors to the good work.

*Littleham.*--On this fine screen, now considerably defaced, are shields exhibiting these monograms:—

"A.S." "N.C." "J.S." "J.C." "A.C." "A."

Others display the Bourchier knot, a square or true love knot, emblematic probably of faith or trust, and a circular twisted knot, symbolical of eternity.

Dr. Oliver says, "the J.C. may possibly stand for John Cobethorn, Dean of Exeter; J.S. for John Saunder, elected abbot of Sherborne in 1459." The N.C., or G.N. it may be, perhaps for Bishop George Nevill 1456-76. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are Patrons of the Vicarage.



Screen, Littleham Church, circa A.D. 1460.

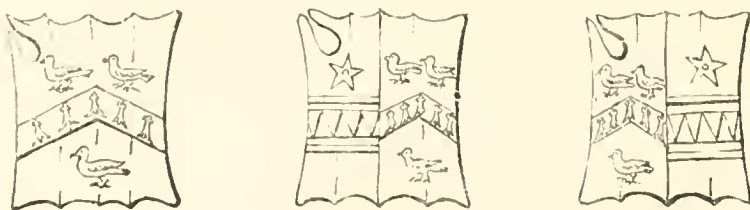


WYKE. *Axmouth*.—Roger Wyke, a younger son of the house of Cocktree, South-Tawton, purchased the demesne of Bindon of Nicholas Bach, temp. Henry IV.

William Wyke (the original name of whose family appears to have been Wray), married Katharine daughter and heiress of John Burnell of Cocktree; he had issue Richard, and Roger of Bindon, Axmouth, “which, as also their posterity, gave Burnell’s coat of arms.”—(Pole).

The arms proper of Wyke of Coektree were, *Ermine, three battle axes erect, sable*; of Wyke of Bindon, *a chevron ermine, between three burnels (blackbirds?) proper*.—(Pole). This latter coat is evidently the arms of Burnell adopted by Wyke, and assimilates with those found at Bindon. The other two shields exhibit a double alliance between Wyke and Hody:—(*argent*) *a fess indented within, point in point, (vert and sable) within two barrulets (sable and vert) a mullet pierced for difference*. Andrew Hody of Nethway, Brixham, married Joan daughter of Burnell of Pointingdon; John Wyke married a daughter of Sir William Hody.

The four daughters of Richard Wyke of Bindon married Giffard, Barry, Hayes, and Erle, temp. Henry VIII. The Erles, doubtless, subsequently partially rebuilt Bindon. The three shields were discovered during some



At Bindon, Axmouth.

recent alterations. Roger Wyke obtained from Bishop Edmund Lacy, 16 July, 1425, a license to have a chapel within his manor house of Bindon, Axmouth. The old domestic oratory still remains in a very perfect state, with its oak screen, tabernacled niche, carved piscina, and pointed east window. A chantry at the east end of the south aisle of Axmouth Church, probably belonged to the Wykes, in it is a monument to the wife of Sir Thomas Erle, grandson of Walter Erle (ob. 1581), who married Mary daughter of Roger Wyke of Bindon. It is thus inscribed:

*"Here lye the bodyes of Dame Anne Erle, wife of Sir Thomas Erle, and of Thomas Erle their onely sonne, and heire,—two rare patternes, the one for her pietye, the other for his wisdome and abylityes; she was heire to Francis Dynmoke of Erdington in the County of Warwick, Esquire; the sonne dyed June the 1st, 1650,—the mother the 26th Jany. 1653."*

Thomas the son married Susanna daughter of William Viscount Saye and Sele. His son General Thomas Erle dying without issue male, the name became extinct. He commanded in Flanders and Ireland during the wars of King William and Queen Anne, in 1714 was made Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, Governor of Portsmouth and South Sea Castle, and Privy Counsellor. He was of Charborough, Dorset, (which property the Erles inherited also from their alliance with Wyke), and died in 1720. Arms of Erle:—*Gules, three escallops within a bordure argent.*

The initials, and apparently a merchant's mark, of Anthony Giffard who married Elizabeth, another daughter of Richard Wyke, may be seen on the old chimney of their former residence in the village, thus:—

A.G. 1570. E.W.G.



GOD GIVETH ALL.

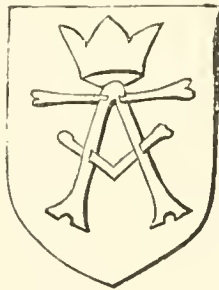
COURTENAY, *Sampford-Courtenay*.—In the roof of the nave are two



Bosses, Sampford Courtenay Church.

bosses near its eastern extremity, on these are busts male and female, and evidently designed to represent some members of the Courtenay family who doubtless rebuilt the Church. The Earl is represented with a square cut beard, and his hair arranged in rolls or puffs, on his head a coronet with fleur-de-lys on the spikes. The Countess wears a crenelated head-dress, with cover-chief, and on the coronet are alternate leaves and flowers on spikelets. Two other bosses near have the *boar*, and the *arms* of Courtenay sculptured on them.

GOODWYN. *Plymtree*.—In the Fordmore aisle on a bench end is a shield with a variation of the merchant's mark of the woollen trade on it, intertwined with the letter G. This is the device probably of Thomas Goodwyn who purchased considerable property in the parish of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, inclusive of the advowson.—(Pole). His arms were: *argent, on a bend gules, three mascles argent, between two demi lions salient sable*.—(Westcote). This device is also found on the parapet, Ottery S. Mary.



Bench-Ends, Plymtree and Ashwater.

ARSCOTT? *Ashwater*.—A shield on one of the bench ends exhibits the biretta or priest's cap, and a monogram intended probably for T. A. Perhaps in remembrance of one of the family of Arscott, who was, it may be presumed, Vicar of the parish at the time. In the pedigree of the family given by Westcote several members of this family appear to have been priests.

ST. CLERE. *Clyst-Hidon*.—Over the doorway of the finely groined porch of this Church is the achievement of St. Clere, formerly lords of this parish by inheritance from Hidon.—

1. *The sun in his splendour*—(St. Clere) quartering; 2. *A fess between three griffins' heads*—(Halse); 3. *A fess engrailed between three mullets pierced*—(Tidwell); 4. *Three roundels, a label of three*—(Courtenay.)

The St. Cleres were of Tidwell, East Budleigh; a similar achievement is found on the bench ends of the Church there.

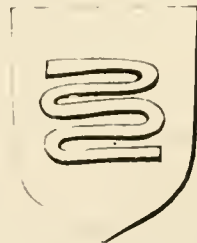
**COPLESTONE.** *Colebrooke.*—The north or Coplestone aisle of this Church was probably added about the middle of the fifteenth century by John Coplestone, whose arms are on the eastern capital of the arcade, and whose gravestone occurs in the centre of the pavement.

The race of Coplestone is of very antient origin, celebrated in the well known distich:—

“Crocker, Cruwys, and Coplestone,  
When the Conqueror came were found at home.”

And Pole speaks of them as “an emynent family in this shire, that afterward grew into greatness, and albeit they had great mariages in lands, yeat hath not any of that famly line knighted, and therefore they receeived the name of Silver Spurr, and for their great revenue called the Great Coplestone.”

There is a very handsome oak skreen, of somewhat later date, at the east end of the aisle, with rich fret-work and panels. There was doubtless a votive altar within this enclosure, and in it was also the antient *prie dieu* for the lord's use at his devotions. This chantry has recently been neatly swept and garnished, and the remains of the *prie dieu*, with its quaintly carved bench ends and old lockers, instead of being carefully repaired and reinstated, are now thrust outside to decay and neglect. The bench ends display two large allegorical figures of savage men armed



Bench-Ends, Colebrooke.



with clubs, one scaled and the other haired, and each supports a shield, one Coplestone,—*a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces*, the other Gorges,—*a gorge, or whirlpool*, but of very strange shape. These figures, and their different covering, sylvan and maritime, doubtless have allusion to the two titles belonging to the person who erected them and the skreen, who was styled “of Warleigh, (Tamerton-Folliot,) and Coplestone, by right of his patrimony through Gorges and Coplestone.” The gravestone is thus inscribed:—

“*Hic jacet Joh̄es Coplestō armig' qui obiit ... t̄mo ... anō  
dñi. millo. ccclv. . . . ux: c̄is. qui obiit decimo  
nono die Junii anō dñi millo. ccclvij.*”

From the date on this stone it appears to relate to John Coplestone, Esquire, who married Elizabeth daughter of John Hawley of Dartmouth (ob. 1408), the eminent merchant, whose fine brass effigies with those of his wives, are in the Chancel of Dartmouth Church.

Philip Coplestone his son, married Anne daughter of John Bonville of Shute, by his wife Joan, daughter of John Gorges of Warleigh, Tamerton-Folliot, a descendant of the family whose effigies are in the Church there. By this match the Coplestones subsequently inherited Warleigh, and it is probable that Philip Coplestone, or one of his immediate successors, added the skreen and *prie dien*. Engravings of both bench ends are found in a former Paper in these *Transactions*.

In the south transept are two antient ogee arched monumental canopies, but the gravestones, once under them, are gone.

KIRKHAM, *Ashcombe and Feniton*.—On the capital of the pillar of the first arch of the nave at Ashcombe are the arms of Kirkham:—*three lions rampant gules, within a bordure engrailed sable*. (Oliver).

Probably for Sir John Kirkham (Sheriff of Devon 1522,) of Blagdon, Paignton, and Ashcombe, some of whose immediate predecessors are perhaps represented by the effigies in the beautiful monumental skreen at Paignton.

This Sir John Kirkham married fourthly, Jane daughter and co-heir of

William Mallerbe of Feniton, and relict of Richard Ferrers of Feniton. The will of this Lady "Jane Kyrkham widdowe" was proved March 20th, 1554. She desires to be buried in the Church of Feniton, appoints her son George Kyrkham sole executor, leaves to his daughter Elizabeth a standing cup with cover gilted, and to James Kyrkham £20.—(Oliver.) Thomas, the eldest son of Sir John, married Margaret Ferrers, daughter of this Lady Jane, his father's fourth wife. George Kirkham (the executor) married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe-Burnell. A gravestone in front of the communion rails in Feniton Church records her death :—

**"Here lyeth Margaret wyfe of George Kyrcham Esquier  
and daughter of Thomas Denny: she died the 16th..... 1572."**

Another gravestone near has the name of Kirkham on it, but the other portion of the inscription is obliterated. James Kirkham left one daughter Margaret (she is said by Pole to have been the heir general of the family), married to William Westofer of Yardbury, Colyton, for whom there is a monument in the Chancel of Colyton Church, with three small kneeling effigies, and a gravestone below, thus inscribed :—

**"Hic jacet corpus Gualt Westofer de Yardbury generosi,  
qui obiit 13 die Martii. anno. dom̃. 1614.  
Ex me disce precor, vivere disce mori.  
anno. dom̃. 1622."**

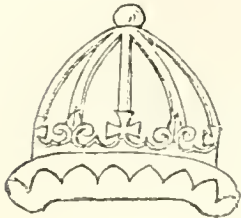
They had one daughter Margaret, married to William Drake, son of John Drake of Ashe, Esq. He died in 1635 and was buried in the Temple Church, and his descendants subsequently settled at Yardbury. Arms of Westofer :—*sable, fretty or*, impaling Kirkham.

COURTENAY, PETER. *Bishop of Exeter and Winchester*.—The beautiful chimney piece in the Bishop's Palace, Exeter, was the work of this eminent prelate, who was third son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, and Elizabeth daughter of Lord Hungerford, and brother to Sir William Courtenay who married Margaret Bonville.

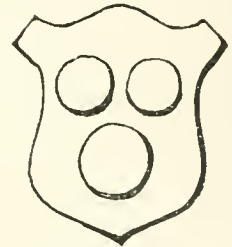
Bishop Peter Courtenay, who, according to Cleveland, was a great benefactor toward the rebuilding of S. Michael's Church, Honiton, died 20

December 1491, but it does not seem clear where he was buried. His motto, says Isacke, was "*Quod verum tutum;*" he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter 1479, and translated to Winchester nine years afterward.

He is said to have given the clock and great Peter bell to the Cathedral, and contributed largely to the rebuilding Honiton Church, where are his arms on the pillars, and those of his parents in the window.



On Chimney Piece, the Palace, Exeter.

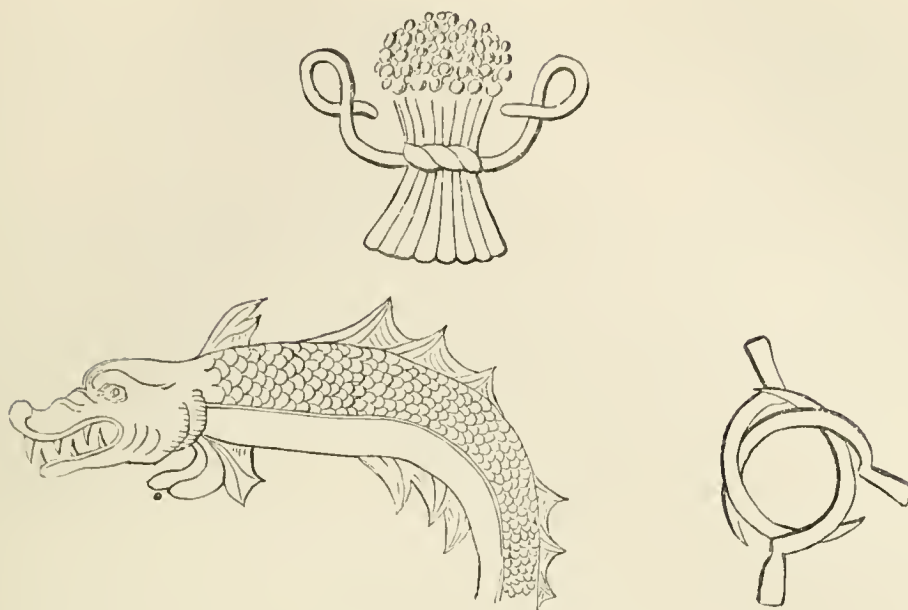


On Pillars, Honiton Church.

The noble heraldic mantle or chimney piece is about ten feet high by eight wide; the central finial consists of the arms of France and England with the Garter, on which is the motto, surmounted by the arched crown of Henry VII, and supported by the collared greyhounds of Elizabeth of York, his consort. Beneath is the *portecullis* of Beaufort from whom the King was descended; this badge is repeated on the dexter column, its opposite being the *double rose*, marking the union in his person of the two houses of York and Lancaster. Beneath the royal arms is a jewelled mitre with richly fringed *infulæ* between the *sword and keys addorsed in saltire*, the arms of the See of Exeter, and above and on the sides is the *Tau* or S. Anthony's cross. The motto referring to SS. Peter and Paul the patron saints of the Cathedral is:—

*"Colompne Ecclesie et veritatis precones."*

Immediately under the mitre are the arms of the See of Exeter impaled with Courtenay, differenced with the *label charged with nine plates or annulets*, shewing the Bishop's descent from the fifth son of the elder house, Philip of Powderham, whose parents were Hugh Courtenay and Margaret Bohun. This shield is encircled by *three dolphins naissant and embowed*, one of the distinctive badges of Courtenay, and in the corners are the *three sickles conjoined* of Hungerford, and the *wheat sheaf* of Peverell, the ensigns of the family of the Prelate's mother. Within the



On Chimney Piece, the Palace, Exeter.

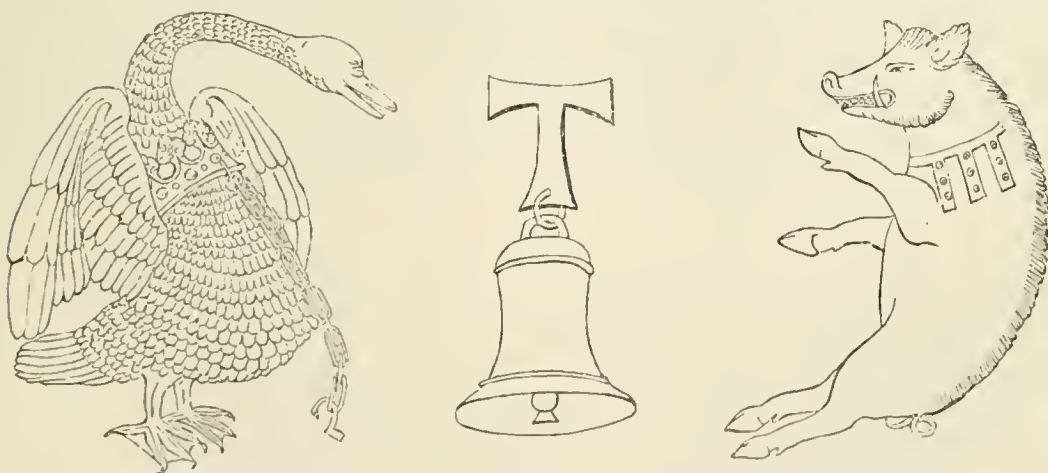
mouldings is the *Tau cross and bell*. The dexter circle encloses the Bishop's arms supported by *two swans collared and chained*, the cognizance of Bohun from whom he was descended. Above on a scroll are the words:—

*"Honor Deo et Regi."*

Below on another:—

*"Arma Petri Exon Epi."*

The sinister circle contains the arms of Courtenay impaled with



On Chimney Piece, the Palace, Exeter.



Hungerford, the supporters being the other badge of the family, *two boars bristled and tusked*, collared for distinction, with the *label and plates or annulets*. The scroll above has the motto on the dexter side repeated, below is :—

*“Arma Patris et Matris.”*

The Bishop's initials P. C. and the *Tau* cross are repeated several times.

HANKFORD. *Monkleigh*.—In the Annery aisle of Monkleigh Church is a canopied tomb, above is an arch of three cusps, surmounted by a cornice richly ornamented with vine tracery and mouldings, below, the tomb is enriched with arcaded panels, the cover is a large slab of grey marble with the matrix of the brass remaining, but there are no arms or inscription left.

This tomb is said by Westcote and Risdon to be the burial place of Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Knight of the Bath, of Annery in this parish. Risdon gives a circumstantial account of this monument. “In this Church Sir William Hankford lieth honorably interred having a fair monument erected to his memory with this inscription, inlaid in brass :—

**“Hic jacet Willielmus Hankford, miles, quondam Capitalis  
Justiciarius Domini Regis de Banco; qui obiit 12m<sup>o</sup> die  
mensis Decembris 1422, cujus anima propicietur Deus.**

He is pourtraited kneeling in his robes, together with his own match and the match of some of his ancestors insculpt thereon in brass, out of the mouth of whose statue proceeds this prayer :—

*“Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.”*

“Over his head is this :—

*“Beati qui custodiunt judicium et faciunt justiciam in omni tempore.”*

“A book in his hand hath this :—

*“Miserere mei Deus secundam magnam justiciam divinam.”*

Near unto the former is Sir Richard Hankford, his son's statue, in armour, kneeling, on whose surcoat his arms; then the portraiture of his

mother on whose upper vestments Hankford's and Stapledon's armories are curiously cut in brass."

This Sir Richard Hankford had a son of the same name, who married Elizabeth daughter of Fulk Lord Fitzwarren, and his daughter and heiress Thomazine married William Bouchier (created Lord Fitzwarren) second son of William Bouchier, Earl of Essex and Eu, by his wife Anne Plantagenet (he was her third husband) daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. They, together with their son Fulk Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren, and grandson William Bouchier, who was created Earl of Bath in 1535, were sepulchred in Bampton Church; and others of the Earl's descendants repose under the beautiful monuments in the Chancel of Tawstock Church.

"The arms and quarterings of John Bouchier, second Earl of Bath, who died at Hengrave, Suffolk, in 1560, are over the priest's door in the Chancel aisle (which he probably rebuilt) of Tawstock Church, impaling those of his Countess Eleanor, a daughter of the house of Rutland. On the left lower corner of the shield appears the peacock, an emblem of eternity, and on the other side a swan, probably an emblem of purity, in reference to the Countess."—(Harding.)

The Earldom of Bath became extinct on the death of Henry fifth Earl, Lord Privy Seal to Charles I; he died in 1654, and was buried at Tawstock. Anne Bouchier, daughter and co-heir of Edward, fourth Earl and widow of James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex (ob. 1652, and buried in Westminster Abbey) married secondly, Sir Chichester Wrey of Trebigh, Cornwall, baronet, from whom the present family are descended.

Arms of Hankford—*Sable, a chevron barry wavy argent and gules*; Fitzwarren—*quarterly, per fess indented argent and gules*; Bouchier—*argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets sable*.

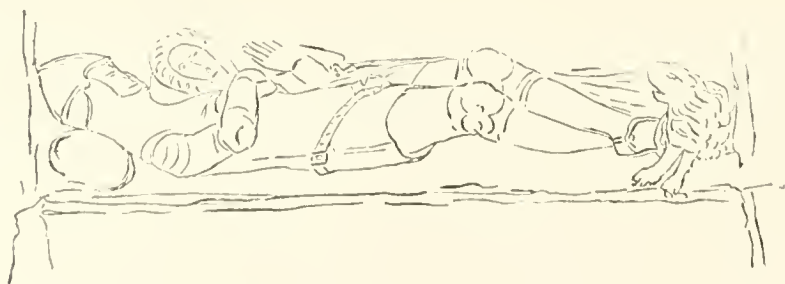
FITZWARREN. *Wantage*.—The manor of Wantage, Berkshire, belonged to the Fitzwarrens, and the parish Church, says Lysons, "was built either wholly, or in part by benefactions of the Fitzwarren family. In the roof are the arms of Fitzwarren, and the royal arms; in the north aisle are Hankford quartering Fitzwarren, Archbishop Bouchier's arms, and Bouchier impaling Hankford. In the Chancel is an altar tomb which has the

effigies of one of the Fitzwarrens, with the order of the Garter, supposed to be that of Sir Fulk Fitzwarren, who has been called the Founder of the Church, but it may be observed that Sir Fulk is known to have been buried at Whittington. Perhaps it might have been intended for Sir William Fitzwarren, who was also a Knight of the Garter, being the forty-seventh in succession from the first institution of the Order; Sir Fulk Fitzwarren was the fifty-first. Against the wall of the north aisle is a brass of Sir Ivo Fitzwarren, descended from a younger branch of the same family, who died in 1414. This Sir Ivo attended the Earl of Buckingham in his expedition to the coast of France, and was with him at the siege of Nantes."

The brass effigy of Sir Ivo Fitzwarren represents him in early plate armour with roundels at the shoulders and elbows, hip-belt and long sword. At his feet is this inscription:—

**“En gēia et mīa dei, hic jacet Ivo Fitzwarren miles  
qui obiit sexto die mensis Septembris, anno dñi  
millō ccccxiij, cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.”**

Sir John Chideock of Chideock (ob. 1426) probably married Eleanor, a daughter of this knight.

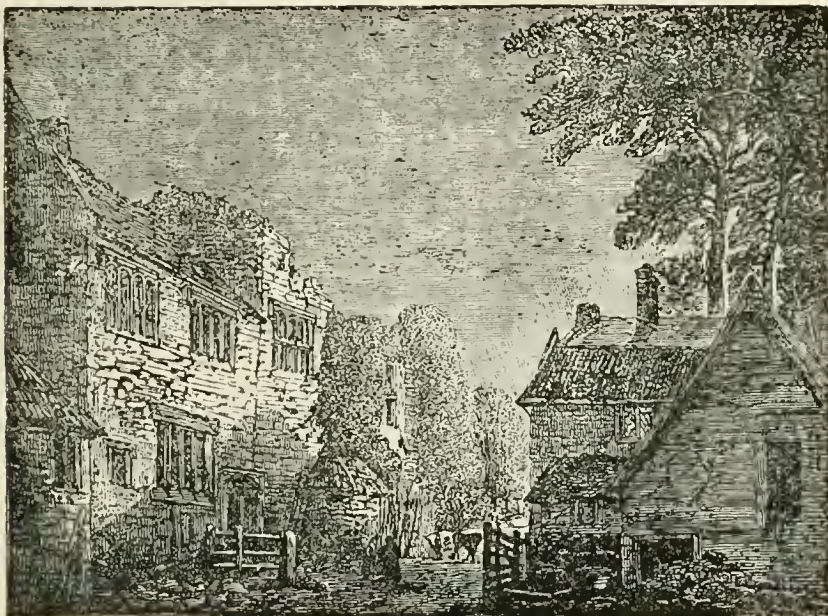


Effigies of Fitzwarren, Wantage Church.

The effigy of the Knight of the Garter "is of alabaster, his legs are crossed and his arms are folded on his breast; his lady has her hands lifted in prayer. Scarcely a fragment remains of the arched canopy which formerly covered the tomb, and the effigies are sadly disfigured."—(Relton.)

*Colcombe Castle.*—This venerable ruin may be said to be the cradle of

the Courtenay family, having been originally built by Hugh de Courtenay, first of that name, Baron of Okehampton, about the latter part of the thirteenth century. "Lord Hugh," says Cleveland, "added Whitford and Colliton to the inheritance of his ancestors, the moiety of which he had from his uncle William de Courtenay, who had them with his lady, a daughter of Thomas Bassett, and the other moiety he purchased himself,



Colcombe Castle.

and he built a house at Colecombe in Colliton parish, and died there February 28, 1291, 19th Edward I, and was buried at Cowick near Exon," great animosity existing between him and the community at Ford Abbey. His wife, daughter of Hugh de Spencer, Earl of Winchester, "lived a widow above thirty years, and governed her house at Colecombe with great prudence. At length going from Kent to London she fell sick and died, 2nd Edward III, 1 October, 1328, and was buried near her husband at Cowick." Here also lived during his father's lifetime Hugh de Courtenay, Junior (third baron of Okehampton, and second Earl of Devon of that name), who married Margaret Bohun, and whose effigies are in the Cathedral; the deed of this nobleman (previously noticed) belonging to the Colyton Chamber of Feoffees, being dated from Colcombe, where he doubtless then resided, in 1340.



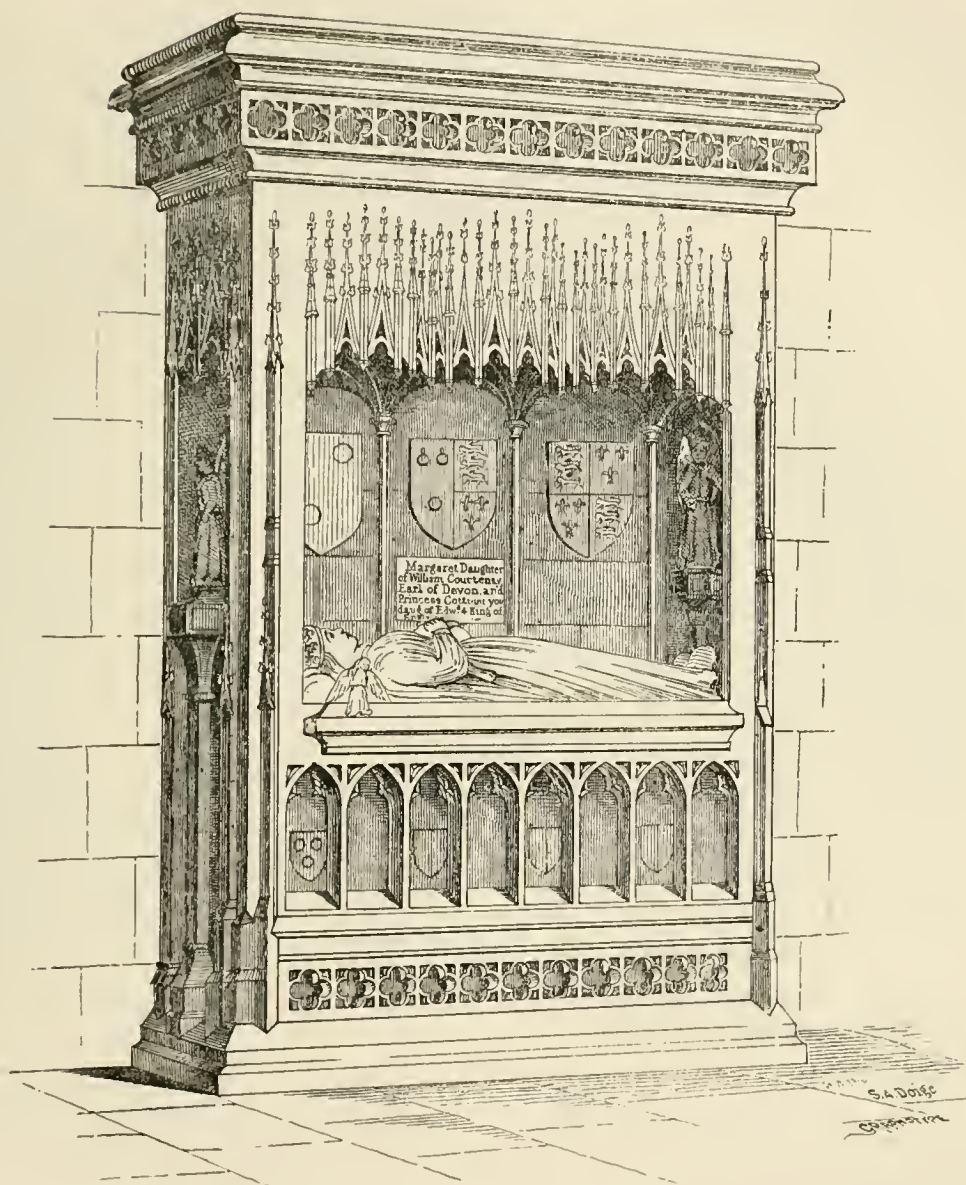
Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, was engaged in rebuilding the Castle, when the axe of the executioner overtook him. Escheated to the crown, various people appear to have lived there, until Queen Mary restored all such lands as had not been alienated to Edward, Earl Courtenay, who died at Padua, when the interest in it of the four heiresses of the family was purchased by William Pole, Esq., of Shute, who settled the Castle on his son the famous Antiquary, and he completed the building the unfortunate Marquis of Exeter had begun, and dwelled there. It was destroyed in a foray during the Civil War, and subsequently turned into a farm house, and still remains the property of the Antiquary's descendants. The older portion of the Castle is now an interesting ruin.

In a field above the ruins is an antient well; it has an arched doorway with shields and foliage in the spandrels, now much denuded. A fine spring of water rises within the arched recess.



Antient Well at Colcombe Castle.

The tomb and effigy in Colyton Church doubtless commemorate a sister of the unfortunate Marquis, who probably died at Colcombe.



Courtenay.—Tomb and Effigies, Colyton Church.

CHUDLEIGH,—STOURTON. *Broad-Clyst and Ashton*.—On the north and south faces of Broad-Clyst Church tower, immediately under the belfry windows, are shields quarterly of four, viz.—

1. *Three lions rampant*—(Chudleigh); 2. *Three bends*—(Merton); 3. *A lion rampant*—(Nonant); 4. As 1.

This is the achievement of Sir James Chudleigh (ob. 1457), who married secondly Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Merton, Knt., and relict of John Bamfield of Poltimore. Over the shield is a helmet with crest thereon, *a savage with a club in his right hand and a bugle horn at his girdle, standing between two trees.* (Chudleigh.)

In corresponding situations on the east and west sides are the royal arms, supported by a *lion and dragon*, and surmounted by a *portcullis*, being those of King Henry VIII. On a shield on a capital in the nave is the date 1576.

The Chudleighs became possessed of Broadclyst by the marriage of John Chudleigh (father of Sir James) with Jane daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Ryme, whose wife was Alice daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Nonant of Broadclyst, whose effigy, presumably, reclines in the Chancel of that Church.

“The font at Ashton is an octagon, but four of the sides bear shields:—1. Stourton; 2. Stourton impaled with Chudleigh; 3. Chudleigh; 4. Chudleigh impaled with Tremaine.” (Oliver.)

These shields display the alliances of Sir James Chudleigh, son of James Chudleigh and Thomasine Kirkham, who married, first, Margaret daughter of William Lord Stourton, by his wife Margaret daughter and heiress of Sir John Chideock, Knt., in 1476; secondly, Margaret daughter of John Tremaine and relict of Oliver Wise. Dorothy, daughter of John Chudleigh fourth in descent from this Sir James Chudleigh, married Sir Reginald Mohun of Cornwall, and their achievement is in Lanteglos-by-Fowey Church, as previously noticed.

William third Lord Stourton, who died in 1522, was buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin in Stourton Church, Wilts, where under the north-east arch of the nave is an altar tomb of freestone with the figure of a knight in armour, his helmet under his head, his hair flowing, his sword and dagger on, and a beast at his feet. By his side his Lady Thomazine, daughter of Hugh Wriottesly, in robes with a dog at her feet, an old man and a lady in flowing hair kneel at their head, and two men at

their feet. At the head of the tomb, Stourton, impaling, *three leopards' faces*. (Hutchins.)

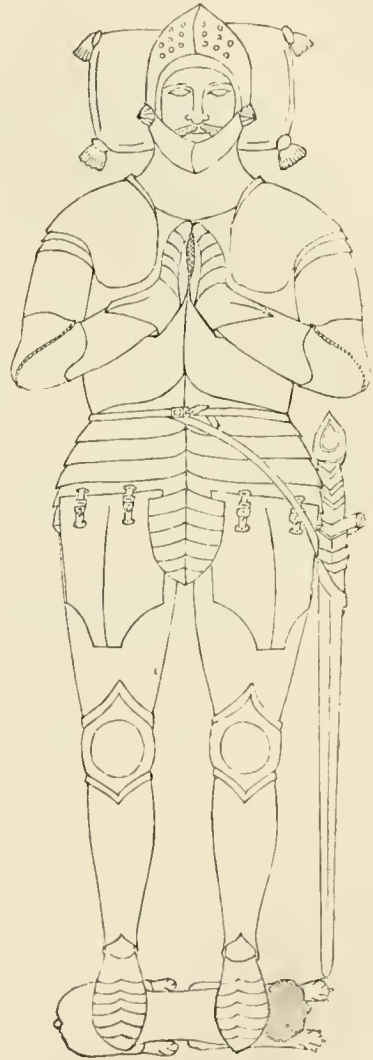
ARUNDEL, — CLIDEOCK, — STRANGEWAYS, — STOURTON. — *Chideock, &c.* — “Chideock (in Dorset)” says Coker, “gave name and habitation to the antient family of Chideock, of knight’s degree. Sir John Chideock (ob. 1450) the last of this family left two daughters, Margaret married to Sir William Stourton, and Katharine first married to William father of Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon, and secondly to Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Cornwall. His son Sir Thomas (ob. 1487) married Katharine sister and co-heir of Sir John Dinham, his son John, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who are buried in Chideock Church under a black marble monument.”

Sir W. Pole confirms this account, and adds, Katharine, sister of Sir Thomas Arundel (ob. 1487) married Sir Edward Stradling, and was my great grandmother.

At the east end of the south aisle of Chideock Church is a chantry, originally separated by skreens from the nave and aisle, and within, on the south side, in the Founder’s place, is a high tomb, and on it the effigy of a knight, in complete plate armour, with *salade* and the vizor raised. His head rests on a cushion, his feet on the remains of a dog, and his sword lies by his side.

Both tomb and effigy are of black marble; the tomb has semi-classic pilasters, and around the verge was originally a brass fillet with inscription. Three brass shields were also once in the panels under, and another in the marble arch at the back of the tomb,

*p*<sup>2</sup>



Effigy of Sir John Arundel, Chideock Church.  
Circa 1515.



but only the indents are left. The date may be assigned to the first quarter of the sixteenth century. It is probable the aisle was erected at the same time.

This appears to have been the Sir John Arundel who was knighted for his valour at the battles of Terouen and Tournay 1514, and died in 1515. His eldest son Sir John resided at Chideock Castle (an antient embattled structure now totally demolished), and was ancestor of the Arundels of Lanherne, Cornwall; his second son Sir Thomas married Margaret Howard, sister of Katherine, fifth wife of Henry VIII. Accused of being an accomplice in the Duke of Somerset's plot, for conspiring the murder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he was beheaded 26th February, 1552. Sir Matthew, son of Sir Thomas, was ancestor of the Lords Arundel of Wardour.

Among the old painted glass in Milton Abbey, Dorset, were the arms of Arundel (*sable six swallows argent*, 3, 2, 1), quartering Dinham, De Arches, Chideock (*Gules, an escutcheon within an orle of ten martlets argent*), and Carminow.

Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Arundel by his wife Katherine daughter of Sir John Chideock, married Henry Strangeways (ob. 1504) of Melbury-Sampford, Esq., son of Thomas Strangeways, Esq. (ob. 1480), the first possessor of that name of Melbury, who is said to have been brought into these parts by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married the Lady Cicely Bonville. He, Thomas, acquired a large portion of the Stafford estate by his marriage with Eleanor daughter of Walter Talboys and Alice Stafford, widow of Sir Edmund Cheney and daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford of Hooke (ob. 1442). This Katharine Chideock married first William, son of the said Sir Humphry Stafford, by whom she had a son, Humphry the unfortunate Earl of Devon, secondly, to Sir Thomas Arundel, by whom she had Dorothy the wife of Henry Strangeways.

Henry Strangeways ordered his body to be buried in St. Mary's Chapel in the Abbey of Abbotsbury, where this family and the Staffords had founded a special mass, and where many members of the Strangeways and Staffords were interred. Sir Giles, his son (ob. 1547), was buried in the Church of Melbury-Sampford. "In the entrance into the south aisle" says Hutchins, "under the arch is an altar tomb of marble under a

canopy supported by four pillars. On the tomb is an alabaster effigy of a man completely armed, lying at length, a lion couchant at his feet. Round the verge on a fillet of brass this inscription:—

“*Hic jacent Egidius Strangelwaies, miles, filius et heres  
Henrici Strangelwaies, armigeri, et Dorothee uoris sue,  
filie Johannis Arundel militis; nec non Johana uxor  
predict. Egid. et filia Johannis Mordant, militis.  
Egidius obiit die xi Decembris mccccxlvij. Cujus  
a[n]i[m]e p[ro]pitiatur D[omi]n[us]. Amen.*”

Henry, his son, died during his father's life time, 1544. On a large stone at the west end of the Church on the right is an escutcheon of brass containing the arms of Strangeways quartered with Stafford, Matravers, Aumarle, Beville, St. Martin, Cifrewast, impaling, Manners, Ross, Belvoir, Trushut, Beauchamp, Newburgh, Bukley, and Lisle. Over is this inscription:—

“*The arms of Henry Strangelwaies Esquier, who died  
at the siege of Bolepigne, and of Margaret his wife  
daughter of the Lord George Ross.*”

On the left the arms and quarterings before mentioned, impaling Wadham, Popham, Chiselden, St. Martyn, Walrond, and two others. Above is:—

“*The armes of Syr Giles Strangelwaies, Kt, and of Lady  
Jone his wyfe, the eldest daughter of John Wadham  
of Merefylde, esquier.*”

In the middle of the same stone is the portraiture of a man in armour, in brass, and below this inscription:—

“*Here lyeth Syr Giles Strangelwaies, Knight, wha dyed  
the eleventh day of April in the yere of our Lord God  
a thousand fife hundred three score and too.*” (Hutchins).

This Joan Wadham was daughter of John Wadham also of Edge, Branscombe, and Joan Tregarthin his wife, whose monument is in Branscombe Church. Arms of Strangeways—*Sable, two lions passant, in pale of six argent and gules.*

In the north transept of the Church of Christchurch, Hants, is a ruinous freestone monument with a figure of a knight and lady, ascribed to the Chideocks. He is in armour with a collar of SS over his gorget, his hair cropt, and a lion at his feet. She has the mitred head dress of the fourteenth century. No inscription or arms on the tomb. (Hutchins).

An anonymous historian of Dorset, writing in 1579, thus refers to tombs in Stourton-Candel Church, "In the body on the north wall lyeth buried Sir Symon Chidiock in a castle-arched tomb gilded, being sometime owner of the same [referring to a castle in this parish] having two daughters and heirs whereof the Lord Stourton married (as it is thought) the eldest, and the ancestor of Sir John Arundel, Kt., of the west, over whose tomb these arms be placed. A coat beareth *quarterly dancette, gules and ermine*, (Fitz-Warin); another, *three standing cups in triangle or*; another, *or, on a chief embattled gules, three leopards' faces or*." Probably for Sir John Chidiock (ob. 1436) who married Eleanor daughter of Ivo Fitz-Warin, and father of Sir John Chidiock (ob. 1450) who left two daughters only, his heiresses, married to Stourton and Stafford.

According to this old historian there was another tomb of alabaster in this (Stourton-Candle) Church to the wife of Lord Edward Stourton, brother to the Lord William Stourton whose effigy is in Stourton Church, Wilts, before described. Hutchins says there is now only a statue of alabaster with the hands erected, veiled, and beads about her neck, in an arch of the wall; and near her is a small statue of alabaster with the head broken off, at the right hand three escutcheons but the brasses gone.

John Lord Stourton (ob. 1463) was created Baron Stourton by patent 26 Henry VI. (1448). His son William Lord Stourton died 1478. William third Lord Stourton died 1522, and his son Charles with four of his servants were hung at Salisbury in 1557, for the murder of one Hartgill and his son, whom they slew and buried in the cellar of Stourton Castle. Lord Stourton was hung with a silken cord and his body buried in St. Mary's Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral. His tomb has been removed to the nave and still exists there.

The fine effigy of a crusader, in chain mail, in Bridport Church is traditionally said to be a Chideock.

*Old Shute House.*—It is doubtful if any portion of the antient mansion of the Bonvilles now remains. The parts of the old house at present existing, consist of the gateway, and one wing of the mansion, now



Gateway, Old Shute House.

converted into a farm house. These were probably erected, or re-edified, by William Pole, Esq., the first possessor about the middle of the sixteenth century, the other parts of the edifice were demolished in 1787, and the materials employed on the new mansion. This William Pole (ob. 1587) was the father of the Antiquary. His arms, *azure, semee of fleur de lis, a lion rampant argent*, quartering, Pole of Cheshire, or, *a stag's face gules*, are over the gateway, and his initials W.P. occur on the spandrils of the doorway leading up the turret stairs. He is buried under a high tomb in the south Chancel aisle of Colyton Church, where there is a large genealogical shield displaying the numerous alliances of this antient family, and this inscription on a brass plate allusive to them:—

“Here lieth the body of William Pole, late of Shute, Esq., deceased, who married Kateryn, daught. of Alexander Poph'm of Huntworth, Esq., the said Wm. was sonne of Wm. and of Agnes, daughter of John Drake of Ashe, which Wm. was sonne of John and of Edith, daught. of Ryehard Tytherleigh of Tytherleigh, which John was sonne of John and of Jane his wife. da. of Robert Code of Cornwall, which John was sonne of Arture and of Johan, da. and heire of John Pole, which Arture was second sonne of Sr. Wm. Pole of Pole in Mirral, in the County of Chester, knight, and of his wife, da. of Sr. William Mainwaring of Popber, he hath left behind only one sonne William and one



daught. named Dorothe married to Thomas Eule of Charbrough, Esquier, he died the xv. of August, Ao. 1587. beinge of the age of lxxij yeares and xj. dayes."

Another monument adjoining with the kneeling effigies of a lady and five children commemorates his wife, Katherine (ob. 1588) daughter of Alexander Popham of Huntworth, Esq.; a similar memorial on the opposite side, the wife of her son the Antiquary, Mary, daughter of Sir William Periham of Fulford, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The inscription to Lady Mary Pole records the following:—



Effigy of Mary, Lady Pole, Colyton Church.  
ob. 1605.

*"Heere lyeth ye body of Mary late wyf of Sr. Wm. Pole of Shute, Knig. beinge ye eldest daughter and on of ye foure heires of Sr. Wm. Periham of Folford Knig: Lo: Chief Baron of ye Kinge Maiesties Erchequer, shee left behind her 4 sones and five daughters unto her saide husband, viz:— John, Periham Will: and Frauncis, sones, — and Mary, Katherine, Elizabeth, Ann, and Elioner, daughters shee brought unto him also 2 other sones, viz, Will: her firste child and Arthure beinge one of ye 3 sones which shee brought at one birth, and perished by an enfortunate fall, she dyed ye 2nd of May in ye yeare of our Lord, 1605, being then of the age of 38 and on month, and married unto her husband 22 years and ten months."*

The Perihams appear to have been a family of merchants settled in Exeter, and of considerable wealth and civic importance. William Periham elected Mayor, 1532; John Periham, 1563, and died during a second term of office, 1572; John Periham (son probably of the foregoing) 1587-98. Lord Chief Baron Periham, or Periam, was brother probably to the last

mentioned John Perilham. He is buried in the choir of Crediton Church, where there is a high tomb and his effigy in alabaster, clad in his robes and with collar of SS. The epitaph records that "*he was made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and from thence in A.D. 1592 was called to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.*" He married three wives, his last "*being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*" He left four daughters by his second wife, "*and died 9 October A.D. 1605, in the 70th year of his age, much and worthily revered for his religious zeal, integrity, and profound knowledge of the laws of the realm.*" Arms of Periam—*gules, a chevron engrailed, between three leopards' heads or.*

The Antiquary is interred in the aisle at Colyton near his wife, but there is no memorial to him of any kind. The Register records he



Sir William Pole, Knt., the Antiquary, ob. 1635.—From the original painting at Shute House.

was buried 10 March 1635. A large canopied classic tomb near, with recumbent effigies, is erected to his son the first Baronet, Sir John Pole, and his wife Elizabeth (ob. 1628) daughter of Roger How, merchant, of London.

WYNARD. *Luppit*.—"During the government of Abbot Trystram Crucherne of Newenham the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Luppit was again disturbed (it had been a frequent source of dispute), and the Abbot was compelled to bring a writ of 'quare impedit' against Sir Nicholas Carew. The result, after a troublesome litigation, was in the Abbot's favour, who presented Richard Somervyle to the living, at the request it is said of William Wynard, Sir Nicholas Carew, and others." (Davidson). This was between the years 1432-56.

In the south transept of Luppit Church is the gravestone of Joan the wife of this William Wynard, who was doubtless a man of influence in the Parish:—

"*Hic jacet Johan uxor Willm Wynard et  
filia Joh's Beville, cujus aie p̄priet ds.*"

There is good reason to suppose this to be the grave of Joan Beville the wife of William Wynard, Recorder of Exeter in 1404, and Founder of the Alms Houses known as "God's House" in that city, and this is confirmed by the Beville arms being quartered with Wynard in the memorial tablet found in the Chapel of "God's House," in Magdalen Street, Exeter. This tablet records as follows:—

*"Hæc nova structura retinens habitacula plura,  
Sic permansura per tempora longa futura,  
Debilibus simul ac senibus fuit ædificata,  
Pauperibus non divitibus fuit ista beata,  
Hanc qui fundavit, donavit, perpetuavit,  
Crimina cum dedit sua credimus omnia lavit,  
Constructor ejus patriæ edecus verbis et hujus  
Atq; Recordator Wynard heu! nomine Willus,  
Sic domus ista Dei, aut hæc mea non reputetur,  
Sic baptizetur, sit domus ista Dei,  
M: C: jauge quater sit opus hoc X numera ter,  
Anno octavo regni regis Henrici Serti:  
Annoq; Dni. 1430."*

Above are three escutcheons; that in the centre bears:—

- Quarterly—1. *Argent, on a bend azure, three mullets of the first* (Wynard);  
2. *Courtenay, with label azure charged with nine plates*; 3. *Sable,*

*two bars argent, in chief three plates* (For Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1463), and his lady, Elizabeth daughter of Lord Hungerford); 4. *Argent, a bull passant gules, langued and armed or* (Beville); 5. *Argent, two bars azure, over all an eagle displayed* (Speke); 6. Wynard.

The dexter escutcheon :—Wynard, impaling, *argent, three bulls' heads coupéd sable, armed and langued proper* (Walrond ?).

Sinister escutcheon :—Wynard, impaling, *azure, a bend engrailed, argent, cotized or* (Fortescue).

Beville or Beavile had representatives located both in Devon and Cornwall. The heiresses of the Cornish branch married Arundel and Grenville about 1500; and that "Mirrour of Knightood," Sir Beville Grenville appears to have acquired the prefix to his patronymic from them. John Beville was Sheriff of Devon 6 Henry IV, 1403.

In the Chancel of Clyst St. George Church is an antient shield of glass displaying the arms of John Wynard, *argent, on a bend azure, three mullets argent*. "This shield" says the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, "in the old east window filled one of the openings in the head tracery, and from a few fragments of glass in which it was promiscuously worked up, it can be made out most satisfactorily that this memorial window was set up by John Wynard and Isabella his wife, and it appears from the feoffment deeds of the "God's House" in Exeter, that William Wynard, (Recorder 1404), the pious Founder thereof in 1409, was the son of the said John and Isabella. In a deed dated at Clyst St. George 1398, the name of "John Wonard" appears as a witness. The fragments that led to this conclusion are these, they exhibit merely, "**Johes W** . . . **lla ur**," quite sufficient in connection with such a document as the family arms, to prove that such persons once existed."

THOMAS CHARD, *Abbot of Ford*.—*Awliscombe and Ford Abbey*.—The beautiful façade at Ford Abbey, over which institution he presided as its last Abbot, remains a splendid memento of this distinguished ecclesiastic, and evidently, as his works attest, accomplished architect and munificent man.

Born probably at Tracy near Awliscombe, Honiton, about the year 1470, he, on entering holy orders, appears to have held several livings in Somerset,



Devon, and Cornwall, and was elected Abbot of Ford, a Cistercian foundation of which order he was a member, about 1520. Previously to this in 1508 he was appointed suffragan to Bishop Oldham by the title "Episcopus Solubricensis," in 1513 Warden of the College of Ottery St. Mary, and in 1515 Prior of the Benedictine or Cluniac Priory of Montacute, Somerset; a large array of preferment, and an arrangement quite in consonance with the spirit of the time, but which was unquestionably a great evil, and doubtless in the end helped to overthrow the Church of which he was so distinguished a member; but, from the remembrances of his career that he has left, Abbot-Bishop Chard must have been a worthy and charitable man. He surrendered his Abbey of Ford, 8 March 1539.

The frieze of the great hall and cloisters at Ford, and the panels between the windows of the gateway tower, are profusely ornamented with shields bearing the arms and devices of the donors to the monastery, the initials and symbols of Abbot Chard, and the regal emblems of the Monarch Henry VIII, during whose reign he presided over the house. The Bishop's mitre and pastoral staff, the Abbot's or Prior's cap and staff, the initials T.C and the Abbot's badge, *a buck's head affrontée transfixed palewise by a pastoral staff*, occur together or singly all over the façade. This device of the buck's head was probably adopted in allusion to the name of the scite of the Abbey before it was built thereon, which, Leland says, from its contiguity to the river Axe was called or known as Hert-bath (*balneum cervorum*); the arms of Chard being *or and gules quarterly*, according to Dr. Pring, a lineal descendant of the Abbot's family, who has published a most interesting monograph of that dignity.

Just below the battlement of the central tower is this inscription:—

"Año Dñi millesimo quingesimo vñmo octão A: Dño  
factum est Thomā Chard abb."

It was Bishop Chard who officiated for Bishop Veysey of Exeter at the splendid obsequies of Katherine Courtenay, daughter of Edward IV, and widow of William Courtenay Earl of Devon, buried at Tiverton in 1527. He was doubtless chosen for this office as being the head of the Monastery of Ford, of which religious foundation the Courtenays had always been the great patrons and benefactors.

In addition to the munificent restoration of his Abbey, Dr. Chard was not forgetful of the place of his birth. Finding the Leper Hospital of St. Margaret (situate on the west road about half a mile out of Honiton) was in decay, he added considerably to the antient endowment, and rebuilt the Chapel. And the beautiful porch and adjoining Chantry at Awliscombe, together with the north or Tracy aisle in that Church, are evidently the work of Abbot Chard. The south window of the Chantry is especially fine with its array of bosses and tabernacled niches; in the east window, of very inferior design, is the figure of St. Roch, on crutches. The sculpture on the capitals of the pillars of the Tracy aisle is good; on the easternmost is a shield, on which is the sacred heart, surrounded by the crown of thorns, and the pierced feet and hands of the Redeemer, emblematic probably of the sacred office of the donor. In the east window of the aisle are four delicately pencilled figures; among them are SS. Catherine and Barbara, and in the central window is apparently the Abbot's monogram, above which is *the pelican in her piety*, allusive perhaps to Bishop Fox, who bore this device for his arms, and presided over the see 1488-94. It has been suggested that as Dr. Chard was warden of Ottery College about the time the beautiful Dorset Chapel was built—1513-18—the inspiration of this eminent architect may have materially influenced the splendid design of this fine structure.

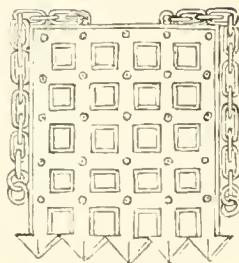
Where Dr. Chard was buried is not known, but probably in the Chapel of the hospital of St. Margaret near Honiton. Dr. Oliver, who visited this Chapel many years ago, says: "The west door is secured by a large sepulchral slab, to which was formerly affixed a brass plate." It has long since disappeared, but with little doubt once covered the dust of the Abbot-Bishop.

*Ford Abbey.*—The highly ornamental façade of Ford Abbey, so rich in memorial sculpture, has been deemed worthy of a detailed description. It affords, perhaps, the finest example of its kind in the West of England.

*On the frieze of the great hall outside.* A series of sculptured panels:—1.

Two angels holding shields with *staf's head and crozier*, (Abbot Chard); 2. *Double rose, encircled with the garter, and over, a royal crown*: Supporters, *Dragon and greyhound* (Henry VII).

The other portion of the frieze is composed of dragons, birds, fighting figures, and scroll-work of *renaissance* type.



Ford Abbey.

*Central tower.* On the panels at the top:—

1. *Two angels with staves or maces supporting shield with the initials T.C. and Abbot's cap*; 2 and 3, of similar character.

On the middle course:—

2. Monogram and insignia of Abbot Chard; 1 and 3, of similar character but without the mitre.

On the lower course, over the gateway arch:—

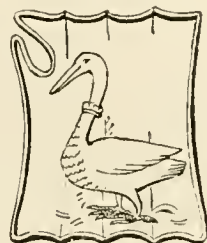
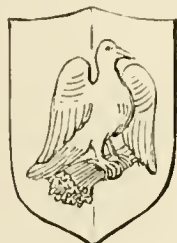
Panel 1.—On shield in central lozenge *a lion rampant* (De Redvers); around: 1, De Redvers; 2. Blank; 3. *Barry of five*, apparently *chequy*; 4. *Barry, chequy and plain* (De Brionis or De Sap, Baron of Oakhampton).

The bearings and marshalling of these arms appear to refer to the descent of the Barony of Oakhampton to Robert de Courtenay (ob. 1242), who married Mary daughter of William de Redvers or Vernon, Earl of Devon, through which alliance his posterity afterward in the person of Hugh de Courtenay (ob. 1340) were raised to that distinguished title. The arms of Robert de Courtenay, as found on his seal, are described by Pole as bearing, *party per pale, chequy the first side, the other plain, over all two bars*, being very similar to those over the gateway, and were doubtless adopted by him in right of his wife descending through De Redvers from De Brionis. Robert de Courtenay was buried in the Conventual Church as previously described.

Panel 2.—The shield in the central lozenge is divided quarterly but

blank (probably unfinished); it is encircled by the garter with motto. Around: 1 and 2, blank; 3, *an eagle volant, apparently grasping a bundle of sticks*; 4, De Redvers.

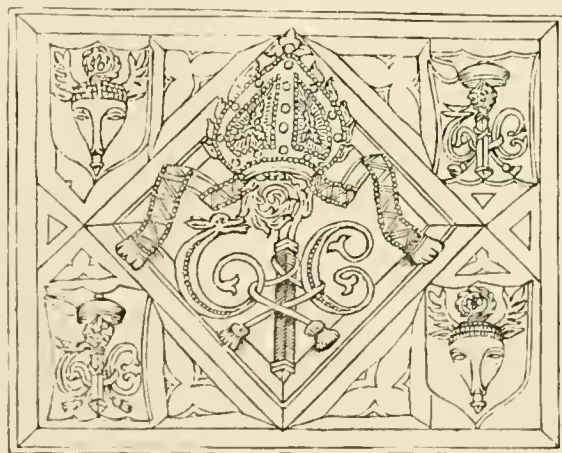
The curious device on shield 3 is evidently a badge of Courtenay; it is exhibited again in alliance with the Courtenay escutcheon over the cloisters, and is also found on the pillars and porch in Tiverton Church. Cleveland states that Richard de Redvers, fifth Earl of Devon, was the first that bore the *lion rampant*, and that his predecessors bore, *Gules, a griffin seizing a little beast, or*, but this could not be mistaken for the eagle. This Richard de Redvers, or Vernon, was succeeded in the Earldom by his uncle, William de Redvers, whose daughter Mary married Robert de Courtenay.



Gateway Tower, Ford Abbey.

Panel 3.—The shield in the central lozenge is divided quarterly but blank. Around: 1, *Eagle on sticks*, as before; 2, *a dolphin* (Courtenay); 3, blank; 4, *a swan, ducally gorged and chained* (Bohun).

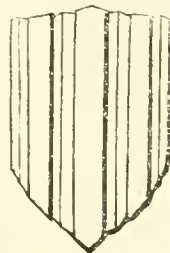
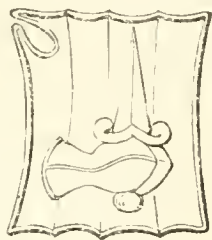
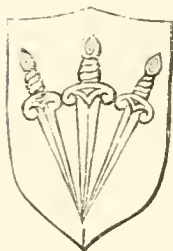
All these shields and devices, occupying the place of honour in the Abbey, relate to the Courtenays as its patrons.



Gateway Tower, Ford Abbey



*Frieze of Cloisters.*—Over window one, six shields :—1, 2, and 5, Devices and insignia of Abbot Chard; 3, *Three swords in pile points downward* (Poulett); 4, *A mail gauntlet, holding a dagger, point erect* (Poulett); 6, “**R.W.**” In the spandrels—1, “**T.C.**”; 2, “**J.S.**” monograms.



Cloisters, Ford Abbey.

The shields 3 and 4 exhibit the arms and crest of Poulett of Hinton and elsewhere. Abbot Chard appointed Sir Hugh Paulet head steward of the Abbey, with a pension of 100<sup>s</sup>. The Paulets were allied to the Courtenays about this time in marriage, Sir William Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1557) having married Elizabeth daughter of John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, K.G., and a distinguished nobleman of that era. At the dissolution, the scite of the Abbey was granted to Lewis Pollard, Esq., from whom it passed to Sir Amias Paulet (son of Sir Hugh), who had married Philippa his daughter.

The initials “**J.S.**” probably refer to John Bridgwater *alias* Stone, (Sub-prior?) pensioned at the Dissolution with £8; “**R.W.**” to Richard Exmestre *alias* Were, one of the religious, pensioned also at £8, or Prior William Rede.

Over window two, four shields, and two in the spandrels. All charged with devices and monogram of Abbot Chard.

Over window three, four shields, devices and monogram of Abbot Chard. In the spandrels—1, *dolphin* (Courtenay); 2, “**T.C.**”

Over window four, three panels, of very interesting character.

Panel 1.—In central diamond, *stag's head with crozier, over, an episcopal mitre*; (Abbot Chard as Bishop Suffragan.) Around four shields—1 and 2, “**T.C.**” *Abbot's staff and cap*; 3 and 4, “**T.C.**”

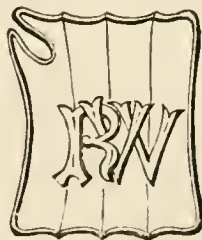
Panel 2.—In central lozenge, shield quarterly of four, Courtenay and De Redvers, surrounded by the garter with motto. Around

four shields—1, *Eagle on the sticks* (Courtenay); 2, *a dolphin* (Courtenay); 3, *a boar* (Courtenay); 4, *a swan* (Bohun).



Cloisters, Ford Abbey.

Panel 3.—In the central lozenge, on the top a *Bishop's mitre*, below an *Abbot's cap*; on the left side a *stag's head impaled by a Bishop's pastoral staff or crozier*; on the right an *Abbot's staff intertwined with a label with "THO: CHARD" inscribed on it*. Around, four shields—1 and 2, "*T.C.*"; 3, an *Abbot's staff*; 4, a *Bishop's crozier*. In the spandrels—1, "*T.C.*"; 2, "*F——*." Over window five, four shields—1 and 2, *Devices of Abbot Chard*; 3, *Paly of three* (—— ?); 4, "*J.V.*" and *Bishop's crozier* (John Veysey, Bishop of Exeter). In the spandrels, "*T.C.*" Over window six, four shields with devices of Abbot Chard. In the spandrels—1, "*R.L. (?)*"; 2, *Two staves of office and letter S*. The last shield is probably for (Sub-Prior) John Stone, who perhaps held two offices.



Cloisters, Ford Abbey.

Over window seven, four shields—1 and 2, arms and crest of Paulet; 3. Device of Abbot Chard; 4, “**R. W.**” (Prior William Rede, or for Richard Were an officer of the Abbey). In the spandrils—1, “**T. C.**”; 2, “**L. S.**” (——?)

Over window eight, and in the spandrils—six shields all charged with the devices of Abbot Chard.

*On the south end.*—The device of Abbot Chard, and the porteullis. (Beaufort).

The shield and badges of Courtenay on the central panel over window four of cloister, probably refer to William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who married the Princess Katharine daughter of King Edward the 4th, who were living at the time Abbot Chard presided over the community at Ford, whose arms similarly emblazoned are found in Tiverton Church, where the Princess was buried in a chapel she had constructed; Abbot Chard conducting the magnificent obsequies observed at her interment.

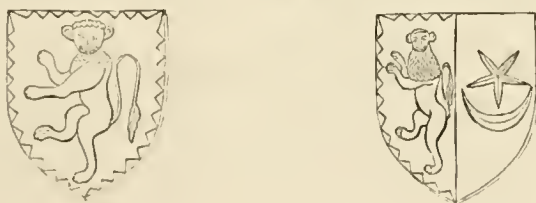


Ford Abbey.

In the porch is a corbel with a shield charged with *three lions' or leopards' heads affrontée*. This probably came from the Conventual Church. On a shield, on a boss of the roof of the great hall, are the arms of De Clare.

“There is given  
 “Unto the things of earth, which Time hath bent,  
 A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leant  
 His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power  
 And magic in the ruined battlement,  
 For which the palace of the present hour  
 Must yield its pomp, and wait 'till ages are its dower.”—BYRON.

POMEROY. *Berry-Pomeroy*.—On the north side of the Chancel, in the Founder's place, is a high tomb of rich character. The canopy consists of a depressed arch groined within, and above is a string course of vine foliage, finishing with a Tudor flower cresting. The tomb is covered with a slab of dark marble, and below, it is ornamented with a number of quatrefoil panels, the upper series having in their centres, shields displaying the emblems and instruments of the Crucifixion. At the back of the arch are the indents of four kneeling figures with labels proceeding from their mouths, above these are four shields and four children, but all the brasses have disappeared, together with the border fillet that originally ran round the verge of the cover-stone. On the left are the arms of Pomeroy, sculptured on a shield, (*or*), *a lion rampant (gules) within a bordure indented (sable)*; on the right Pomeroy impaling Denzell of Filleigh, (*sable*) *a mullet within the horns of a crescent, (argent)*.



On Tomb Berry Pomeroy.

This is the monument of Sir Richard Pomeroy, Knt., who married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Richard Denzell of Filleigh, and widow of Martin Fortescue, who had issue Sir Edward, created Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry (afterward King Henry VIII) Prince of Wales, who married Jane daughter of Sir John Sapeots.

In the east window of the north aisle are the arms of Pomeroy, impaling, Raleigh, *gules, a bend lozengy argent*; Pomeroy alone, and *caire, a chief gules* (Beaumont?) These arms probably relate to Sir Henry



Pomeroy, father of Sir Richard, who married first, Alice daughter of Walter Raleigh of Fardel, and secondly, Amy Camel. Many other coats (given in Westcote) formerly had their places in the windows of this Church.

In the south porch, which is handsomely groined, on the bosses are the arms of Pomeroy, and *two fish naiaut*, also two human heads, male and female. The male has a coronet, is of large size, with considerable force in the lineaments, and probably represents Edward IV. The female has on a coverchief, and may represent the Queen. Sir Richard Pomeroy was Sheriff of Devon 14 Edward IV (1475), and died 16 Henry VIII (1501). (Pole).

A noteworthy circumstance connected with this Church is found on the capitals of the pillars on the northern arcade. On scrolls inserted among the foliage appear the names of those, who, doubtless contributed largely toward the rebuilding this part of the edifice. The following is a transcript as near as possible:—

1. Barlei Tailer, Dionis ux: ej:
2. Ricard: Gondo: Alyn: ux: ej:
3. Richardo Swan, Alys ux: ej:  
Edward: Lane, Johan ux: ej:
4. Jhes. Godregge, Kathar: ux: ej:
5. Jhes Goderog: Mabel ux: ej:  
Jhes Ltor, Alys ux: ej:”
6. Et pro omnibus benefactoribus hujus operis orate.

Goodridge appears to have been a Totnes family, their arms, *argent, a fess sable, and in chief three crosslets fitchée of the second*. Crest, *a black-bird proper*. (Pole).



On Tomb, Totnes Church

SMYTH. Totnes.—In the Founder's place in the south aisle is a high tomb, with ogee arch and canopy over, supported by embattled buttresses with pinnacles. Below are panels and shields on which are sculptured the initials W. S. and the sacred monogram. On the arch over and across the table of the tomb is this inscription:—

Here lyeth Walter Smyth who died the viij day of Novemb:  
the yere of oure Lord mldv on how : soul God ydo :—Ame.

The monument had been coloured, traces of which remain.

“The town of Totnes” says Pole, “formerly hath had divers men of very good rancke inhabiting the same;” and among others he enumerates Nicholas Smyth who had issue two daughters, one married to Giffard of Halsbury, and the other, Elizabeth, to George Yeo of Hatherleigh. In the *Visitation* for 1620, John Giffard is said to have married Alice the daughter and heir of Walter Smith of Totnes, and from the same source it is found that a Walter Smith married Jane third daughter of John Withie of Berrynarbour, by his wife Joan daughter of John Jewell of Bowden in Berry. Arms of Smyth of Totnes,—*Barry undy of six argent and azure, on a chief gules, three barnacles or.*

On a flat stone in the Chancel is the following inscription:—

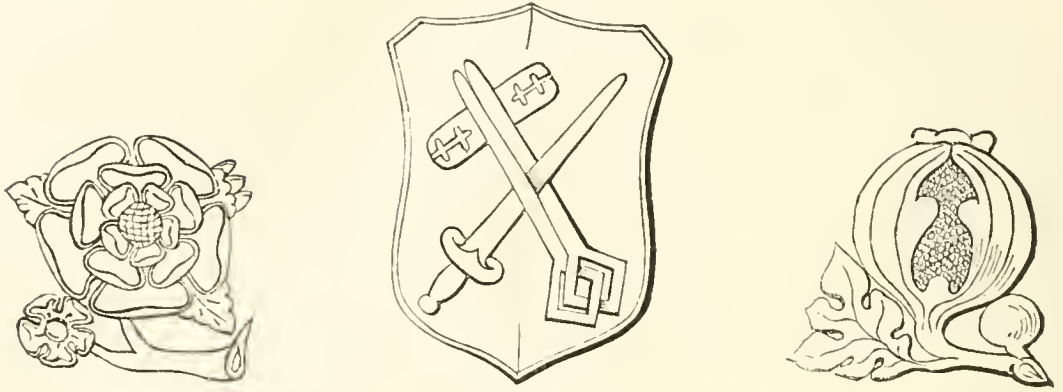
Hic jacet Johes Belworthy quonda hujus ecclie  
vicarius que obiit xij die Martij . . . . .

The arms of Bishop Lacy (*three shoveller's heads*) are sculptured on a shield in the spandril of the doorway of the porch, and his *knot* is apparently among the painted ornaments on the beautiful skreen. Probably about 1432, when a large portion of the Church was rebuilt, during that Prelate's episcopate.

BREREWOOD. *Colyton*. Thomas Brerewood, D.D., Canon of Exeter, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and the holder of thirteen preferments in all, lived co-temporary with Dr. Chard, Abbot of Ford. Dr. Oliver from his numerous preferments calls him “a cormorant of Church property,” and describing the Vicarage at Colyton (one of his benefices) adds, “we were pleased to discover that this vicar had employed part of his abundant means in rebuilding this ‘fair house’ as Leland calls it.” Of this fair house, only the porch now remains, on the string course over the window is this inscription:—

meditatio totum ; meditatio totum.  
A.D. mccccxvii.

Below are the arms of Bishop Veysey, his patron; the *rose* and *pomegranate* of Henry VIII and Catharine of Arragon; and shields bearing the



Vicarage Porch, Colyton.

devices of the See of Exeter; St. Andrew, patron of the Church, and St. George. On other escutcheons is the monogram of the Canon, and his allusive rebus *a bundle of briar-wood* and his initials. Some old stained glass still exists in the window, displaying similar devices, St. Andrew supporting his cross, and a label with the inscription "**Sancte Andrea ora pro nobis,**" the arms of the Merchant Adventurers, the *greyhounds of York*, but the shield gone, &c., &c.

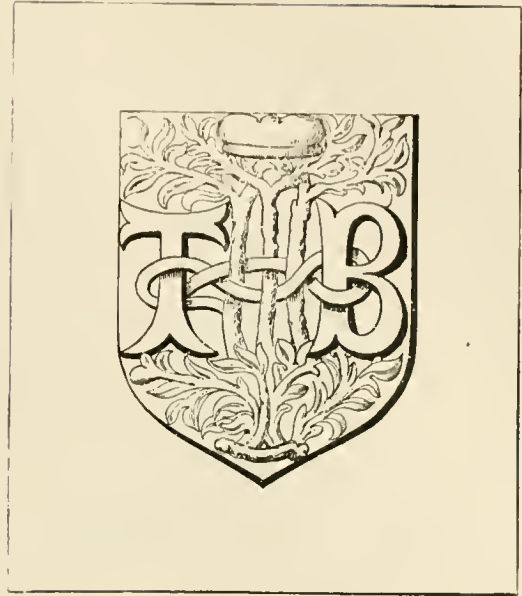


Panel, Vicarage, Colyton.

Canon Brerewood also erected the handsome stone screen in the south chancel aisle, but it originally stood across the south transept forming an enclosure used of late years as a vestry, but which was probably originally intended as a mortuary Chapel, and where he was possibly buried; it may be, in the same spot, where a large stone commemorates the burial of his successor in the benefice a hundred years afterward, John Wilkins (ob. 1667) the Puritan Minister of the Commonwealth, with his quaint epitaph:—

*Sech pillars layde aside  
How can the Church abide,  
Hee left his pelpit hee  
In Patmos God to see  
This shining light can have  
No place to preach betw grave.*

The rebus and initials of the Vicar are on the screen. Canon Brerewood and Abbot Chard were contemporaries, and there is great similarity of treatment in the aisle at Awliscombe, and the side aisles of the Chancel at Colyton, both as regards the tracery in the windows and the carving on the capitals of the pillars, observable in both structures.



Screen, Colyton Church.



Colyton Church.



*Payhembury*.—On the south window of the Chancel, in the spandrels of the arch, are, on the one side, the initials “T.C.” knotted together by a cordon with tassels, and over them a canonical cap; on the other, a pastoral staff and letter C. Perhaps for Thomas Chard, Abbot of Ford, “the manor of Tale in this parish belonged to Ford Abbey, having been given to that monastery by Joscelyn de Pomeray. The Church of Payhembury was appropriated to the Abbey of Ford.” (Lysons.)

The Bourhier knot is on the screen, and on a capital of the north aisle are four shields:—1. Courtenay; 2. Ferrers; 3. Milherbe; 4. *a saltire between three plates* (Wotton?); and the double rose appears on the bosses of the roof, all indicative of the benefactors, and period when the Church was rebuilt.

A branch of the Willoughbys descending from William, brother of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, whose effigy is in Callington Church, was located at La Hill in this parish. Mary (ob. 1689) the last heiress, married Sir George Trevelyan, Bart. of Nettlecombe, Somerset, in 1655. An altar tomb to one of the Willoughbys, with remarkably quaint uncouth lettering, is in the Churchyard of Southleigh thus inscribed:—

*Here lieth the body of Henry Willoughby,  
who dyed the 28 day of Sept. 1616.*

At the end are the arms of Willoughby—1 and 3, *a cross engrailed*; 2 and 4, *a cross moline, a crescent for difference*. This Henry was probably a brother or son of Richard Willoughby of Molland, (ob. 1602), who purchased La Hill in Payhembury. John Willoughby, son of Richard (ob. 1650) purchased the manor of Seaton and its Rectory of John Frye of Wycroft, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary; through Willoughby it came to Trevelyan. The old tomb at Southleigh has recently been restored by the representative of the Willoughbys, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

WADHAM. *Rewe, Branscombe, Ilminster, Catherston*.—On the handsome bench ends found in this Church (Rewe) are two shields; on the first:—

1, *a chevron, in chief, a rose between two stag's horns* (crest of Wadham) impaling, 2, *on a chevron three martlets, in base a rose for difference* (Chiselden).

On the second:—

- 1, *a chevron between three roses* (Wadham), impaling, 2, *two wings in lure*. (Seymour).



Bench Ends, Rewe.

Third in descent from Sir John Wadham of Edge, Branscombe, the ancient seat of this family, was Sir William Wadham (ob. 1452). He was presumably the first of the Wadhams that was also of Merrifield, Iminster, and it is probably to him and his mother, that the fine brass effigies of a knight and a lady, on a large high tomb in the transept in Iminster Church, were erected. He is there represented as habited in a very early suit of complete plate armour (almost identical in appointment with that worn by Thomas de Mohun at Lanteglos), the lady in coverchief and long robes. Of the inscription only a portion now remains:—

**simul cuius Willmo Wadhām filio eadem qui obiit . . . die  
mensis . . . año dñi millmo cccc . . . a qui quidem Willms.**

The dates were never cut in, but the *rose* the badge of the family is placed between each word. There is a fine embattled canopy over the figures, and a rhyming Latin inscription at their feet. This William Wadham married Margaret daughter and heiress of John Chiselden of Holcombe Rogus, who held the manor of Rewe, and she brought it to Wadham. The first shield appears to relate to this alliance. John, grandson of Sir William, married first, Elizabeth daughter of Hugh Stukely of Affeton, West-Worlington, and secondly, Margaret sister of Sir John Seymour of Somerset. The second shield evidently refers to this second alliance of John Wadham and Margaret Seymour. John Wadham, grandson of this John, married Joan daughter of John Tregarthin of Cornwall, and widow of John Keleway of Cullompton. They were of Edge, Branscombe, and Merrifield, Iminster, and she i



Effigies of Wadham, Ilminster Church, circa 1445.

buried in Branscombe Church, where there is a monument to her memory, on which are the small kneeling effigies of herself, between her two husbands, John Wadham in armour, with ruff, spurs and sword, and John Keleway in academic costume. Behind the husbands are the twenty children she bore them, fourteen by her first, and six by her second. Above are three shields, the first, Keleway quarterly of four, impaling Tregarthin, quarterly of six; the second, a lozenge quarterly of six for Tregarthin; the third, dexter quarterly of nine, for Wadham allied

with Chiselden, Popham, Speke, Heale, and four others, impaling, quarterly of six, for Tregarthin. The inscription, now obliterated, is thus given in Prince :—

*Here lieth intombed the body of a virtuous and antient gentlewoman descended of the antient house of the Plantagenets, sometime of Cornwall, namely, Joan, one of the daughters and heirs unto John Tregarthin in the County of Cornwall, Esq. She was first married unto John Kelleway, Esq., who had by her much issue, after his death she was married to John Wadham of Meryfield in the County of Somerset, Esq., and by him had (sic) children. She lived a virtuous and godly life, and died in an honourable age, Sep: . . . in the year of Christ, 1581.*

On the pediment is a rose, as the badge of Wadham. Of Edge, the ancient habitation of Wadham at Branscombe, few of the old features of the structure are left. There is a tolerably perfect gable with large transomed Tudor window, a chimney or two, a circular staircase and some massive masonry, that seemed to have belonged to a still older building, the remainder of the edifice has been modernized and rebuilt.

Nicholas Wadham, one of the sons this fruitful mother bore her second husband, was the Founder of Wadham College, Oxford. He married Dorothy daughter of the celebrated secretary “to four several Princes” Sir William Petre. They are both buried in the transept of Ilminster Church, under a richly ornamented high tomb, on the marble table are their inlaid brass effigies, he is in complete armour, the lady in fardingale and ruff. Above the man’s head on a label:—

Death is unto me advantage.

Below:—

Here lyeth interred the body of Nicholas Wadham whyles he lyved of Meryfield, in ye county of Somersett, Esquier, Ffounder of Wadham Colledge in Oxforde, who departed this lyfe ye xx dave of Octob: 1609.

Above the lady on a label:—

I will not dye, but lybe, and declare ye works of ye Yorke.

Below:—

Here also lieth ye body of Dorothie Wadham, widow, the wife of Nicholas Wadham, Esq: Foundresse of Wad-



ham Colledge in Orforde, who died the 16th May, 1618, in the year of her age 84.

Above them is a shield exhibiting the arms of Wadham and his alliances, (as at Branscombe), and at their feet. Wadham impaling Petre. A long laudatory Latin epitaph is also added, and another inscription stating that the monument was restored by Thomas Strangeways and Sir Edward Wyndham, descendants of the two sisters and heirs of Nicholas Wadham.

Another branch of Wadham, descending from William second son of Sir William Wadham and Margaret Chiselden, was settled at Catherston, near Lyme-Regis, Dorset. He married Katharine daughter and heir of William Payne of Catherstone. One of his descendants, cotemporary with his kinsman the founder of Wadham, is buried in the Chancel of the adjoining fine old parish Church of Whitechurch-Canonicorum. The monument is of debased perpendicular, and is thus inscribed:—

Here lyeth John Wadham of Catherston Esquyer, who decessed the viii of Marche in Anno Dni. 1584, who was during his life time Captayne of the Queen's Maities Castell of Sondesfote besides Weymouth in the Countye of Dorset and also Recorder of Lyme-Regis; Whos soule God rest in p̄se.

The two shields of arms are gone

A very curious circumstance, connected with the bench ends at Rewe, relates to an inscription found on two of them, reading apparently:—

George & Jone Colhin.—George C.

Pole gives the arms of "Colin of Colinstoke," (Culmstock?) as, *vert, on a chevron or, three martlets sable*; being very similar to those he assigns Chiselden—*or, on a chevron gules, three martlets or*. The name of Colin does not appear to have been connected with the parish, nor can their relationship to Chiselden be traced, but that they contributed toward the erection of the benches, seems to admit of little doubt.

On a flat stone in front of the skreen is this fragment of an inscription to a former vicar, about 1426:—

Orate pro aīa Thome Weysey quondam  
Pastoris hujus Eccleīe . . . . .

He was instituted 1402, under the patronage of the Chiselden family.

FULFORD. *Dunsford*.—“On the font in this Church are sculptured the following armorial bearings:—

- 1, *azure, three shorellers' heads erased argent* (Bishop Edmund Lacy): this may fix its age to be between 1420 and 1455; 2, *gules, a chevron argent* (Fulford); 3, *or, three torteaus, a label of three* (Courtenay); 4, *a cross quarterly, gules* (St. George); 5, *three harps* (— ?); 6, *two lions erect and combatant* (— ?); 7, *a bend sable, charged with three bears' heads erased* (Fitz-ourse); 8, *four arrows or bird-bolts* (Boson).

Formerly the obtuse arch in the wall of the north aisle may have contained an effigy of one of the Fulford family, but we have no means of illustrating its history.” (Oliver).

The shields on the font relate to several alliances in the descent of Fulford. Henry Fulford (temp. Edward III) married Wilhelma daughter and heir of John Langdon, co-heir of Fitzurse of Williton, Somerset. Baldwin Fulford, his son (Sheriff of Devon 1460, Knight of the Sepulchre, and Under Admiral to Holland, Duke of Exeter, High Admiral of England), married Elizabeth daughter of John Bozome of Bozomezeal of Dittisham by Rosamond daughter and heir of John St. George of Lapford, Esq. Thomas Fulford his son married Philippa daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1463) by Elizabeth daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford. He probably erected the font.

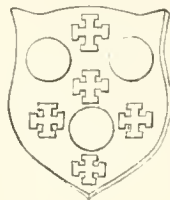
In the ambulatory behind the high altar in Exeter Cathedral is a flat stone, with this inscription:—

hic jacet Magis: Johes Fulforde, filius Baldvini Fulforde  
milit: huj: Eccliæ Resed: Archi. Cotton deinde Cornub:  
ulti. que obiit 12 die Junii, A. D. xv. xlviii cuj. aia  
propietetur Deus.

This Canon Fulford was brother to Thomas last mentioned.

COFFIN. *Heanton-Punchardon*.—In the Chancel is a high tomb, and over it a rich canopy, the arch moulded and deeply cusped, with roses on the bosses; on the spandrils are the initials R.C. and above a cornice of vine tracery, over which is an angel supporting the arms of Coffin, (*azure*)

*crusuly, three bezants.* Below is a double row of quatrefoils, in the centres of the upper row are shields *à bouche*, of the under, roses. The ledger line inscription has disappeared.



On Coffin Tomb, Heanton Punchardon.

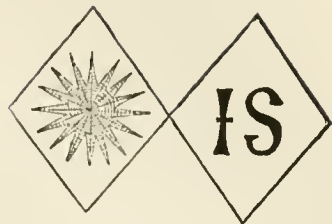
Probably for Richard Coffin, Esq., Sheriff of Devon, 2 Henry VIII (1494), who married a daughter (Wilnote or Ann) of Sir Richard Chudleigh, Knt. William, younger brother of Richard, according to Prince, "married the Lady Mannors of Darbyshire, and was chosen Knight of that Shire in the Parliament that began 21 King Henry VIII, 1529; he died at Standon about the year of our Lord 1538, and lyeth interred in that parish Church, under a flat stone, on which was sometime found this inscription:—

*Here lieth Sir William Coffin, Knight, sometime of the Privy Chamber to King Henry the Eighth, and Master of the Horse to the Queen, High Steward of the Liberty and Mannor of Standon, who died VIII of December, MCCCCXXVIII.*

Portledge, the antient seat of the Coffins, is situate in Alwington, and in the Church are memorials for later members of the family. Richard Coffin, Esq., 1617, with half-length effigies of the deceased and his wife the daughter of Leonard Lovis of Cornwall; Katharine, daughter of Coffin and wife of William Hockin, 1648; Bridget, relict of Charles Kelland, Esq., and daughter of Coffin, 1697; Richard Coffin, Esq., 1699; John Coffin, Esq., 1703; Richard Collin, 1766; Ann, relict of Richard Coffin, Esq., and daughter of Prideaux, 1705. (Lysons).

STARRE. *Beer.* The rebus of this family, *a star radiated of many points*, in conjunction with the initials J.S., occurs on the chimney and iron work of their antient dwelling, a Tudor farm house with some good features, that stands at the north end of the main street of Beer, and it is also carved on a gravestone in Seaton Church.

The Starres were a reputable family, contemporary with the Wahonds. At the dissolution of Religious houses, Beer, which had belonged to the Abbey of Sherborne, was given by Henry VIII to his Queen Katharine Parr; it was afterward purchased by the Hassards, merchants of, and sometime Members of Parliament for Lyme, who sold the demesnes to Mr. John Starre. He probably built their residence there. "The manor was afterward sold," says Pole, "the one moyty unto my father which I sold unto John Walrond of Bovie, Esqr., and unto John Starr, eldest son of the said John Starr, and the other moytye was by Robert Hassard sold unto the said John Walrond, whose some Edmond hath nowe the whole manor, and William Starr, a younger some of the fore named John Starr the elder, hath the demesnes."



On Chimney, Beer.

A flat stone in Seaton Church, with an almost obliterated inscription, probably records the burial place of the elder John Starr; it is accompanied by their rebus incised on it, and characteristic allusive epitaph:—

. . . . *etiam hic sepultus* . . . . 12<sup>mo</sup>

. . . . 1633. *Conjugalis amoris ergo posuit*

*Elizabeth Starre.*

\* \* \*

JOHN STARRE.

*Starr on Hie!*

*Where should a Starr be*

*But on Hie!*

*The underneath*

*He now doth lie*

*Sleepinge in Dust,*

*Yet shall he rise*

*More glorious than*

*The Starres in skies.*

1633.

On a slab at the east end of the chantry adjoining the south side of the Chancel is the following, which appears to commemorate the wife and son of William the younger son of John Starr:—



*Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Starr. wido, who was the wife of William Starr of Bere, Gent, who was buried the 5th day of September 1688, aged 94 years.*

*John the eldest son of William Starr of Beere, Gent, and Dorothy his wife was here buried the 4th Decr. 1629.*

This inscription in Beer Chapel evidently relates to another son of this William and Dorothy Starr:—

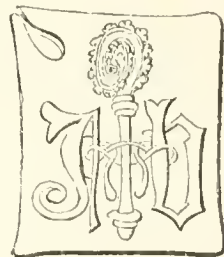
*John the fifth sonne of W. Starre of Bere, Gent, and Dorothy which died of the plague was here buried 1646.*

In Southleigh is a flat stone:—

*Here lyeth the body of Amy, wife of Henry Starr, of Seaton, Gent: who deceased . . . day of December 1640.*

Probably this Henry was another brother. The family is extinct.

JOHN VEYSEY, *Bishop of Exeter*. The initials of this Bishop, in conjunction with the pastoral staff, are found on one of the shields on the façade at Ford Abbey, during whose episcopate (the date on the tower being 1528) Abbot Thomas Chard appears to have erected it, and under whom also, as well as his predecessor Bishop Oldham, the Abbot acted as Suffragan. Bishop Veysey's arms occur on the porch of the Vicarage at Colyton, *a cross, thereon a buck's head affrontée between four doves, on a chief a cross crosslet between two roses*; the shield is supported by two angels, and over it the Episcopal mitre, below, the date 1524; having been placed there by Canon Thomas Brerewood, Vicar of Colyton (who rebuilt the Vicarage house), and who was also Chancellor or Grand Vicar to Bishop Veysey.



Ford Abbey.

The following interesting account of this Prelate, and the opening of his tomb at Sutton Coldfield, is extracted from *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* for August 28, 1875:—

The remains of a prelate distinguished in history—Bishop Vesey—were on Wednesday morning again revealed to view, after a very long period, in the presence of a select assemblage, in the Parish Church of Sutton Coldfield. The prelate was a

native of Sutton, having been born in a little stone-built farm house, still known as Stone House Farm, and situated near to Moor Hall, the residence of Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, M.P. The bishop's name originally was John Harman, but he seems early to have also borne that of Vesey, having, it is conjectured, been in some way connected with the old Norman de Vescis. In 1482 he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he speedily displayed profound scholarship and considerable ability, and with the aid and influence of Cardinal Wolsey, countenanced, no doubt, also by Henry VII, and afterwards by Henry VIII, he ultimately became Bishop of Exeter. In this capacity he obtained even greater favour with the last-named monarch, was entrusted with many delicate and important embassies, and was also appointed tutor to the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen Mary. Throughout his prosperity the bishop was mindful of his early home in the comparatively obscure Warwickshire town, and during his life he was a most zealous and devoted friend towards Sutton Coldfield. Availing himself of his favour with King Henry VIII, he besought a benefit for his native place, and the King gave him Sutton Park, which had long previously been a royal chase, and other lands or funds, with which the prelate founded the Grammar School of Sutton Coldfield. A royal charter was also obtained from Henry endowing the "Warden and Society," commonly called the Corporation of Sutton Coldfield. This body, it may be interesting to know, consists of a warden, two "capital burgesses," and twenty-two other corporate members. The warden, who is chosen annually, and the capital burgesses, who are elected for life by the Corporation from their own body, are justices of the peace by virtue of their office, and the warden officiates as coroner for the town, manor, and lordship of Sutton. The Corporation are also lords of the manor, and elect the lord high stewards and park-keepers. The high steward appoints his deputy, who must be a lawyer, and presides at the Courts Leet and Baron. The inhabitants of Sutton are freemen, and eligible for election to the Corporation by virtue of their residence; and, under their charter, which was confirmed by a subsequent one in the reign of Charles II, they were empowered to hold courts of "Oyer and Terminer," but the exercise of this power we know fell into disuse, and gradually became merged into the ordinary Courts of Assize, the Corporation paying on this account a quota towards the county rate.

Bishop Vesey, who flourished just before the Reformation, was in many respects a remarkable man, of enlightened views, and very far in advance of the time in which he lived. He was by no means entirely in accord with the old Church, and sufficient occurred to show that it would be no very rash conjecture to suppose that if his lot had been chanced to be cast some thirty years later, he might have embraced the Reformed doctrines. Upon the death of Henry VIII, the bishop's fortunes seemed for the moment somewhat clouded, but he continued in his See

for some three years afterwards. He resigned the bishopric, however, in 1550, and Dr. Coverdale was appointed in his stead. On the death of King Edward, and the consequent accession of Mary to the throne, Bishop Coverdale deemed it prudent to escape to Geneva, and Vesey once more returned to his bishopric, having, as his infirmities increased, a coadjutor in Dr. Moreman. Bishop Vesey had now grown old and feeble, and he passed most of his time in Sutton Coldfield, where he died in 1555, at the advanced age it is said, of 103 years, although it is also asserted by others that he was "only" 93.

During his life Bishop Vesey rebuilt the old Church of Sutton, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, having originally been built, it is supposed, as early as the thirteenth century. At his death the aged prelate found a resting-place in the chancel of the sacred building, and a very beautiful monument was erected over the grave. It consisted of a recumbent figure of the deceased prelate in his robes, his sacred office being further indicated by the mitre on his head and the crozier in his hand.

Over the monument was placed the following inscription:—

*Beneath lie the remains of that pious and learned prelate late John Herman-als-Vesey, who was promoted by King Henry VIII, in the 11th year of his reign, to the see of Exeter—was employed by him on sundry embassies; was tutor to his then only daughter, the Lady Mary, and President of Wales.*

*So great was his affection for this his native place, yt he spared neither costs nor pains to improve it and make it flourish. He procured it to be incorporated by the name of a Warden and Society of the King's Town of Sutton Coldfield, granting to them and their successors for ever, the Chase, Park, and Manor.*

*He built two isles to ye Church and an organ; erected ye Moot Hall with a prison under it, and a market place, fifty-one stone houses, two stone bridges (one at Curdworth and one at Waterorton) paved ye whole town, gave a meadow to poor widows, and for the improvement of youth founded and endowed a Free Grammar School which was rebuilt 1728. He built Moor Hall, where he spent ye latter part of his life in hospitality and splendour; saw for many years ye good effects of his munificence; and died in ye 103rd year of his age, and in the year of our Lord MDLV.*

*This monument, erected by John Wygley, of Hampstead, in Handsworth Staffordshire. Rut., to the memory of the good Bishop, his great uncle, was repaired and beautified by this Corporation in the year of our Lord MDCCXLVIII.*

Above the Bishop's tomb is placed the following Latin inscription, copied from tombstones now perished:—

*Orate pro animabus of William Harman, alias Vesey, and Joan his wife, having four children, viz., John, Bishop of Exeter; Hugh, married to Joyce, daughter of William Rugeley, of Duntou; Amicia, their elder daughter, married to John Leveson; and Agnes their younger daughter, married to William Gibbons; which Wm. Harman died the last day of May, 10 E. IV., and the said Joan died 8th of March, H. VIII, and the year 1523.*

And at the foot of the three effigies, on a tomb:—

*Orate pro anima of Hugh Harman, alias Vesey, brother and heir of John Bishop of Exeter, which Hugh died 24th day of November, 1528, and in the 14th H. VIII. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Humphri Golson, by whom he had two daughters, Joyce, the elder, and Eliz., the younger. His second wife was Joyce daughter of William Rugeley, by whom he had two sons, viz., John and Wm., and four daughters, Joan, Eleanor, Margaret and Dorothy.*

Recently the Church has been undergoing a complete restoration.

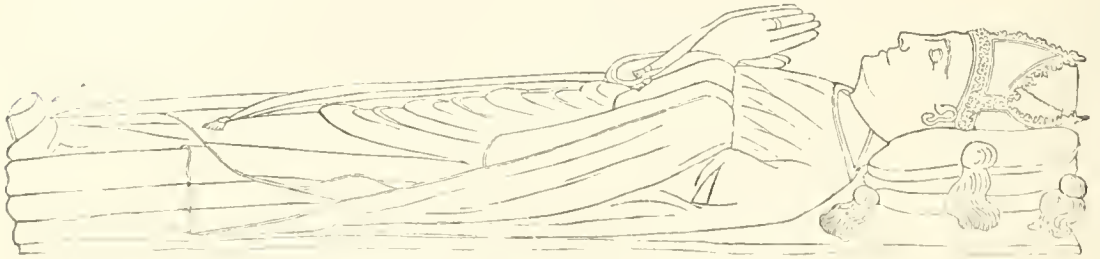
In the course of this work it was thought desirable to restore the ancient monument of Bishop Vesey, and ultimately it was resolved that this should be done. The monument, as our readers are aware, had been placed in a niche near the door at the north-western corner of the chancel, and it was at first intended simply to restore it without removing it from its position. It was thought, however, that the wall was not in a safe state, and it was therefore resolved to build up the niche, removing the monument to what was believed to have been its original position. This being agreed to, it was considered that the occasion would be a fitting one for deciding, as far as possible, the question which has been sometimes raised by antiquarians as to whether or not the Bishop's remains had really been interred underneath the stone, for this would, of course, enable those carrying out the work to decide if they could remove the monument to a more convenient position.

The tomb was accordingly opened, as we have said, on Wednesday morning last, the most reverential respect, we need hardly say, being shown to the memory of the distinguished prelate. The following persons had the privilege of being present to witness the interesting proceedings:—The Rev. Montagu Webster, M.A., Warden of Sutton Coldfield; the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, M.A., the rector of the parish, and others.

The tomb was found to be in the sandstone, 2ft. 6in. deep, 2ft. 6in wide, and  
t'



6 ft. 6 in. long, and it was covered by a very massive slab of alabaster, and two oak bearers, but the latter were found to be completely decayed. In the extreme north-westerly corner of the tomb lay the upper part of the skull of what had apparently been a very full, round head, but the lower part was completely gone. In the extreme south-east corner was found the under jaw bone, with only two teeth in it, and these shewing evidence of extreme age. It was the opinion of those who examined this that the other teeth had been lost very long before death, for all the cavities were filled, and the jaw was as nearly as possible solid. In the bottom of the tomb there was a depth of two or three inches of mould, and as there were fragments of bone in it, it was carefully sifted through a fine riddle, when several large pieces of bone were found. These consisted of about two-thirds of a thigh-bone, part of an arm-bone, &c. No episcopal vestments, no ring or staff, nor any of the other personal adornments which in those days were usually buried with the bodies of distinguished persons were found in the tomb: and, indeed, it was quite evident that this was not the first occasion on which it had been opened. There was no trace even of a lead coffin, and the oak coffin in which the body had been enclosed was completely decayed.



Effigy of Bishop Veysey, Sutton-Coldfield.

It is thought by some that this recumbent effigy of the Bishop over the tomb is not of the date of the prelate's death, but in all probability had been placed there at a time when it is surmised the tomb had been previously opened, probably a little over a century ago. There is, we may state, a rumour, which competent authorities regard as being well founded, to the effect that when the tomb was opened on the former occasion the form of the deceased prelate was distinctly traceable, but that when exposed to the air the remains crumbled to dust, and the recumbent figure now in the chancel was made to imitate as nearly as possible the form as it then appeared.

All the remains of the prelate were carefully collected and placed in an earthen vase, accompanied with a bottle containing a parchment bearing the following inscription "This writing is to commemorate the fact that on the 25th day of August, A.D. 1875, the vault wherein the remains of John Harman, *alias*

Vesey, were interred, was opened on the occasion of the restoration of the monument by the Warden and Society of Sutton Coldfield, and the bones were deposited in an earthen jar, within which this writing is also enclosed. They were the only remains discovered beyond the dust and earth covered by them, which were also replaced in the tomb." Then followed the signatures of all present, in the order in which we have given them above. There was also placed in the bottle a full list of the present Warden and Society of Sutton Coldfield.

Sutton Coldfield, where this interesting monument is to be seen, is a flourishing little town some seven miles from Birmingham. As may be gathered from what we have already said, it has quite a history of its own, and not only is it celebrated for its Royal Chase, dating back even before the time of King John, or as the birthplace of a Bishop who played a prominent part in times ever memorable in our history, but it has also long been renowned for its manufacture of agricultural implements, though its trade, like that of other places, has, of course, witnessed many fluctuations, and there is no doubt it is to the munificence of Bishop Vesey that its ultimate prosperity may be fairly traced.

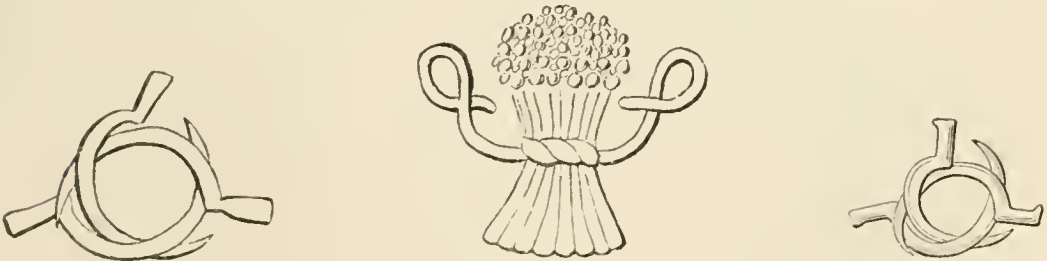
Isaak (*Memorials of Exeter*) speaking of this Prelate says, "in 1553, Bishop Voysey was again restored to this See, who being above one hundred years of age died suddenly, and lies buried in Sutton-Coldfield Church, Warwickshire, under a fair monument whereon his effigies and arms are engraven, and on a label thus;

*"Dextra Dei exaltavit me"*

With this epitaph:—

*"Orate pro anima Johannis Voysey, alias Herman,  
nuper prelati ecclesie Econie."*

HUNGERFORD AND PEVERELL.—The *three sickles conjoined* and the *garb or wheat-sheaf*, in happy alliance, the respective badges of these antient families, are borne by their kinsmen and descendants the Courtenays, and



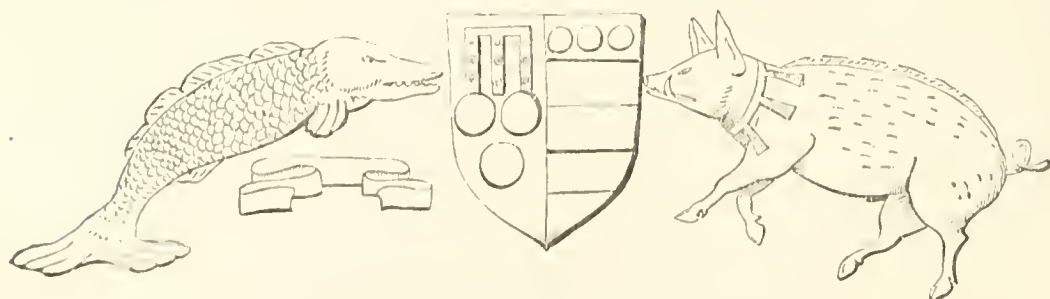
Chimney Piece, the Palace, Exeter.

Tomb, Plympton.

are found on Bishop Courtenay's chimney-piece in the Palace, and on the tomb of his relative William Courtenay at Plympton, and their coat-armour at Powderham and Honiton Churches.

The place of sepulture of the Hungerford family was in Salisbury Cathedral, within two beautiful mortuary chapels they had erected, and which were removed and destroyed by Wyatt, when he so fearfully despoiled that fine Cathedral.

Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. (ob. 1449), and his first wife Catherine Peverel were buried in their Chapel in the nave, a beautiful structure composed chiefly of iron, and which has since been removed to the choir. Their tombs, joined together and despoiled of their brass effigies, remain in the nave. The matrices exhibit the proportions of a knight on the one, and of a lady on the other, both stones were powdered over with *sickles*, and a ledger line outside all. The whole has now disappeared, except the stones in which the brasses were set. Forty shields of arms, according to Hutchins (who minutely describes these chapels previous to their removal) were set round outside exhibiting the various alliances of the family. Among these were Hungerford impaling Strange and Mohun, Peverell, Courtenay, St. John, Mules, &c., &c. Lord Hungerford married Catherine daughter of Sir Thomas Peverell (of Sampford-Peverell, according to Pole) by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay of South Pool, Devon, by his wife Muriel, daughter of John Lord Mules (and whose effigy is perhaps in the Church there), which Sir Thomas was the son of Hugh Courtenay Earl of Devon, and Agnes St. John, who were sepulchred at Cowick Priory. Elizabeth daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford married Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1463),



Powderham Church, A.D. 1428.

which alliance is commemorated on the pillars of the Church there. In this Chapel at Salisbury, also was buried his grandson Robert Lord Hungerford, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, and beheaded at Newcastle, 3rd Edward IV, 1464. Robert Lord Hungerford, his son (ob. 1459), was buried in the north choir aisle, but the effigy has now been removed to the nave.

Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, second of that name, who married Elizabeth, Robert Lord Hungerford's sister, had with her in marriage the manor of Molland-Bottreaux, which manor Lord Hungerford acquired by marriage with Margaret, the daughter of William Lord Bottreaux. He gave it to his second son Sir Philip for his portion, and his son John held it after him, and was buried in Molland Church with this inscription on his grave:—

*“Hic jacet Johannes Courtenay, armiger, qui obiit 27 die  
 Martii. ao. dni. 1510, ejus anime propicietur Deus.”* (Cleveland).

WALROND OF BOVEY. *Seaton and Beer*.—In Seaton Church, previous to



Walrond of Bovey—Skreen, Seaton Church, circa A.D. 1525.



its restoration, there was a north transept, doubtless built by the Walronds of Bovey. Beer (a junior branch of the Walronds of Bradfield), probably as a mortuary chantry, and the arms of the family occur on the corbel of the window. This chapel was originally enclosed by an oak skreen of open tracery. Subsequently, portions of it were employed to give additional height to a large squire's pew, and finally on the complete restoration of the edifice, they were removed, presumably for future preservation, to Bovey House where they still remain, but certainly deserve to be re-instated in their original position, which it is hoped may be their ultimate fate. The portions consist of open tracery, temp. Henry VIII, and are ornamented with the single red and white rose, the large double rose, and a series of shields with armorial bearings carved in relief, and exhibiting the descent of Walrond of Bovey, and some of the earlier alliances of Walrond of Bradfield, emblazoned in colours.

1, *argent, three bulls' heads affrontée sable, horned gules, a crescent for difference* (Walrond of Bovey); 2, *argent, a chevron gules, between three bulls' heads affrontée sable* (Stowford of Stowford, Colyford); impaling, *azure, a stag's face affrontée argent* (Downe?); 3, Walrond of Bovey, impaling, Stowford and Downe; 4, Walrond, impaling, *gules two demi-lions passant regardant, or* (Hach); 5, Walrond, impaling, *azure, a lion rampant argent, langued gules* (Brett); 6, *gules, a chevron enarched, argent* (Holbeame); 7, *sable, three fish (hakes) hauriant argent* (Hake); 8, *argent, the Stafford knot azure, a crescent for difference, gules.*

The devices on these shields are carved in relief, and the colours appear to have been subsequently added, and are erroneous in two or three instances.

John Walrond of Bradfield (temp. Edward I), married Joan daughter and heir of John de Stowford, Stowford, Colyford. William, his grandson married Alice daughter of Walter Hake of Cullompton. John, his grandson, married Alice, daughter of John Ufflete and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Martin Fishacre and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William le Speke of Eveleigh. Henry, his grandson, married Agnes daughter of John Whiting of Woode, Kentisbeare, whose ancestor John married Julian daughter of William Holbeame.

The first of the Bovey branch was William, second son of John Walrond of Bradfield, grandson of John and Alice Ufflete. He married Joan daughter of John Brett of Whitestaunton. John, his grandson, married Jane daughter of Lewis Hach of Aller. Edmond, his son, married Ann daughter of Sir William Pole of Colcombe, Knt., the Antiquary. He is buried in the Walrond chantry at Seaton, where there is his effigy in half armour and trunk hose, kneeling before a *prie dieu*, and this inscription:

*An epitaph on the death of Edmond Walrond of Bovey,  
who was buried Sep. 10, anno domini 1640, Ætat sue, 48,  
composed and set up by Anne Walrond his wife:—*

*Here lieth the body of my husband deare,  
Whom next to God I did both love and feare,  
Our loves were single we never had bet one,  
And so I'll bee although that thou art gone,  
And you that shall this sad inscripti. view,  
Remember alwaies that deaths your due.*

On 20th August, 1438, a license was granted by Bishop Lacy to John Walrond, Esq., to have divine service performed "*infra mansiones suas de Newlonde in parochia de Columpton, de Braderyle in Uffculme parochia, et de Boregh in parochia de Branscombe.*"

"Bovey," says Pole, "hath been divers times granted by Walrond of Bradfield unto younger sons, and in the latter end of the reign of King Edward IV. John Walrond of Bradfield, Esq., conveyed this land unto William his younger son." The family continued there until the middle of the last century, when its last heiress Judith Maria (ob. 1820) married John, Lord Rolle. In the Walrond aisle is a monument thus inscribed:—

*Sacred to the memory of Wm. Walrond, Esq., who died at Bovey in 1762, aged 45 years; and of his first wife and infant son; also of Sarah Oke, his second wife, by whom he had issue, Sarah, Courtenay William, and Judith Maria. Of these the last and only surviving one, wife of John Rolle, Esq., M.P. for Devon, erected this monument in respect to the best of parents and at the request of her mother, who departed this life Feb. 1, 1787, aged 67.*

The first wife of William Walrond was Sarah Blagdon of Sidbury. The Okes were of Combe-Pyne, and in the church is a monument to them.

PROUZ, CHICHESTER, MARWOOD. *Widworthy, Crediton, &c.*—Four effigies, found at Lustleigh and Widworthy, remain to perpetuate the memory probably of this old and wide spreading race and their descendants. The



Shield of Knight,  
Widworthy, Church.

original arms of Prouz of Gidleigh Castle, *sable, three lions rampant argent*, appears to have been the parent of almost the same charge, duly differenced, borne by their descendants Wotton and Chudleigh. The effigy at Widworthy has on his shield *crusuly, three lions rampant*. "From Widworthy," says Westcote, "a knightly family took name. William

de Widworthy was in King Edward I days. By Alice daughter and heir of Sir Hugh de Widworthy, Knt., and his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Reigney, Knt., it descended to Sir William Prouz, Knt., and then by Alice daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh (his third son) to Meoles; and by a writ of partition in 17th Edward III (1344) between his three daughters and heirs, it came to John Northcot, and so it fell to Henry Wotton, and Alice, heir of that line, gave it by her marriage to Chichester (of Raleigh) and he to a younger son, whose issue now enjoys it." Pole assigns the arms of Prouz with *the field crusuly*, to Prouz of Gatecombe and Widworthy, and the same bearings to Wotton of Widworthy. "Richard Prouz, second son of Sir William, had issue John, who died sans issue, and Thomazine married to John Chudleigh, on whom her brother settled Ashton, in which name it is now." (Westcote.) The arms of Chudleigh are *ermine, three lions rampant gules*.

Over the west doorway in the tower of Widworthy is a panel on which are sculptured some figures, and three shields suspended by guiges, but both figures and shields are so denuded as to be undecipherable. On a flat stone near the altar are the arms of Chichester, and

*Dormitorium Johannis Chichester armigeri,  
qui obiit nono die Junii anno salutis 1661.*

From Chichester the manor of Widworthy passed to Marwood, an ancient family located near, branches of whom were settled in old seventeenth century manorial residences at Hornshayes, Sutton, and Blampayne, Colyton. On the spandrels of the chimney piece at Blampayne are the initials, "T. M.—E. M.—J. M.—1558."

On a flat stone in the Chancel of Colyton Church is the following part of an inscription, doubtless relating to the Blamphayne family:—

Hic jacet corpus Bridget M — secunda ux — Marwood  
gener: et filia Johannes Stroud de Parham armig:  
qui obiit tertio die Januar: 1619,  
Mors mihi primus Adam vitæ secundus erit.  
Anno Dom: 1622.

Among the old glass in the chancel window was the impalement of Strode, *argent, a chevron between three conies sable*. On another flat stone adjoining are the arms of Marwood, *a chevron between three goats' heads*, impaling, *a chevron between three swans*. The inscription is obliterated.

Handsome monuments to later members of this family are found in Widworthy, Upottery, and notably one at Honiton to "*Thomas Marwood, who practised physick and chirurgery above 75 years, and being aged 105 years, departed in the Catholic faith 18 Sep. 1617.*" He was physician to Queen Elizabeth, lived in a large old house in Honiton, and is said to have entertained on one occasion there the unfortunate Charles I. In Northleigh Church are flat stones inscribed to *Thomas Marwood, Gent., of Northleigh, and Elizabeth his wife, 1674, and Frances Marwood, relict of John Marwood of Blamphayne, Gent., 1700.*

In Crediton Church are some later memorials to the antient family of Prouz. On a flat stone in the choir:—

*Hic jacet Franciscus Prouze de Fordton, M.D. qui obiit 5 die Octob. 1696. Etiam Franciscus Prouze ar. filius natu maximus predicti Francisci Prouze qui obiit 15 die Martii 1716. Etiam Constantia Prouze uxor predicti Francisci Prouze sen. quæ obiit 9 die Julii, A.D. 1714.*

And a tablet near records the death of "*Mrs. Honor Prouze, the last of a numerous and worthy family, 1 July 1773;*" and the arms, *ermine, three lions rampant gules*.

CHAMPERNOWNE.—Three effigies at Atherington, and probably those found at Modbury, originally four in number, may be assigned to represent members of this very antient family, together with the grave-stone and incised cross to Roger Champernowne at Beer-Ferrers.



*Newenham Abbey.*—This abbey of Cistercian rule, the munificent offering of the sons of Lady Alice de Mohun, and within whose Conventual Church so many members of the distinguished families of Mohun and Bonville are sepulchred, is situate close to the railroad about a mile south of Axminster. The Abbey Church and Conventual buildings, which were of large size, and of the Early English style, appear to have been destroyed very soon after the dissolution of religious houses; a few fragments of wall, and small portion of the cloister is all that is now left.

“Beneath the floor of the Church,” says Mr. Davidson, the historian of this antient foundation, “were deposited the bodies of many distinguished individuals who were in one way or other connected with the Abbey. The whole breadth of the choir was occupied by a series of interments disposed in regular order. Of these, the first on the south side of the altar, against the wall, and near the seats of the ministers, was the body of Sir Giles de Cancellis, the donor of Plenynt to the Abbey; next him lay Sir William de Mohun, one of the Founders; and then his brother Sir Reginald, whose remains occupied a spot near the officiating deacon’s station. Close to his father, under a small stone, was deposited the heart of Sir John de Mohun, whose body was buried at Bruton, and next to it the remains of Sir William de Mohun of Ottery-Mohun, his half brother. Lastly, against the north wall of the choir lay Sir Nicholas Bonville, a benefactor to the Abbey, who died in 1266. The bodies of several other individuals of the Bonville family were buried in the nave; and in the centre of the choir, between them and the high altar, immediately before the great cross, lay the remains of the wealthy and munificent Sir William Bonville of Shute, who died in 1407, and those of Alice his second wife.”

In an interesting article on Dunster, by William Hamper, published in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, October, 1808, engravings are given of the seals of Sir Reginald de Mohun, one of the Founders of Newenham, and his grandson Sir John, who died about 1331. On Sir Reginald’s is a shield displaying *the mouch, and hand holding the fleur-de-lys*, and around it, “SIGILL: REGINALDI DE MOVN;” on Sir John’s, (who relinquished his ancestor’s device and adopted *the cross engrailed or, on the field sable*) that charge is exhibited on a shield in the centre, with *a lion rampant*

on each side, probably for Tiptoft in right of his wife. The inscription is :— "SI : JOHANIS DE MOVN." These seals were attached to charters (then in possession of the writer) relating to the fairs and markets of Dunster.

The arms of Mohun (late) appear to have been those adopted by the Abbey of Newenham, and in conjunction with those of Sir Giles de Cancellis (ob. 1248), *argent, three mullets sable* (he was a benefactor to the Abbey), are found on the seal of the Community.

A singular association with these ruins is, that John Prince, the author of *The Worthies of Devon*, was born in the house that exists on their site.



Newenham Abbey.

The desecration of the Abbey is now complete, scarcely a vestige of the antient building remains, and an orchard occupies the site of the Abbey Church.

No more are found their tombs of costly art,  
Where still the gold clings to the crumbling stone,  
Nor legend, shield, nor effigy impart,  
The classic fame, of historied ages flown.  
The hand of time a weird dark stillness throws  
O'er pomp and pageantry at joust or tomb,  
The herald's note is dumb, nor longer glows  
The armored tabard in the gathered gloom.  
The priest is mute, the choristers are gone,  
No funeral rite is said, nor requiem sung,  
No votive wreath upon the shrine is hung.  
No flowers upon the Founder's tomb are flung.

The architecture of the pile was Early English, and twenty-six Abbots presided over the foundation in succession, ending with Abbot Richard Gyll, who surrendered his Monastery 9th March, 1538.

*Wolborough.*—In the south aisle in the Founder's place is a depressed monumental arch, the sculptured keystone and corbels defaced, and the underlying tomb or flat stone removed. On the arch is this inscription:

**Orate p̄ aīa Will. B . . . . . erat  
vi die Augusti m.d.xviii. rui. aīa p̄ptiet. De.**

On a stone in the gable outside is incised:—

**A. D. m.d.xv.**



Corbel,  
Wolborough Church.

On shields, on corbels supporting two of the window labels of the aisles, is sculptured the monogram, J. T., and the same device occurs painted on a shield in a window of the south aisle. In one of the south windows of the Chancel is:—

**Orate pro omnibus benefactoribus qui  
istam fenestram vitrari fecerunt.**

In a window of the north aisle are three shields of considerable interest, commemorative of Courtenay. 1, *Azure, a bend or, a label of three gules* (Carminow), impaling Courtenay, *with label and nine plates thereon*,—for Sir Hugh Courtenay of Ashwater, who perished at Tewkesbury, and his wife Margaret Carminow; the marshalling here is the same as on the tomb at Ashwater, Carminow on the dexter side. 2, *Barry of six, ermine and gules* (Beaumont,) impaling Courtenay as before,—for Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, whose effigy is in the Church there, (father of Hugh of Ashwater) by his last (!) wife, Margaret daughter of Sir John Beaumont of Shirwell. 3, *Quarterly, argent and gules, a mullet for difference* (Fitzwarren), impaling, *argent, three chevrons sable* (Arcedeckne),—for the other two wives of Sir Hugh of Haccombe,—Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Cogan of Baunton, and widow of Sir Fulk Fitzwarren, and Philippa daughter of Sir Warin Arcedeckne of Haccombe.

These shields were probably erected by Edward Courtenay, (son of Hugh of Ashwater), who was restored to the Earldom by Henry VII.

He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Molland, second son of Sir Philip of Powderham. Hence, probably, the appearance of the plates on the label. He, Earl Edward, was the grandson of Sir Hugh of Haccombe, by his wife Margaret Beaumont. The marshalling of the shields shews the descent.

POLLARD. *Bishops-Nympton and S. Giles.*—In addition to the effigy assigned to represent a member of this family in Horwood Church, there is in S. Giles' Church, near Torrington, the small brass effigy of a lady



Brass of Alyanora Pollard. S. Giles, A.D. 1430.

in long robes with horned head-dress and cover-chief. Below is this inscription:—

Hic jacet Alyanora Pollard qui fuit uxor Johes Pollard  
et filia Johes Copleston obiit xxj die mensis Septembris  
anno dñi millmo ccccxxx cuius anime ppetuet de. Amen.

The shield of arms is gone.

In the Chancel of Bishops-Nympton Church is an altar tomb, ornamented



with quatrefoils, under a depressed arch, erected probably for Sir Lewis Pollard, but there is no inscription, and the arms are obliterated. Risdon, speaking of this monument, says: "In Nymet Church, Judge Pollard lieth honourably interred, having a monument erected to his memory, a window of which Church whereunto he was a benefactor, sheweth his name, marriage, office, and issue, with his effigies and his lady's figured fairly in glass," he having ten sons on the one side, and she so many daughters on the other, a fair offspring, with this inscription:—

*Orate pro bono statu Ludovici Pollard, militis,  
unius justiciar: domini regis de Banco, et Eliz:  
uxor: ejus, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt.*

Prince says he was descended from the Pollards of Horwood and S. Giles, and that he married *Agnes* daughter of Thomas Hext of Staverton, Totnes, but this would be contradicting Risdon. "This reverend judge," he continues, "having lived to a great age, and being also full of honours as of days, was himself at length cast by the unrepeatable statute of death in the year of our Lord 1540, and lieth buried in the Church of Kings-Nympton."



Gravestone,  
Horwood.

In Horwood Church are the following inscriptions to later descendants of the Pollard family:—

*Here lyeth Anthony Pollard of Horwood Esquire,  
who deceased the 16 day of June Anno. Dom. 1587.*

Arms:—*a chevron between three mullets.*

*Here lyeth Johan Pollard the wyffe of Anthony Pollard  
of Horwood Esquire, and daughter of Lewis Stucley of  
Afton Esquire, she deceased the 27 day of February  
Anno. Dom: 1599.*

Arms:—Pollard, impaling, *three pears pendant* (Stucley of Affeton).

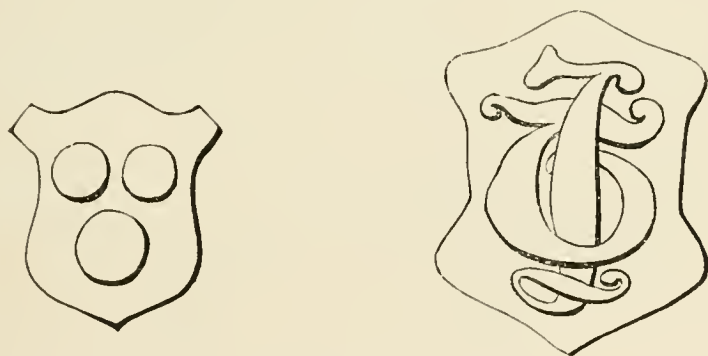
*Here rest the bodies of Arthur Pollard of this parish  
Esquier, and Johane his wife, he was buried ye 10th  
of October, 1633; she ye 3rd June 1622.*

*Requiescant in Pace.*

*Here lyeth Sarah the daughter of Arthur Pollard  
Esquier, buried the 12 daie of December anno Dom: 1613.  
Here lyeth ye body of Arthur Pollard of Instow, Gent,  
who died ye 25th day of August, Anno Dom: 1681.*

**TAKELL, Honiton.**—The old Church of S. Michael at Honiton appears to have been almost completely rebuilt toward the close of the fifteenth century, and the Powderham branch of the Courtenay family as lords of the manor were largely interested in its erection. Peter Courtenay, successively Bishop of Exeter and Winchester (ob. 1491), writes Cleveland, "built good part of the Church which in his days was made from a little chapel into a handsome parish Church, and the arms of the family are in the pillars of the Church; he likewise in all probability made a curious skreen of fine workmanship that is between the body of the Church and the Chancel. He also built the tower, as his father's arms impaled with those of his mother's in the tower window do shew."

This surmise as to the re-erection of the Church is probably correct. The shield of the arms of the Prelate's father and mother has been removed to the south transept window, but the sinister impalement is destroyed. The sculptured armories of Courtenay occur on both the capitals of the piers adjoining the main walls of the edifice, of the arches dividing the nave from the Chancel, as if their emblems were set on that part of the work toward which they contributed.



On Pillars, S. Michael's Church, Honiton.

The two central arcades, however, that separate the Chancel from the side aisles, are the work of John Takell. Running round the capitals of the middle pillars are scrolls thus inscribed:—

**Pray for ye soul of John Takell & Jone hys wyffe.**

At the corners are shields, alternately, with his monogram **J.C.** and initials singly. The glorious skreen, with its rich rows of sculptured foliage, and tracery quaintly ornamented with shields *a bouchè*, is a

beautiful object. In the north Chancel aisle or chantry, and immediately fronting the antient altar, is the burial place of the Takels. On a large stone is this inscription:—

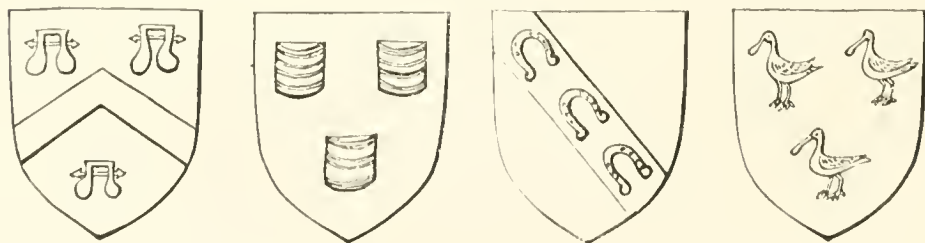
**Hic jacet Johana Takel vidua, qui obiit xxi die Julij anno  
Domini mccccxxix, cujus aīe propicietur Deus. Amen.**

“John Takel,” says Pole, “a man well learned in the law, dwelled here in King Henry VII time, whose only daughter was the first wife of Baldwin Mallett, Solicitor unto King Henry VIII, and had issue by her Michael the ancestor of Mallett of St. Audries.” They appear to have held Street in Gittisham. Another flat stone near, commemorates the burial of a former Rector, who died 1459:—

**Hic jacet Johannes Rigge quondam Rector  
hujus Ecclesie, et Thesaūr de Crediton, cujus  
anīme parcat Deus. Amen.**

**YARDE.** *Highweek and Newton Bushel.*—On the font at Highweek are shields displaying the following arms:—

1. *A chevron between three water bougets (Yarde);* 2, *three bushel measures (Bussel or Bushell);* 3, *on a bend three horse shoes (Ferrers);* 4, *three shorellers (Bishop Lacy);* 5, *a cross (De Englishville ?)*



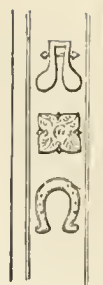
On Font, Highweek Church.

Bishop Edmond Lacy presided over the diocese A.D. 1420-55; on 19 April, 1428, that Prelate consecrated a cemetery and new Chapel at Highweek in honour of All Saints.

At Newton Bushell, in the Chapel there, the east window is of very handsome character; a series of niches in which were formerly statues runs round the arch, and the inner moulding is studded with foliated bosses,

the *water bouget* of Yarde, and the *horse shoe* of Ferrers, alternately intervening.

Roger Yarde married Elisote daughter of William Bussel or Bushell, temp. Richard II; his grandson Richard Yarde married Joan daughter of William, and one of the heirs of William Ferrers of Churchston (Pole). At the east end of the Bradley or Yarde aisle at Highweek Church is the following :—



Chancel Window  
Newton-Bushel.

*Here lyeth the body of James Yarde of Bradley, Esq.,  
who died the third day of September, 1670.*

*Here also lyeth the body of Michall Yarde, late wife of  
the said James Yarde, who dyed the . . . day . . . .*

*Here likewise lyeth the body of Gilbert Yarde, Esq.,  
sonne of the aforesaid James and Michall Yarde, who  
dyed the 10 day of August 1671.*

Arms: Yarde quartering Ferrers, impaling *paly of six, on a chief three plates* (Blackhall ?)

John Yarde was Sheriff of Devon 14th Henry VI, 1435; Richard his son, 21st year, 1443.

The following other memorials to this family appear to have been in the Church, *Thomas Yarde*, 23 Oct., 1557; *Joan, wife of Thomas Yarde*, 1591; *Walter Yarde*, 28 May, 1654; *Jane wife of Walter Yarde*, 2 October, 1654; *Walter Yarde*, 12 November, 1655; and a series of coats of arms similar to those found on the font, occur in the roof of the chapel attached to Bradley House, the antient residence of the Yardes. (Stirling).

LUTTRELL—COURTENAY. *Thorverton and Dunster*.—On an antient bench end in Thorverton Church is a shield charged with the arms of Luttrell, *a bend charged with three mullets, between six murelets*.

The Luttrells held Chilton in Thorverton. Sir John Luttrell was seized of this manor 19 Edward III, 1344, which descended to Sir Andrew, and his son Sir Hugh. (Pole). Sir Andrew Luttrell, (son of Sir



Bench End,  
Thorverton Church.



John), married Elizabeth, second daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Margaret Bohun, whose effigies are in the Cathedral, and widow of Sir John Vere, Knt., second son of Aubrey de Vere, second Earl of Oxford. (Cleveland). It was this Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, widow of Sir Andrew, who purchased of the Lady Joan Mohun (widow of John, the last Lord Mohun, K.G., and whose effigy is in Canterbury Cathedral), 50th Edward III, 1377, for the sum of 5000 marks, the reversion of the Castle of Dunster, the manors of Minehead, Kilton, and Carhampton, with the hundred of Carhampton.

The original receipt of this purchase, with the seals of Mohun and Luttrell attached, is now in the possession of G. F. Luttrell, Esq., of Dunster Castle, through whose kindness the following transcript is given:

Sachent touz gentz que cestes lettres verroient ou avroient moy Johanne que fu la femme Johanne de Mohun de Donsterre Chevaler avoir receuz de Elizabeth que fu la femme Andreu Luttrell' Chevaler cynke mille marcz de bon monoie en plein paiement pour le Chastell' de Donsterre et le manoirs de Myneheved, Culveton, et Karampton' ove le hundred de Karampton ove toutes lour appartenantz. Des queux cynke mille marcz je me tiegne bien et loialment estre paieiz et la dite Elizabeth quites par ycestes.

En tesmoignance de quele chose a ycestes jay mys mon scal. Donné a Londres le vintisme jour de Novembre l'an du regne le Roy Edward tierz pus le conquest cynquantisme.

It is not known where this lady and her husband were buried, but probably at Dunster.

It was to Sir Hugh Luttrell, son of Sir Andrew and Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, that Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, descending from Sir Edward Courtenay (brother of Lady Elizabeth Luttrell) and Faeline Dauncey, whose effigies are in Sheviocke Church, "gave and granted unto our dear and beloved cousin Hugh Luttrell, Knt., and Lord of Donstarre, to wear our badge, viz., *a white boar armed d'or, with this difference only, that he put one double rose d'or in the shoulder of the said Boar*, to have and to hold this badge of our gift to him and his heirs for ever. Dated Plymouth, 13 July 7 Henry V, 1418" (Cleveland). He was a man of considerable note, a member of the Privy Council, and the holder of several

important offices and appointments. He married Katharine daughter of Sir John Beaumont of Shirwell, and widow of Sir John Streche, and died about 6 Henry VI, 1426. The signet of Sir Hugh, appended to a voucher of an account 1 Henry V. shews the badge of the family, *a martlet*.

Sir James Luttrell, grandson of Sir Hugh, married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Courtenay (*Visitation*, 1620). She must have been a daughter of the Powderham branch, and this seems confirmed by an antient shield of glass in Dunster Church, which exhibits the arms of Luttrell impaling Courtenay, with a *label of three points azure, thereon nine plates argent*, being the distinction of the Powderham branch. Sir William Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1485), who married Margaret Bonville, had a daughter named Elizabeth, but she was married, according to Cleveland, to Sir Anthony Pointz of Acton, in Gloucestershire.

This Lady Elizabeth Luttrell is buried before the high altar in Dunster Church, where, on a flat stone of alabaster, is her effigy incised. She is represented with an angular dependant head dress, cote-hardie, kirtle apparently of fur, and gown. Over this she wears a long robe or mantle, embroidered at the edges, and fastened across the breast by a cordon, with long dependant tassels. Her head rests on a cushion supported by angels, at her feet is a dog. On the ledger line is this inscription:—

**Orate queso pro aī'a dn'c Elizabeth Lutterell que obiit  
primo die mensis Septembris anno dñi m.c.c.c.c. nona-  
gesio tertio. Nunc xte te petimus misereri. q̃s qui deīsti  
redimē p̃ditos noli dampnare redemptos.**

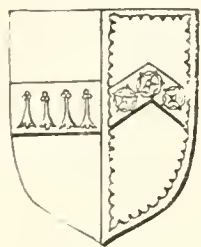
The latter clause of the inscription may be read,—“*Nunc, Christe, te petimus miserere: quesumus qui venisti redimere perditos, noli dampnare redemptos.*”

Another inscription records the following:—

*Hic jacent cineres Anna, dilectæ uxoris Francisci Luttrell, filie et  
heredis Caroli Stucley de Plymouth, armigeri. Quam post breve  
sed jilicissimum spatium vite conjugalis, mors immatura abstulit.  
Vixit grata amicis, benigna pauperibus, omnibus cara; obiit  
omnibus deflenda 30 die Octobris 1731, ætat 23, relinquens unicam  
filiam, spem et solamen conjugis maxissimæ.*

A branch of the Luttrells were settled at Hartland Abbey, by marriage of Andrew Luttrell with Prudence daughter of William Abbot, a descendant of William Abbot, "Sergeant of the Cellar," to whom the site was granted 1545. In Hartland Church is a memorial for Nicholas Luttrell, probably son of Sir Andrew (ob. 1634). From Luttrell it passed by a co-heiress to Orchard (Lysons).

WALLEIS. *Thorverton*.—On another antient carved bench end in this Church is a shield :—*a fess ermine, a mullet for difference* (Wallis) ; impaling, *within a bordure indented, on a chevron, three roses* (Gilbert of Bowringsleigh ?)



Bench End, Thorverton.

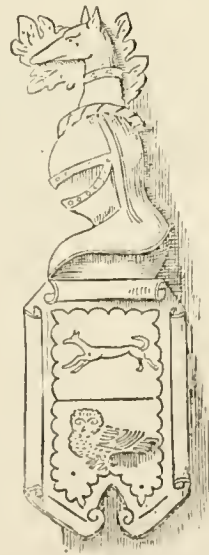
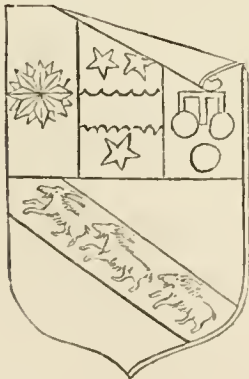
The Walleis family were of Raddon Court in this parish. "On 24th August, 1425, Thomas Walys and Isabella his wife were authorized by Bishop Lacy to have divine service performed in capellâ Sancti Johannis Baptiste apud est Raddon." (Oliver.) Risdon speaks of the arms having been in a window there. Alice, daughter and heir of Hugh Walleis, temp. Henry VII, brought it in marriage to the Digby family.

This does not appear to be the only remembrance to the family of Wallis once existing in Thorverton Church. Westcote narrates :—"Here I am grieved to see wrong offered to the deceased ; the monument of Wallis of Raddon (so they term the mansion house where he keeps his law courts) fairly beautified and inlaid in brass, utterly defaced ; it was a tribe of the chiefest rank, one of them a knight in the time of Edward I. The daughter and heiress of the last of the name brought this and other good inheritance to Digby in the time of Henry VII, of which tribe is Sir John Digby, Baron of Shireburn and Earl of Bristol."

There are two other shields on these bench ends, sculptured with emblems indicative of agriculture, on one is *a plough and a spade*, on the other, *a horse standing behind a tree*.

ST. CLERE. *Clysthidon and East Budleigh*.—In the genealogical shields of this family previously described, and found in these Churches, the

quartering (*three roundels and label*), ascribed to Courtenay, should, with greater probability, at Clysthidon, be assigned to Hidon, whose coat armour, when exhibited without the distinguishing tinctures, may be easily mistaken for Courtenay, viz., (*gules*) *three bezants, a label of three (argent)*, for Hidon of Hemiock, and *a label of five* for Hidon of Clisthidon. (Pole). Clist-Hidon, the antient inheritance of Hidon, was given by Sir John de Hidon in the latter end King Henry III, unto Sir William de Hidon, the younger son. His last successor, William de Hidon, had issue Isabel or Elizabeth, wife of Richard St. Clere of Tidwell, East-Budleigh, and continued in the name of St. Clere unto Gabriel, who sold the same unto Edmond Parker, Esq., his brother-in-law, who sold the same unto John Periam of Exeter, Esq. The *three roundels* on the shield at Budleigh, doubtless also have allusion to Hidon, instead of Courtenay, and the *three goats passant*, attributed to Chiverstone as following Courtenay, should be assigned to an alliance with a daughter of Halgewill or Halwell, a descendant of the sister of Sir John Chiverston. The following will give, perhaps, a more correct reading of the large shield at Budleigh. John Ford of Ashburton, son and heir of William Ford of Chagford, married first, Joan daughter of William Halgewell or Halwell, secondly, Joan daughter of William Walrond (of Bovey?) and widow of Gregory Huckmore, and

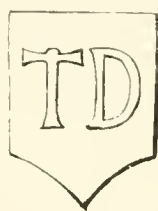


Bench Ends, East Budleigh, A.D. 1534.



lastly, Jone daughter of John Trowbridge and widow of St. Clere. The three coats in chief, on the shield, relate to his last alliance, the single one in base, to his first wife. The other large shield with crest and helmet are his own achievement proper. He died 7 May, 30 Henry VIII, five years after the date given on another bench end. Joan, his daughter by his first wife, married John St. Clere. George, his son, by his second wife, married Jone St. Clere, his third wife's daughter by her first husband, Gilbert St Clere. (*Visitation*, 1620).

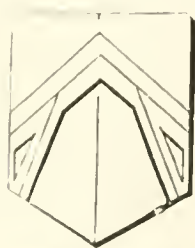
*Harpford*.—On the bench ends in the north aisle of this Church, are the initials M.B., W.L., T.D. The last may probably belong to Thomas



Bench Ends, Harpford.

Drake (of the Exmouth family) antiently resident here; Margaret, his daughter, married George Raleigh of Fardell. There is no clue to the history of the others.

**HOLBEAME.**—This antient family, whose coat armour is included among the shields illustrative of the descent of Walrond of Bovey, formerly in Seaton Church, were of Holbeame, in East Ogwell; "the inheritance," says Risdon, "of a family so named, of whom I find fourteen generations, which ceased in John Holbeame the last of the male line whose sister married to Marwood." To this Polwhele adds, "the large old mansion at Holbeame was partly pulled down by Mr. Taylor a few years since. Mr. Taylor has now in his possession a very curious piece of oak, with the Holbeam arms carved on it. It was placed over the chimney piece in the old mansion. The arms of the Holbeam family are also on the pillars of East Ogwell Church."



Seaton Church.

The peculiar device adopted by them is evidently allusive, and intended to display the *whole-beam*, or one of the principal timbers of a roof, heraldically described as *a chevron enarched*.

**DRAKE.** *Arminster*, &c.—This antient family, the main branch of which were of Trill, Axminster, and Ashe, Musbury, had their burial places in both parishes.

At Axminster the south transept was their chantry or burial place, and was called Trill or Drake's Aisle, and which they probably built. "The interior," says Mr. Davidson, "was divided from the base of the tower by an open screen of carved oak, and was occupied as a pew by the Drake family, and a vault beneath it as their burial place, while the walls exhibited many proud and vain memorials of their chivalry and lineage. Here were displayed among antient armour and banners, several shields of oak, charged with the armorial bearings of Drake in alliance with the families of Grenville, Boteler, Cruwys, Yonge, Eveleigh, Bittou, Strode, and Keloway. The roof was similarly ornamented; one of the pillars was carved with the arms of Poulett, and the skreen with those of Trill. Against the eastern wall stood a large freestone monument with several figures, the pedestal of which bore the following inscription:—



Old Buildings, Trill,  
Axminster.

*"This monument in Trill Ile is the monument of Sir John Drake, knt. and bart. & Jane his first wife ye dau'r of Sir John Yong of Culleton, knt & bart. by whom he had 2 sones & 1 daughter, viz., John, Walter & Elizabeth. His said wife Jane died 31 of July, Anno. Dom: 1652.*

"Two esentcheons supported by the figures exhibited the arms of Drake and Yonge, and a large shield at the top denoted in eight quarterings the early marriages of the family."

Through the kind care of the late Mr. Davidson, this shield was preserved, and having been cleaned, was affixed to the tower wall. It has the following bearings:—

1. *A wyvern with wings displayed, and tail nowed* (Drake); 2, *On a chief, three cinquefoils* (Billett); 3, *On a fesse, three mullets* (Hamp-

ton); 4, *Ermine, three bars (azure)* (Offwell); 5, *Ermine, on a chief indented, three crosslets fitchée* (Orwey); 6, *Six lionsels rampant, 3, 2, 1* (Forde); 7, *Two chevrons* (De Esse, or Ashe); 8, Drake; and on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre, the arms of Ulster.

The first alliance alludes to John Drake, who married Christian daughter and heiress of John and Alice Billett of Ashe, to whom the estate had descended by De Esse, Orwey, Offwell, Hampton, and Forde. He appears to have been the earliest member of the family of Drake settled in East Devon. Four succeeding John Drakes married respectively daughters of Antage, Cruwys, Keloway, and Cole.

Cotemporary with their burial place at Axminster, they appear to have erected a similar chapel or aisle in Musbury Church, on the south side of the nave, called Drake's Aisle, and occasionally to have adopted both places for sepulture. There is a fine series of three pairs of kneeling effigies at the south east end of their aisle at Musbury; the knights in complete armour with gold chains and ruffs, the ladies in black gowns, ruffs, caps, and chains. The first pair represent John Drake (the son of John Drake and Margaret Cole) and his wife. He was appointed steward of the conventual estates of Newenham Abbey by its last Abbot, Richard Gyll, November 4th, 1533, at a salary of £1 6s. 8d. per annum. Below is this inscription:—

*Here lyeth the body of John Drake of Ashe, Esq., and Amy his wife daughter of Sir Roger Gragufield, Knight, by whom he had issue six sons, viz., Barnard, Robert & Richard, whereof three lived at his death. He died 4 Oct. 1558; she died 18 Feb. 1557.*

The next pair represent his son Sir Bernard and his lady, Gertrude. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, and died of jail fever contracted at Exeter. His biography is given in Prince. Below the figures is this inscription:—

*Heere is the monument of Sir Barnard Drake, Knight, who had to wife Dame Garthrugel, the daughter of Bartholomew Forteseue of Fillegh, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters, whereof five were living at his death, viz., John, Hugh, Margaret,*

*Mary, and Ellen; he died 10 Ap: 1586, and Dame Garthruyl his wife was here buried 12 Feb. 1601, unto the remory of whom John Drake, Esq., his son, hath set this monument, A.D. 1611.*

The last of the series of effigies is John Drake, son of Sir Bernard, and his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Button of Alston, Hants. Below is the following inscription:—

*John Drake, Esq., was buried here 11 Ap. 1628. Dorothy Drake his wife 13 Decr. 1631. Dame Mary Rosewell wife of Sir Hugh Rosewell, Knt., buried here 4 Nov. 1643.*

Sir Hugh Rosewell was of Ford Abbey, which he sold to Edmond Prideaux in 1649.

John Drake, son of John and Dorothy Drake, married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of John Lord Boteler of Bramfield. A flat stone with an almost obliterated inscription is found in the nave. Below, the impalement of a coat of arms is visible—a *fess checquy between six cross crosslets*. Elizabeth their daughter married Sir Winston Churchill, and was the mother of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who was born at Ashe, 24 June, 1650. John, their son, was created a baronet in 1660; he, with his wife, were buried at Axminster as before observed, and both monument and aisle were destroyed about the year 1800, when the new south aisle was added to that Church. This baronet married secondly, Dionisia, daughter of Sir Richard Strode of Newenham. Sir John, his son, rebuilt Ashe House, and the title passed successively to his two brothers, Bernard and William. A monument in the Drake aisle, Musbury, records the deaths of this generation:—

*Walter Drake second son of Sir John Drake, Knt. and Baronet, by Jane his first wife daughter of Sir John Yonge of Colyton. He was born at Trill 4 Feb. 1649, dyed at Ecom unmarried, April 5, and was interred here Apl. 7, 1674.*

*Sir John Drake, Bart, eldest son of Sir John Drake, Bart, by Jane his first wife. He was born at Lyme in Dorset, Jany. 4, 1646. He dyed at Ashe unmarried March 9, and was buried here March 15*

1683.

*Elizabeth the only daughter of Sir John Drake by Jane his wife; she was born Jany 5 1648, and was married to Sir John Briscoe of*  
*St*



*Boughton in Northampton, and of Amberley Castle in Sussex. Knight. She dyed at Boughton in Northamptonshire Nov. 9, and was interred here Nov. 17, 1694.*

*Dame Judith the wife of Sir William Drake, Knt. and Bart; she was the second daughter of William Eveleigh of Holcomb in Ottery St. Mary, Esqr, by Anne his wife. She was baptized March 10, 1639, married to Sir William Drake Apr. 5, 1687, dyed at Ashe May 8th and was interred May 14, 1701. She left behind her two sons John and William, and two daughters Elizabeth and Anne; she had another daughter, named Judith, born 12 Decr. 1690, dyed the same day and was interred here.*

*This monument was erected by an affectionate grateful brother and a sincerely tender husband.*

Sir William married secondly, Mary daughter of Sir Peter Prideaux. A flat stone records his death:—

*H. S. E.*

*Sir William Drake, Knt and Bart, departed  
this life 28 Feby in the year of our Lord 1715,  
in the 57th year of his age.*

Below are the arms of Drake quartering Eveleigh and Prideaux. He was succeeded by his son Sir John Drake, to whom this inscription occurs:—

*Sir John Drake, Bart, eldest son of Sir William Drake, Knt. and Bart.  
He died at Ashe 4 Sep. 1724, aged 36.*

Sir William Drake, his brother, married Anne daughter of William Peere Williams, Esq. The baronetcy became extinct at his death in 1733. He was buried at Axminster. Arms of Drake,—*argent, a wyvern with wings displayed, gules.* Crests,—1, *an arm proper holding a battle-axe, sable, helved argent*; 2, *a spread eagle gules.* Their arms are found sculptured on the old buildings at Trill, and over the doorway of the domestic Chapel at Ashe. It is curious that this Chapel, which still remains tolerably entire, and was built or rebuilt (the stone being taken from the adjacent ruined Abbey of Newenham) toward the close of the seventeenth century, has a piscina in the south wall near the altar. Bishop Brantyngham, 21 April, 1387, granted the privilege of a chapel to

John Stretch and his mother Amicia,—“*Dominus concessit licentiam Johanni Stretch de Ayssh, et Amiciæ matri ejusdem, quod possint facere celebrari divina per presbyterum ydoneum in presentia ipsorum seu eorum alterius in Capellâ sive Oratorio de Ayssh infra Parochiam de Mousbery situata.*” (*Reg.* vol. i, 172). The Ashe estate descended through the families of Stretch, Hampton, and Billett to Drake.

In the chancel of Southleigh Church is the monument of Robert Drake, brother of Sir Barnard (ob. 1586). It is of Ionic character, and has this inscription:—

*Armiger auratus hic jacet Robertus nomine Dracus,  
Hic jacet ille pius pauperibus que bonus,  
Septe gnatos frugi et gnatas quinque venustus  
Pasturuit conjux Elizabethia sibi, obiit 1600. March 30.*

Above are five shields:—

- 1, Drake, impaling, *a chevron charged with three roundels, between three crescents*; 2, Drake, impaling, *three rests* (Granville); 3, Drake, impaling, *a chevron charged with a mullett, a label of three* (Prideaux); 4, Drake, impaling, *ermine, three battle axes in pale* (Dennis); 5, Drake, impaling, *a fess, between three fleur de lys.*

He married Elizabeth daughter of Humphry Prideaux of Thuborough, Devon, and had his residence at Wiscombe, where he was succeeded by his son William, who married Philippa daughter of Sir Robert Dennis of Holcombe Burnell, Knt.

Sir Barnard's other brother Richard was the ancestor of the Drakes of Sharledoes, whose descendant William was created a Baronet in 1641.

Another, and perhaps the eldest branch of the Drakes, was settled at Spratshayes, Littleham, which place, Dr. Oliver says, they held under the Abbot and Convent of Sherborne, and was the original cradle of the family. They doubtless built the Drakes or Spratshayes aisle in Littleham Church, where the bosses in the roof and the winged angels supporting shields ranged along the cornice, have a rich effect. Some of these shields have *a saltire* sculptured on them, allusive, perhaps, to one of the patron saints of the Church, which is dedicated to S. Margaret and S. Andrew, or Bishop Neville who presided over the See 1455-65. In the floor is a flat stone to the memory of *Robert Drake, Gentleman, 30 September, 1628.* He left

some substantial charities to the parish. He was born at Spratsshayes, and was third son of Gilbert Drake of that place. His remains lie buried near those of his father and mother, according to the tenor of his will. An inscribed flat stone, probably commemorating these relatives, is now partially obscured by the seating. The following quaint lines conclude his epitaph:—

*Preachers and poor can say my death  
Was ended in a lively faith,  
The yearly gifts that I then gave,  
Till time be ended they must have.*

Below are the arms of Drake impaling, *an anchor*. A notice of him is given in Prince. This Robert styles himself cousin to Sir Barnard of Ashe, to whom he bequeaths a legacy of five pounds. Some other memorials occur near, *John Drake*, 1694; *Katharine his wife* 1692; *John their son*, 1712.

A descent of Drake was also resident at Dunscombe, Salcombe Regis, near Sidmouth. In the north aisle of Salcombe Church is a flat stone thus inscribed:—

*Here lyeth the body of George Drake who departed this life,  
21 August, 1645.  
I know that my Redeemer liveth.  
And also Katherine Drake his sister who died 31 August, 1651;  
and Philip Drake the father of George and Katherine,  
who died 17 Sept. 1668.*

Below are the arms of Drake. This was a branch of the Littleham stock. Philip Drake was named by his kinsman Robert of Littleham, one of his feoffees for the charitable bequests in his will.

BRIDFORD.—“To the splendid skreen and pulpit in this Church, decked out in gold and blue, the artist can hardly do justice. This exquisite work must have been erected in the early part of King Henry VIII reign, when Walter Southcote (ob. 1550) was Rector. We trace his initials W.S., also the *double rose* and *pomegranate*, devices of the then reigning Sovereign and of his consort, Katharine of Arragon” (Oliver).

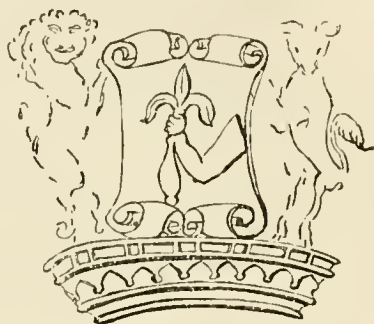
CAREW. *Ottery-Mohun, Bickleigh, &c.*—This antient seat of the Devonshire Mohuns and subsequently by marriage of the main branch of the Carews, who rebuilt it, is situate in a remote locality at the back of Dumpdon hill, in the parish of Luppitt.

It was unfortunately burnt down about twenty years since, and, of the original building only a few arches, a large fire place, and some other inconsiderable fragments remain.

In the spandrls of the gateway are the arms of Carew and Mohun, and those of the entrance doorway contain the initials, *P.C.*

They probably relate to Sir Peter Carew (third son of Sir William Carew of Mohuns-Ottery, Knt., by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, Knt.), who doubtless rebuilt the house or that part of it. He succeeded his brother George, and died without issue, when Ottery-Mohun came to Cicely his sister, second wife of Thomas Kirkham of Feniton, and by their daughter Thomazine to Southcote.

The monument of this Sir Peter Carew, "a very noble knight and excellent soldier," is now affixed to the wall of the south tower of the Cathedral, in Pole's time it stood next the tomb of Bishop Lacy on the north side of the chancel. Sir Peter is represented kneeling, in armour, bare headed with hands raised in prayer. On a scroll surrounding the figure is:—



Gateway Arch, Ottery-Mohun.

*Credo carnis resurrectionem et vitam eternam.*

And above is this inscription:

*Viro nobilissimo D. Petro Carew, equiti aurato,  
est hoc structum monumentum,  
qui obiit Rosae in Laginia Hiberniae 27 Novemb.  
sepultus autem Waterfordiae 15 Decemb. 1575.*

Below:—

*Felice chi puo.*

Seventeen shields of arms display Carew matched with Barry, Say,



Carminow, Courtenay, Huddesfeld, Dinham, Mohun, Fleming, Talbot, Bonville, Leredeckne, Haccombe and others.

Sir Edmund Carew of Ottery-Mohun (son of Sir Nicholas and Margaret Dinham, whose tomb, previously noticed, is in Westminster Abbey) married Katharine daughter of Sir William Huddesfield, whose tomb and brass effigies are in Shillingford Church. He was killed at the siege of Terwin in France 5 Henry VIII. 1514, and left issue four sons—William of Ottery-Mohun, Thomas of Bickleigh, George of Upton Hilion, Crediton, and Gawen of Woode, Kentisbeare.

Sir William Carew of Ottery-Mohun (eldest son of Sir Edmond) married Joan daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham and Margaret daughter of William Lord Bonville. By her he had three sons—Sir George Carew, who “was drowned in a great ship called the *Mary Rose*, of which he was captain, sunk in the harbour at Portsmouth, and a great many gentlemen with him,” 37 Henry VIII. 1545; Sir Peter, before referred to, who presumably rebuilt Ottery-Mohun; Sir Philip, Knight of Malta, and one daughter Cicely.

Thomas Carew (second son of Sir Edmond) was of Bickleigh. He married Elizabeth only daughter of Humphry Courtenay, who, as seventh son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham and Elizabeth daughter of Lord Hungerford, had Bickleigh given him for his portion. In his biography by Prince, he is described as being “of a martial spirit, young, lusty, of an active body and courageous mind,” married his relative, “a young fortune, courted her, won her good will, which having obtained, he secretly by night carried her away and married her: to the high displeasure of Sir Philip Courtenay her grandfather, who had entrusted her to the keeping of Sir William Carew his elder brother.” It is related also that this Thomas “begged the favour of answering the challenge of the valorous Scottish knight Andrew Barton before the battle of Flodden, which was granted him, and to his high commendation and great endearment with the Lord Admiral ever after, Mr. Carew got the victory.” His son John Carew (ob. 1588) married the daughter of Gilbert St. Clere of East Budleigh; he was buried at Bickleigh, and the concluding portion of the epitaph has already been given in the notice of St. Clere. The

inscription is on the table of a high tomb under an arch on the north side of the Chancel at Bickleigh, the following is the preceding portion :

**Heere lieth the body of John Carew of Bickleigh Esq.,  
who died the 5th day of December 1588.**

On the stone are the arms of Carew impaling St. Clere, and at the back of the arch Carew impaling Courtenay. Affixed to the wall over this tomb is a monument with a kneeling effigy of a man in half armour, with trunk hose and boots, holding a book in his hand. Behind him is a little child also kneeling. The inscription is gone. Above are the arms of Carew.

On the wall near the south door is a monument with two busts in *basso relievo*, the man in skull cap with his hand on his breast, the lady with a book :—

*Heere under lieth the body of Peter Carew Esquire, who died  
the 13th day of September 1634. Ætatis sue,  
Also Elizabeth his wife daughter of Sir Christopher Chidley,  
died 17th day of Augeste, 1619.  
Heere lies our bodies God hath our spirits  
Not for our owne but God's owne merrits.*

Above are the arms of Carew impaling Chudleigh. This Peter Carew was the son of Humphry Carew, the son of Thomas by a second wife. The effigy of Sir Henry Carew (ob. 1681), son of Peter, who married a daughter of Sir Reginald Mohun of Hall and Bocomoe, Cornwall, is at the east end of the south aisle. He is represented in armour, with long boots, flowing hair, and hand on his breast. Over him reclines his wife, in ruff, &c., with a book in her hand. The two daughters kneel at each end. Above is an achievement with twenty quarterings, and on the left Carew impaling Mohun. The inscription is obliterated. On the south wall is another monument with the effigy of a lady in Elizabethan costume, and below her a child in a cradle :—

*Carewe's daughter Eriseyes wife, Elizabeth that hight,  
Exchanged life for death to give a sonne this worlds light,  
To God she lived to God she died, young yeered in vertues old  
And left until it rise again, this tomb her corps to hold.  
An : Do : 1618.*

Arms:—Carew, impaling, *sable, a chevron between three griffins' segreant, or* (Eriseye). The Eriseyes were of Gade, Cornwall.

In front of the communion table, on the ledger line of a flat stone, is:—

**Hic jacet Johs Drue (?) quoda: Rector de Bickley, q: obiit  
xxviii die m̄s Junii, Anno Dñi mccccxxxi.**

In the centre is inscribed:—

*Here lyeth the body of George Carew, late Parson of Bickley,  
who died eighth daye of Aprill, 1610.*

Lysons adds another, not visible now, to *Matthew Carew, Arch-Priest of Hacombe, 1684.*

George Carew, (third son of Sir Edmond) D.D., “addicted himself to the arts.” and entering holy orders, became successively Archdeacon of Totnes, Dean of Bristol, Chantor of Salisbury, Chaplain and Dean of the Chapel to Queen Elizabeth, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, Dean of Exeter, and lastly Dean of Windsor. He married secondly, Anne daughter of Anthony Harvey, Esq., by whom he had two sons Sir Peter, and George, Earl of Totnes, and one daughter, Mary married to Walter Downrich. “From all his preferments growing rich, he rebuilt his house at Upton-Hilion, Crediton, which he left unto his son Sir Peter.”

Sir Peter Carew (eldest son of Dr. George Carew) appears to have been a valiant soldier, but no further particulars are known respecting him, except that like his cousin Sir Peter (third son of Sir William Carew of Ottery-Molun, and whose monument is now under the south tower), he met with his death in Ireland, and that the cross-legged figure in the under compartment of the Carew tomb in the Cathedral represents him.

Sir George Carew (second son of Dr. George Carew) was a great statesman in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. In 3rd James I (1606) he was created Baron Carew of Clopton, having married Joice, daughter and co-heir of William Clopton of Clopton in the county of Warwick, Esq. Subsequently he became Vice-Chamberlain and Treasurer to Anne, Queen of James I, Master of the Ordnance, and of the Privy Council. King Charles I. in the first year of his reign, 5th February, 1625, advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Totnes, of which place in his native county his father was formerly Archdeacon. He died at the Savoy, in London, 27th March, 1629, and was buried in the Clopton

chantry in the Church of Stratford-on-Avon with his lady, “where on a noble monument the Earl and his Countess are represented lying side by side, in their robes and coronets, under an arch adorned by their coats of arms, in the midst whereof is a fair marble table containing this large epitaph:” which is given at length by Prince.

Mary, only daughter of Dr. George Carew, married Walter Dowrich, Esq., and in Sandford Church, on a brass, is represented her effigies lying on a tomb on which is inscribed “*Memento Mori*,” and on each side are two children kneeling. Below is this inscription:—

*Here lyeth ye body of Mary Dowrich, wife and widow of  
Walter Dowrich of Dowrich, Esqr., onely sister of George  
Lord Carewe, Earl of Totnes. Shee had issue one sone and  
three daughters, viz., Thomas who married Katherine daughter  
to John Stukely of Afton, Esq.; Dorothy married to Thomas  
Peyton of Islam in Camb., Esqr.; Elizabeth married to George  
Trobridge of Trobridge, Esqr.; and Mary married to William*

*Limsey, of Colby, in Norff., Esq.*

*She departed this life in the true faith of Jesus Christ, the  
tenth of September, Ano. Dni. 1604.*

Above are the arms of Dowrich impaling Carew, the arms of her son impaling Stukely, and the alliances of her daughters.

Sir Gawen Carew (fourth son of Sir Edmond) of Woode, Kentisbeare, “a great courtier belonging to Queen Elizabeth,” married Mary (ob. 1558), widow of Sir Henry Guyldford, K.G., and daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, K.G.; her tomb in Kentisbeare Church has been already referred to. In the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, on the north side of the Lady Chapel in the Cathedral, is a large tomb of two storeys, containing three effigies, a knight in complete armour, bare headed and with ruff, and his lady in Elizabethan costume, in the upper compartment; and a knight also in complete armour, his legs crossed (an unusual thing at this era) in the lower. All three have their feet resting on lions, and the cross-legged figure has the arms of Carew on his shield. Upon the frieze of the tomb is this inscription:—

*Walter Dowrich of Dowrich Esq, married the only sister of  
this Sr Peter Carew under figured, elder brother to the Lord  
Carew, Baron of Clopton, which Sir Peter Carew, Knight,  
was slayne in Ireland.*



Sculptured on another part of the tomb is the date 1589, and Polwhele says another date, 1581, was at the time of his visit just discernible in black paint on the wall at the back of the under figure. An inscription at the top records that:

*This monument erected A.D. 1589 in memory of Sir Gaven Carew and Mary his wife, and of his nephew Sir Peter, eldest son of George Carew, D.D. (some time Dean of this Cathedral Church) and only brother of George Carew, Baron of Clopton and Earl of Totnes, was restored by members of the family, A.D. 1857.*

The tomb is ornamented with a large array of armorial bearings illustrative of the descent and alliances of Carew, and among the impalements, last on the series at the east end, is Harvey, *on a bend, three trefoils slipped*, relating to Anne, wife of George Carew, D.D., and mother of Sir Peter and the Earl of Totnes. Her father was buried in the north choir aisle, a short distance below the Carew monument. It is a high tomb, and on it is this inscription:—

**Here lyeth Master Anthony Harvey, Esquire, who dyed the  
xxiii daye of Maye, Ao. Dni. 1564.**

Sir Peter Carew, ob. 1575, fourth son of Sir William Carew (and cousin of Sir Peter, eldest son of Dr. George Carew,) who presumably rebuilt Ottery-Molm, died at Waterford in Ireland; his monument and effigy in the Cathedral have been previously described.

The title of Baron Carew of Mulesford, borne by the Carews of Ottery-Molm, is taken from Mulesford or Moulford, a manor situate in the parish of Cholsey, near Wallingford in Berkshire.

The manor of Mulesford was given by King Henry I. to Girardus Fitzwalter, ancestor of the Carews, who in the reign of Henry III. were styled Barons Carru and Mulesford. They continued in possession of the manor till 1472, or perhaps later (Lysons). The grant of Mulesford was confirmed by King John in 1213, and Sir Nicholas (ob. 1313) was summoned by writ temp. Edward I. by that title. He married Amisia sister of Sir John Peverell of Ermington. John, their eldest son (ob. 1324) married Eleanor heir of Sir William Molm of Ottery-Molm; Nicholas, third son, was ancestor of the Carews of Beddington.

Lysons speaks of the old mansion at Mohuns-Ottery as consisting of remains built in the reign of King Henry VI., the chapel and hall having been pulled down a few years before. The portions left are of much later date. The old house is described as being of late Tudor erection, with a number of large stone-mullioned windows. Little of this structure now remains, and the sentence accorded to all things of human origin has had its fulfilment at Ottery-Mohun, where the original grandeur of this the antient nest of a noble race has long departed.



Ottery-Mohun.

A similar fate has followed Bickleigh Court, although a much larger portion of it at present exists than is found remaining at Ottery-Mohun. It is situated on the west bank of the Exe, close to the stream, about a mile distant from Bickleigh, and nearly opposite the village. Most luxuriant masses of ivy cover the main walls, ruinous at the top, effectually hiding its architectural features, except where cut away from the windows of the first storey, which has been converted into a farm dwelling. In

the basement a finely groined entrance archway runs through the building, whose date may perhaps be assigned to the early part of the sixteenth century. Some poplars that skirt the entrance are also densely clothed with ivy, giving great picturesqueness of effect to the remains of this other olden home of Carew.—

“The presence of perpetual change  
Is ever on the earth :  
To-day is only as the soil  
That gives to-morrow birth.  
Where stood the tower, there grows the weed :  
Where stood the weed, the tower :—  
No present hour its likeness leaves  
To any future hour.”—*L. E. London.*

MORE. *Cullompton*.—“Moorehayes,” says Pole, “lyeth in the parish of Columpton the dwelling of an ancient familye,” from the time of Henry III.

At the east end of the north aisle of Cullompton Church is the chantry of More of Morehayes in that parish, and where numerous members of the family are buried. A screen of late date, dividing the chantry from the chancel, has on the cornice a series of eight shields illustrative of the descent of More.

1. (*Ermine*) on a chevron (azure) three cinquefoils (or) (More);—impaling, a jess, between three men's legs (Gambon).

William Gilbert of Compton married Elizabeth daughter of Gervais More of Cullompton, William his son married Elizabeth daughter of Walter Gambon of Moreston. (Pole).

2. More, impaling, on a chevron five guttae, between three storks, (Botour).

John More married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Botour of Exeter.

3. More, impaling, three escallops (Clivedon).

John More married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Clivedon. “Hee was a wise man, learned in the lawes, and a governor in this

country, and lived to be an old man, and died anno 1 King Henry VIII. 1509." (Pole) His gravestone is in the More chantry:

Orate pro aīa Johīs More armgri et Elizabeth uxōr eris  
q: quidam Johīs xii die Marcii aō dñi mccccix, predicta  
Elizabeth: obiit ...die m ...aō d: m ...aib: p̄p̄ietur ds. ame.

License was granted in 1547 to John More of Collumpton and Elizabeth his wife, and to Jane relict of Henry Botour, to have oratories or chapels within their mansions. King Edward VI, 5 June 1551, leased to Sir John More, Knt., the entire Rectory and Church of Cullompton.

4. More, impaling, *a cross lozengy, a chief?* (Stawell).
5. More, impaling, *a chevron between three oak trees, fructed* (—?)
6. *Three lions rampant* (Chudleigh!) impaling, More. Alice, daughter of John More, 17th Henry VI, married John June, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; secondly she married John Chudleigh.
7. Wahond of Bradfield, impaling More. John Wahond of Bradfield, married Margaret, daughter John More.
8. More, impaling *a bridge of three arches*. (Strowbridge).

Maurice More, eldest son John (ob. 1509) married Cicely daughter of John Bonville of Combe-Raleigh, natural son of William the last Lord Bonville, and died during his father's lifetime. A gravestone at the entrance of More's Chantry (but formerly inside) records:—

Hic jacet Willielms More generos: ac Maurici: More  
frat: ejus, necnon Dorothea ux: p̄d̄i Willi ac oēs eorum  
Willi et Dorothea filii, q: qd: Will' ab ac luce migravit  
vi die Decbr aō dñi mccccxviij qu: anib: p̄p̄ietur deus ame'.

At the base of this stone are the outlines of father and mother, two sons and two daughters, the indents of brasses of small size. Humphry More son of Maurice, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, whose monument is in Bishops-Nympton Church. On a gravestone in the chantry is incised:—

Hic jacet Mast: Wūfrid: More ariger: dnus de Morehe:  
isti ecclie special: benefacto: et Agnes uxōr eris q: qd:  
Wūfrid obiit 20 die Agsti aō d: 1537. quo: aib: p̄p̄ietur deus.



On adjoining flat stones:—

*Here lieth the body George More of Morehayes,  
who departed this life the — day of Feby.  
Anno Dom. 1669.*

Arms:—More, impaling *two crescents between three estoiles.*

He was the eldest son of John More (great grandson of Humphry) by his first wife Cicely daughter of George Sneg, Baron of the Exchequer.

*Here lieth the body of John More, sone of Richard  
More, Gent: of this parish who departed this life  
30 June 1658.*

*Also here lieth the body of Richard More, Gent.  
who departed this life the 8th day of June,  
Anno Dom. 1674.*

The last male heir of this family according to Lysons died in 1711, the heiress married Blackmore. In the Church is a flat stone:—

**Here lyeth Henrici Blakemore, of Belyland (?)  
Proman, who ... day of Julii anno dom: 1590.**

*Callompton.* In this Church are a number of antient gravestones of considerable interest.

*Here lyeth Thomas Crocke: marchaunt, whiche departed thys present  
lyffe xxij of July. An. dni. 1549.*

In the centre of the stone is incised the sacred heart and monogram I. H. S. within it.

*Here lyeth E... the wife of George Cokram, marchante, who deceased  
the xxi daye of Januarye ano. d. 1572*

The Cockerams occur in the *Visitation* for 1620. Their arms, *argent on a bend sable, three leopards' heads or.*

In the Chancel:—

*Hic jacet Dnus Johes Webber huj: eccles: vicarius  
cujus aie ppetitur deus. Amen.*

John Webber was admitted vicar 28th January, 1461, died about 1480.

*Hic jacet Rogeri Stockma: quoda: vicari Wilsford(?) q: obiit xiiii die  
Decbr. 1585(?) cu: aie ppetit: deu'. Amen.*

In the will of Roger Stockman, Clerk, 18th November 1515, we read,

"Lego nove Turri de Collumpton as moche as will pay for a foote square." (Oliver.)

Two Merchants,—

Were lieth John Cole of Collumpton, marchant, and Elizabeth his wife  
who deceased the 28 of March 1564.

Were lieth the body of James Skinner of Collumpton merchant, who  
deceased 27 of Decrb. 1616.

*Hac itur ad superos.*

*Hartland Abbey.* This antient foundation, dedicated to S. Nectan, a saint described by Leland as coming from Wales, and a martyr whose place of burial was at Hartland, has shared the common fate of destruction that has followed the majority of our Devonshire monasteries.

"A community of secular Canons," says Dr. Oliver, "was attached to the Church of S. Nectan at a very early period, but Galfridus the son of Oliver de Dynham, Lord of the Manor and Hundred of Hartland, whose property was very extensive both in Devon and Cornwall, procured the licence of King Henry II. to change these secular into regular canons of the order of S. Augustine, and to found a monastery for them. Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter between the years 1157 and 1184, confirmed this transfer, which the founder seems to have left to the management of his friend Richard Toelive of Ilchester, archdeacon of Poitiers, and afterward Bishop of Winchester, who was a considerable benefactor to the new establishment." King Richard I. granted the community the ominous right of a gallows within the manor of Stoke S. Nectan.

The Dinhams and their representatives continued the patrons of Abbey up to the time of the dissolution of religious houses, and it is probable members of their family were occasionally interred in its Conventual Church. Oliver de Dinham, grandson of the founder, appears to have been buried in the Church of the Friars-Prædicant in Exeter, but Muriel, wife of Sir John Dinham, great grandson of the last named Oliver, was buried at Hartland. On 11 Sept. 1374 Bishop Brantyngham granted an indulgence of forty days to all true penitents who should pray for the soul of the Lady Muriel Dynham, "*cujus corpus in Monasterio de Hertylond requiescit humetum.*" This conclusively shews she was not buried at Kings-Carswell, as has been surmised, and the arms on the tomb also

testify, that the effigies there of the Lady with the Knight do not represent her, but the other single figure in that Church, or the effigy at South-Pool, may possibly be cenotaph to her memory. For her descent, and a further account of Dinham, see the preceding notice of that family. A Sir John Dinham, probably her husband, is said by Pole to have died 5th Richard II, 1382; this is a near approach to the date of the costume on the Kings-Carswell tombs.

"Hartland Abbey," says Polwhele, "the house of Paul Orchard, Esqr., stands exactly on the same spot as the Abbey did, the north wing is part of it; the hall, which was seventy-two feet long and of a proportionable breadth, and likewise the cloisters, were till lately quite perfect and unaltered, the latter are now pulled down; and as the present house in order to agree with the antient part now standing is built in Gothic style, the cloisters are introduced in the basement story, in the eastern and western views of it; over one of the arches is an inscription in very old characters. In making the late alterations, several beautiful tiles, many fragments of columns, and richly ornamented gilded mouldings, a monument of a Knight of Jerusalem (crusader?), and several antique tombstones were dug up, but almost every trace of a letter or inscription was worn away."

This ancient inscription, in fine Lombardic letter, is thus read by Dr. Oliver:

ISTVD: QVRADRATAM: CLYSTRM: DIVERSIFICATVM: MARMOREO: LAPIDE: PERFECTVM:

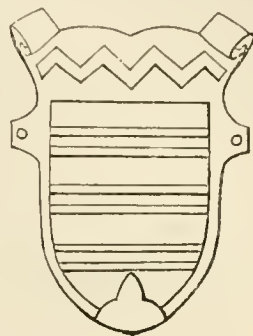
SYMPTIBVS: ET: ANNIS: ABBATIS: AC: ARTE: JOHIS: SIT: EI: GRA:

John of Exeter occurs as Abbot, 17th April 1308. In consequence of the improvement of the finances of the Abbey by his zeal and industry, two Canons more were added to the community, and he seems to have rebuilt the cloisters, as the inscription on them testifies. He tendered his resignation on account of bodily infirmities, 18th September 1329, and died shortly after." Polwhele gives a somewhat different reading of the inscription.

Fifteen Abbots appear to have presided over the Abbey, ending with Abbot Thomas Pope, who surrendered his monastery, 21st February 1539. Two coats of arms are given: 1, *Argent, a crozier in pale or, surmounted by a stag's head caboshed sable, horned gules*; 2, *Gules, a bend between*

*three pears slipped or.* The first device is similar to Abbot Chard's at Ford Abbey, and the arms of the Abbey of Buckfastleigh. It evidently has allusion to the names of the monasteries.

HAYDON. *Woodbury, Ottery S. Mary, &c.*—The earliest memorial to this antient family is in Woodbury Church. In the north aisle is a flat stone (the larger portion of which is hidden by a seat), and on it a matrix that formerly was filled with brass escutcheons and labels, and the name Haydon. "Is it not," asks Dr. Oliver, "the tomb of Richard Haydon, Gent., who was steward to Bishop Veysey, and by his will dated 2nd April, 1533, desires to be buried in Woodbury Church near his wife Jane?" This is the Richard Haydon of Bowood and Ebford, said, in the *Visitation* 1620, to have married first, Joane daughter of — Morris of Trent, and secondly, Agnes daughter of — Merifield. His second son by his first wife was John Haydon, Esq., of Cadhay, which fine old mansion he built, and which still remains with its quaint quadrangle of the kings, (Henry VIII, and his three Sovereign children), a noble monument of his taste. Prince describes him as having been a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and a man of large generosity, who also "obtained from King Henry VIII a Charter for incorporating the parish of Saint Mary Ottery, and was the first Governor of that corporation himself. He procured from that King letters patent for the founding of a Grammar School in that town also, and was very instrumental to get it well endowed." He appears to have married Joan the widow of Robert Grenville, who was cousin-german and heir of Joan Cadhay of Cadhay. They are both buried under a high tomb on the north side of the altar of Ottery Church, with this inscription:—



Old Seats, Northleigh Church.

Hic jacet Johannes Haydon de Cadhay, armiger, et Johanna uxor ejus, consanguine et haeres Johanna Cadhay, quae fuit uxor Hugonis Grenville generosi. Qui quidem Johannes fuit primus Suberator incorporatus hujus Parochiae et obiit sine exitu noni die Martii, Anno Domini 1587. Dicta



autem Johanna obiit sine exitu decimo nono die Decembris,  
Anno Domini 1592.

Pro quibus laus sit Deo.

Over the south porch inside is a long elegaic inscription to his memory and the date 1618.

“The original door in the southern porch which was built by John Haydon still remains, and the iron handle bears the initials and date ‘J. H., 1571.’” The royal arms are within the porch above the doorway, with the following inscription over them:—

HE THAT NO TH WILL DO  
DO NOTHYNG YT LANG YTO.

J. H.

Under the arms:—

IN TE, DOMINE, SPERAVI,  
NON CONFUNDER; IN ÆTERNUM. (Cornish).

George Haydon, next brother of John, was of Hornshayes, and subsequently of Farwood, Colyton. His arms were carved on an old seat in Northleigh Church, and there still exists in the parlour window at Farwood the family escutcheon with five quarterings:—

- 1, *Argent, three bars gemelles azure, on a chief gules, a fesse dancette or* (Haydon); 2, *Ermine, three battle axes sable* (Wyke); 3, *Argent, within a bordure engrailed two chevrons gules*; 4, *Ermine, two glazier's irons in saltire gules* (Tytherleigh); 5, *Argent, two chevrons azure, within a bordure engrailed gules, a martlet for difference* (Tyrell?); 6, *Argent, ten torteaux, a label of three azure* (Babington).

Thomas Haydon of Bowood, eldest son, brother of John and George, married Joan daughter and heir of Richard Wyke of Honichurch. Thomas, eldest son of Thomas, married Christian daughter and heir of Robert Tytherleigh of Tytherleigh. George (as did John) died issueless, and was buried in Farway Church 1558.

Robert Haydon (ob. 1626) son of Thomas and Christian Tytherleigh, married Joan daughter of Sir Amias Paulet, Knt. Two of his children are buried in Ottery Church:—

*Epitaphium Amicii Haydon filii Roberti Haydon, armigeri,  
qui obiit 12 Januarii An. Dom. 1614.*

*Quis jacet hic, quæris, percussis vulnere mortis?*

*Virtutis socius nobilis, alter Ajar:*

*Mortuus, ah! dici? revoco, sic esse videtur*

*In cælis vivit nescius ille mori.*

The other:—

*Sara Haydon, filia Roberti Haydon, armigeri,*

*Quæ obiit 24 Aprilis, An. Dom. 1620.*

*Apollo moist this tomb with tears,*

*For such great loss in tender years:*

*Virtue's hope now is dead,*

*And fro' Earth to Heaven fled;*

*Wit's perfection with pure spirit*

*Doth an angels place inherit;*

*Stay in that celestial skie*

*Where thou shalt live and never die.*

This Robert Haydon was buried at Woodbury. In the Church is a flatstone to him, with the arms of Haydon impaling Paulet, and the date 1626. Gideon his son (ob: 1663) was buried at Ottery. He married Margaret daughter of John Davie of Creedy, Esq., and by her had twelve children. John, the second son, probably emigrated eastward, a quarrel of glass found among the old stores of a local glazier, (Colyton) and taken from some farm house near, has on it the crest of Haydon,—*a lion argent seizing a bull sable, a crescent for difference*, and the initials "J.H."

Gideon son of Gideon Haydon buried at Ottery, 1706.

TYTHERLEIGH. — An ancient family located at a place of the same name on the southern border of Chardstock parish, at its juncture with Axminster. The old mansion has been entirely modernized to the wants of a farm house, but the original entrance gateway, a lofty obtuse arch



On Gateway Arch, Tytherleigh.

of striking appearance, flanked by a wall of splendid race-work of squared flint, still remains intact, and has been carefully repaired. Over the arch are the arms of Tytherleigh:—*ermine, two glaziers' clipping irons in saltire gules*, impaling, *a chevron between three crowns*, apparently. They appear to have resided here from the middle of the thirteenth century, and intermarried with several influential Devonshire families at various times, Fry, Pole, Haydon, and others. (*Visitation, Devon*, 1620). The family has been long extinct. In Chardstock Church were formerly some memorials to the Tytherleighs, which seem to have disappeared at the rebuilding of the Church. One inscription recorded in *The Book of the Acre* ran thus:—

*In memoriam Roberti Tyderleigh, de Tyderleigh, armigeri,  
antiquitate generis satis clari, qui diem obiit 29 Mar. 1671.  
Anna uxor reliquit hoc posuit.*

HOLLAND, DUKE OF EXETER, ST. LEDGER, &c.—The *white hart* lodged, the cognizance of King Richard II, is in the porch at Dartington, which mansion and demesne, long the property of the Martyns, came to Nicholas Lord Audlegh, by marriage with Joan, sister of William, the last Lord Martyn, ob. 1326. All his sons dying without issue, Dartington became escheated to the Crown, and it was given by Richard II to his half-brother John Holland, Duke of Exeter.

John Holland was second son of Sir Thomas Holland, K.G. (ob. 1361), and Joan Plantagenet (the Fair Maid of Kent) only daughter of Edmond of Woodstock, sixth son of King Edward I, by Margaret daughter of John, Lord Wake. The Princess Joan afterwards married Edward the Black Prince, and dying at Wallingford in 1386 was buried in the Church of the Friars-minors at Stamford. By her second husband she was mother of King Richard II, who in 1388 created his half-brother Earl of Huntingdon, and appointed him his Chamberlain, and subsequently advanced him to the dignity of Duke of Exeter, and Governor of Calais. But on a charge of conspiring against his brother-in-law Henry IV, he was beheaded and buried at Pleshy in Essex, in the first year of that monarch's reign. He, John Holland, married Elizabeth (ob. 1426) second daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and surviving this her

first husband, she married secondly Sir John Cornwall, K.G., who signalized himself at the battle of Agincourt, and was created by Henry V. Baron Fanhope. She was buried at Burford, Shropshire, the antient seat of the Cornwalls. Hugh de Courtenay, son of Hugh de Courtenay and Elizabeth daughter of Guy Lord Brian (their arms are among the antient stained glass in the Cathedral), married Matilda daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and Joan Plantaganet, the Fair Maid of Kent (Cleveland); she must have been sister to John, Duke of Exeter. This Hugh died young in 1377 leaving no issue by his wife. Pole calls her Joan.

John Holland, second son of John, was restored to the Dukedom of Exeter by King Henry the VI. He died 26th Henry VI, 1448, and was buried in the Chapel of S. Catherine, near the tower, at the north end of the high altar. His tomb and effigies are further described.

Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, son of John, was a stout supporter of the Lancastrian interest, and shared the unhappy fortune of that house both at Towton and Barnet. Reduced to great distress he was at last found dead in the sea betwixt Dover and Calais, 13th Edward IV, 1473 (Prince). He married Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Plantaganet, Duke of York (slain at Wakefield, 1460), and sister of King Edward IV. After his death she married Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knight of the body to that monarch.

The St. Legers were of Annery, Monkleigh, North Devon. Sir Richard Hankford (ob. 1446) nephew of Chief Justice Hankford married twice, first to Elizabeth daughter of Fulk, Lord Fitzwarren, by whom he had Thomazine wife of Sir William Bourchier (ancestor of the Earls of Bath), and secondly Anne daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had Anne wife of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire. Their daughter Anne married Sir James St. Leger, of whom, says Westcote, "are all the St. Legers in Devon." The house and manor of Annery fell unto the portion of Sir James and Anne Butler his wife; they had issue Sir George (sheriff of Devon 22 Henry VIII.) (Pole).

In Monkleigh Church is a brass in the shape of a scroll supported by two angels thus inscribed.--

*Orate pro aīa Jacobie Seyntleg. Armig. qui obiit viij die  
mēs februarii anno dnī mcccexi cui : aīe ppriet dē.—Amen.*



Below is a shield—*Fretty, a chief, thereon an annulet for difference* (St. Leger), impaling, *a chief indented* (Butler).

Westcote says there were “some other remembrances of Dame Anne St. Ledger, the foundress of the Chancel, and wife to Sir George St. Ledger,” as being in Monkleigh Church. She was daughter of Edmond Knivett, Esq. He also gives the following inscription as then existing upon a stone in Sherwill Church:—

*Orate pro anima Blanchæ St. Leoger, filie Willielmæ Bourehier,  
Domini Fitzwarren, uoris Bartholomæi St. Leoger qua obiit  
4to die Januarii A.D. 1483. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

Anne, Duchess of Exeter, ob. 1475, is buried in the Rutland Chapel in the Chapel Royal, Windsor. “This chapel was founded by Sir Thomas St. Leger for the interment of his wife; on the north wall is a copper plate gilt, on which are engraven the figures of the founder in armour, with his surcoat (tabard?) and his lady in robes with a ducal coronet. In the centre is the monument of George Lord Roos (ancestor of the Dukes of Rutland) and Anne his wife daughter of Sir Thomas St. Leger, and the Duchess of Exeter” (Lysons).

Arms of Holland, Duke of Exeter:—*Gules, three lions passant or, within a bordure azure, charged with fleur de lys of the second. Crest.—The royal lion, on a chapeau, gorged with a collar azure, charged with fleur de lys or, and ducally crowned.*

Cleveland makes this Sir George St. Ledger (Sheriff of Devon, 22nd Henry VIII), and who was knighted at Tournay in that monarch's reign, to be the son of Sir Thomas St. Ledger and Anne, widow of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter and sister of Edward IV, which Sir Thomas was put to death for conspiring against Richard III; and that George Courtenay, *obiit vita patris*, (Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, ob. 1536) married Catharine daughter of Sir George.

BEAUFORT, DUKE OF EXETER.—Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, fourth son of John of Gaunt and Catharine Swinford, who led the rereward at the battle of Agincourt, between the forfeiture of that title, was in 1416 created Duke of Exeter for life, and among other grants a pension of £40 per annum was assigned him out of the city of Exeter. He died in 1426.

In digging among the ruins of Barking Abbey, a stone was found with this inscription:—

THOMAS BEWFORD DUX DE EXCETR, DNS, AN: DNI. MCCCCXXX.

It seems to have been the key-stone of an arch. On the fragment of another stone was:

MR. HARRI BEWFORD . . . . WYCHUR.

It is probable that both the Duke of Exeter and his brother Cardinal Beaufort (Bishop of Winchester), were benefactors to the Monastery (Lysons).

Margaret Beaufort his niece, second daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, his eldest brother, married Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, beheaded after the battle of Towton.

Arms of Beaufort Duke of Exeter:—The arms of England, *within a bordure gobony, argent and azure.*

ERCHEDKNE. *Hacombe,—Anthony, Cornwall,—and the Cathedral.*—Of this antient family was Sir Thomas, Governor of Tintagel Castle, who was summoned as a Baron to Parliament 14th to 18th Edward II (1325). John his son, who had the like summons 16th Edward III (1344), married Cicely daughter and heir of Sir Jordan de Hacombe of Hacombe. Sir Waryn, his son, (who is also said to have been a baron by writ of summons), married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of John Talbot of Castle-Ricard, by whom he had three daughters, Philippa, wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Hacombe, whose effigies are in the Church there, Margery, wife of Sir Thomas Arundel, and Eleanor, wife of Walter Lacy, from whom Corbet of Shropshire is descended. (Pole).

Margery Erchedekne, wife of Sir Thomas Arundell, is buried in Anthony Church. On a flat stone in front of the altar is her effigies in brass, in excellent preservation. She has a large pillow head-dress with coverchief, gown and long sleeves, the cuffs guarded with fur, and a girdle ornamented with roses round her waist. At her feet is this inscription:—

Hic jacet Margeria Arundell quondā dnā d' Est. Anton:

filia Marini Erchedekne militis

que obiit xxvi die Octobr aō dñō mccccxx

cū. aīe p̄priet: de'.

There are the indents of two shields of arms above the figure.

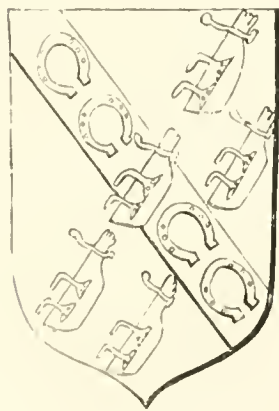
Margery Arundel dying without issue, Anthony passed to her sister Philippa, wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay, whose daughter Joan married Sir Nicholas Carew of Ottery-Mohun (ob. 1447), who gave it to his fourth son Alexander. Numerous monuments to the descendants of this branch of the Carews are in the Church, inclusive of Richard Carew (ob. 1620), author of the *Surrey of Cornwall*.

In S. Gabriel's Chantry in the Cathedral, on a flat stone, is the following:—

Hic jacet Magist: Martīns P' Erredeknē  
quondān canonicus huius ecclīe,  
qui obiit tūj die mensis Aprilis Anno Dñi, millmo ccccxxiij;  
cuius aīe p̄cietur D's. Amen.

Of cotemporary date, and probably a near relation of Margery Arundell.

FERRERS.—WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE. *Beer-Ferrers*.—The curious augmentation of *five rudders* on the shield of Ferrers, found on a bench end at Beer-Ferrers, appears to have reference allusively to its maritime situation. In the roof of the porch the same badge occurs on a shield on one of



Bench End, Beer-Ferrers.

the bosses, on others are sculptured the arms of Ferrers, Cheney, and Latimer. It also occurs surmounted by a rose on the tomb of Lord Willoughby de Broke in Callington Church. Here it appears to follow Ferrers, whose large property in Beer-Ferrers he inherited through his wife Blanche, daughter of John Champernowne, brother of Roger Champernowne, who married Joan daughter and heiress of Martyn Ferrers. The gravestone of Roger (formerly in the north transept, and now removed to the churchyard) is further described in the *Paper* on

the South Devon Effigies. On another bench end is the achievement of Willoughby de Broke as at Callington.

Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, (son of Lord Willoughby de Broke,

ob. 1501, buried at Callington) married first, Elizabeth daughter of Richard Lord Beauchamp, of Powike, Worcestershire, secondly, Dorothy daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset. By his first wife he had one son Edward, who deceased before his father. By his second wife, he had two sons who perished by the sweating sickness; that rapid and fatal malady which desolated so many western homes about this time; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Poulett, Marquis of Winchester, and Anne wife of Charles, Lord Montjoy, upon whom he settled the larger portion of his estate. By his will dated 10 October, 1521, he ordered his body to be buried in the Hospital of the Savoy, London, but departing this life shortly afterward by a pestilential air, 10th November 13 Henry VIII (1522), was buried in the Church of Beer-Ferrers. (Baronage).

In the north transept is a large high tomb of Purbeck marble, of Late Transition character. Below in panels are shields with classic wreaths around them; there are no charges on the escutcheons, and it is probable they were once covered with brasses. The cover stone is plain, but around its edge is a deeply sunk indent in which was originally the inscription on brass. The era may be referred to about 1520-50, and it may with great probability be considered to be the tomb of the second Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Behind the holy table is a large slab of Purbeck marble, with three large panels of wheel tracery, surrounded by a border of small quatrefoils. Below is a part of a cornice, or string course, of boldly carved foliage with single roses. This must either have been a portion of the antient altar, or portions of a high tomb.

The antient stained glass has recently been replaced in the Chancel window. The figures unquestionably represent the same persons whose effigies are on the tomb below, strikingly corroborated by the peculiarities of the lady's head-dress; and probably represent Sir William Fereys or Ferrers, and his wife Isota (?) who flourished here 17th Henry III (1243), an era in consonance with the armour and costume, and who were doubtless the Founders or re-builders of the Church. This is evidenced by the figure of the knight, who is kneeling and holding a church in his hands, over his head is the inscription in Lombardic letter, "WILLS FERREYS ME FECIT;" he is clad in gilded chain mail, genouillers of plate, long sword,

*au<sup>2</sup>*



ailettes on the shoulders, and on which are emblazoned, as also on his surcoat, the *sable bend* and *silver horse shoes* of Ferrers. Below him, on a shield, are the arms of his wife, apparently Carminow, *azure, a bend or, a label of five points gules*. This coat, with that of Ferrers, is repeated alternately in the border. The lady kneels with her hands raised in prayer, on her robe is embroidered the arms of Ferrers. The legend over her head has been confused, and is undecipherable. A melancholy interest is attached to these, perhaps the most valuable remains of antient stained glass to be found in the county. It was here the gifted Charles A. Stothard met his death, while engaged in making a drawing of it for the Rev. D. Lysons, 28th May 1821. He fell from the ladder on which he was standing, striking against the tomb below, his pencil even being broken in his hand. His remains rest just outside the window, where there is a tombstone to his memory, with a long inscription now nearly illegible.

YARDE. *Honiton Clyst*.—In the north aisle, in the Founder's place, is a tomb of interesting character, thus inscribed on the table:—

Here lyeth John Yarde, Esquier,  
who ended this lyffe the thirde of Maye,  
and Joice his wyffe, . . . 1575.

Over is an escutcheon, parted per pale, *baron*, Yarde quarterly with Ferrers, *a crescent for difference*; *femme*, in chief quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent, two bars azure, in chief three torteaux, a label of three* (Grey); 2 and 3, *or, a maunch gules* (Hastings); in base, 1, *between three bars, azure, six martlets* (!) 3, 2, 1; 2, *gules, seven masles or*; 3, *azure, a cinquefoil ermine, pierced*, (Ashley !) 4, Grey; *a crescent for difference*.

This is the tomb of John, second son of Richard Yarde of Bradley, Esq., and Elizabeth daughter of Walter Bamfield of Poltimore. He was of Treasurers-Bere, and married Joice daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Knight. Mr. Yarde is celebrated for taking an active part in the dispersion of the rebels, temp. Edward VI, who, after their defeat at the battle of Fennybridges, retreated to Honiton-Clyst bridge, which, says Risdon, “was strongly barricaded and kept by them, that it greatly hindered the Lord Gray to

join battle with them, until John Yarde a valiant gentleman, gave the first adventure to make way over the river;" from whence they retired to the lower end of Clyst Heath, where after a bloody fray they were totally routed.

Edward Yarde, his grandson, is commemorated by a handsome monument over, there is a quaint poetic inscription, but it is illegible. Below is a small effigy of the deceased in his shroud. Arms:—Yarde, with helmet, and crest, *in a ducal coronet, a swan sitting and holding an eel in its beak*; and on another shield, *three lampagoes (man-tigers) in pale, passant regardant*, (Radford). He married Bridget, daughter of Lawrence Radford, of St. Leonard's, Exeter, Esq. The Yardes probably built this aisle, which is almost identical in design with the Drake aisle at Musbury.

STRODE. *Plympton*.—The antient effigies in this Church have been described in the *Paper* on those found in South Devon.

It may be added however that the effigy of Richard Strode (ob. 1464,) and who desires in his will to be buried near his father's gravestone, was probably the son of John Strode, who married the daughter of Burley of Clannacomb, Esq., and he Richard married Margaret daughter of Henry Fortescue of Wood, Esq.

In the same aisle is a large mural monument with three kneeling effigies, the male in the centre clad in half armour and trunk hose, on each side a lady, and below in a panel the busts of ten children in *bas-relief*.



Strode Tomb,  
Plympton.

*Cubiculum*  
*Gulielmi Strode, Equitis aurati,*  
*et in isto ordine tandem antiquissimi*  
*Familia satis clari*  
*sed religione integritate morum consilio Justicia Publica*  
*Generosa hospitalitate rebus probe et feliciter gestis*  
*longe clarioris*  
*Qui et septem filiarum quinque nuptiarum equitibus necu lugati*  
*Et arctiori necu plurium virtutum*  
*Deronia sue gluten, et Oraculum diu substitit*  
*Is duarum uxorum unanimi fretus consortio,*  
*Mariae ut Dionysiae*

*Quare ex altera decem suscepit liberos  
ex altera serius solamen dierum et operum satur obdormivit  
In gremio terrae matris  
cum sorore cernicula, et ultima propinquitute naturae decumbens  
conquerentibus amicis.  
In te occidit spes omnes et fortuna nostri nominis  
donec nominis generisq; discrimen  
communi gloria resurrectionis  
et solius affinitate Christi evanesceat.  
Occidit Junii 27, 1637. Ætate suæ 76.  
Patri Gulielmo, matri Mariæ et Dionysie quasi matri  
Monumentum hoc posuit Gulielmus Strode.*

Above an escutcheon of arms :—Strode, quartering, 1, Courtenay ; 2, *Gules, a chevron argent, between three fish naiant* (Middleton) ; 3, *Argent, on a chevron azure, three fish or* (Peniles) ; 4, *Fortescue, with a crescent for difference* ; 5, *Argent, a chief sable, over all three spears, points erect*, (Burleigh) ; 6, *Or, three bendlets sable* ; 7, *Argent, three eagles displayed gules* (Doddescombe). Crest : *a (savin) tree, vert, fructed gules*.

Motto : *HIEME VIRESCO.*

Below four shields :—1, Strode ; 2, *Argent, a chevron gules, between three coots* (Southcote) ; 3, Strode ; 4, *Azure, three saltires or* (Glanville).

There are some other inscriptions near the top of the monument, but too high up to be legible. They are given by Polwhele.

William Strode of Newenham, married Elizabeth, either a daughter or granddaughter, and heir of William Courtenay (of Loughton, whose effigy is in the south aisle), who was third son of Sir Philip of Molland ; William Strode his grandson (ob. 1637), married first, Mary daughter of Thomas Southcot of Bovey-Tracey, secondly, Dionisia daughter of Nicholas Glanville of Tavistock.

On a flat stone :—

*Here lies the body of Sydney Strode of Newenham, Esqr.,  
obit in the year of his age 37, of our Lord 1721.  
Also of Ann Strode his wife  
daughter of Sir Nicholas Trevanion of (Carhayes?)  
obit in the year of her age 27, of our Lord 1723.*

Arms:—Strode, impaling, *on a fess three escallops, between two chevronels* (Trevanion).

On an oak seat in the opposite (Loughlor) aisle is the date 1637, and a series of eight carved shields illustrative of Strode in alliance with Courtenay, and impaling, *within a bordure engrailed, three escallops* (Erle); *ermine, a fess, thereon a crescent* (Strode of Parnham?); *a chevron between three griffins rampant* (Button) Milliton and Peniles.

Sir Richard Strode, son of Sir William (ob. 1637), married first, Mary daughter of Sir Robert Strode of Parnham, Dorset, secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Erle of Charborough, Dorset. William his son, married Ann daughter of Sir William Button.

COURTENAY. *Chudleigh*.—On the north side of the Chancel of Chudleigh Church, says Polwhele, is a handsome monument. On the top are the arms of Courtenay with a *crescent for difference* impaling Shilston. Above the pilaster on the left are the arms of Clifford with a *crescent charged with a mullet*, signifying that he was the third son of the second house. On the right are the same arms of Clifford impaling Staplehill. Below this inscription:—

*Sr Pierce Courtenay married Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Shilston,  
who had issue vij children; Carew, Edward and James, sons;  
also daughters Katharine, mar. to Kempthorn; Dorothy mar. to Cowlinge;  
Ann mar. to Clifford, and Joan married to Tremayne.*

Beneath are the figures of a man in armour, and a woman kneeling at desks, and on an altar stone below, this inscription:—

*Here lieth the body of Sr. Pierce Courtney, Knight,  
sonne to Sr. Wilm. Courtney of Powdra. Knight; who died Ano: Do: 1552, May 20.  
Also the body of Dame Elizabeth his wife,  
sole daughter and heire to Robert Shilston of Bridstowe, esquire,  
who died 8th No: Ano: Do: 1605.*

This Sir Piers or Peter Courtenay was second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1533) by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcombe. His son Edward married a daughter of Thomas Moor of Taunton. He was buried in S. Margaret's Church, Westminster. On the north side of the altar is a brass with this inscription:—



*Give thanks to God for Edward Courtenay, Esq.,  
son and heir of Sir Peter Courtenay, of Devonshire, Knight,  
who living a life agreeable to his estate and stock, ended the same like a faithful Christian  
the 27th November 1556, and is buried before this stone.*

He left two daughters, Anne married to Anthony Clifford, from whose son Thomas is descended the present Lord Clifford of Ugbrook, and Margaret married to Josias Calmady, father to Sir Shilston Calmady, (Cleveland).

Sir Shilston Calmady was killed in a foray during the civil war. "A skirmish," says Mr. Davidson, "took place in the village of Membury on 13th February 1645-6, respecting which we have no further particulars than that he was killed on the occasion in the gateway of Ford house."

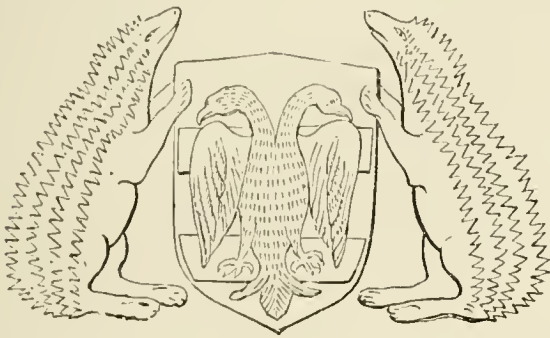
He was buried in Membury Church, and against the north wall of the chancel a mouldering monument may yet be seen, which bore the following inscription, with his arms:—*Azure, a chevron, between three pears pendant or.*

*In memory of Shilston Calmady, Knight,  
who dyed the 13 daye of Feb. Ano. Dni. 1645.  
This Toomb's sublimed to a shrine, and doth containe  
An holier Saint than could all legends faine.  
Whose virtues supersede our spice and baulme,  
Whose name perfumes ye breath yt sounds the same.  
As when a fly's involved in amber, 'twere  
Less gaine to live than finde such sepulchre,  
So lif's not worth such honor as to have  
Fame write his epitaph, hearts afford his grave.*

COURTENAY. *Payhembury.*—The arms of Courtenay appear on the pillar in the aisle here, in conjunction with the coat apparently of Wotton, *a saltire between three plates.* According to Lysons (*Cornwall*) Edward, second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham and Margaret Bonville (but no mention of him occurs in *Cleveland*) married the heiress of Wotton of Wotton in Landrake in that county, and died A.D. 1520.

SPEKE. *The Cathedral, and Seaton.*—The *herison* or *hedgehog*, the badge of Speke, occurs profusely scattered, both as supporters to their arms, and

singly, among the sculptured ornaments of their Chantry of S. George in the Cathedral. The feet of the effigy of the knight (Sir John Speke, ob. 1518) rest on it, and above him are his arms (*argent*) *two bars, (azure), over all a double-headed eagle displayed (or)*, with helmet, lambrequin, and *hedgehog* for the crest, together with shields charged with Courtenay, Bishop Fox, and Bishop Oldham. At the west end of the Chantry angels support shields, charged with *three bars between ten bells, 4, 3, 2, 1, (—?)*, *semée de lys*, *a castle triple-towered with porteullis raised* (Somaster). The arms of Speke occur quartered with Wynard on the shield in Wynard's Hospital, Exeter, and among the shields in Seaton Church.



Speke Chantry, The Cathedral.



Skreen, Seaton Church.

Sir John Speke married a daughter of William Somaster of Nether Exe, and had issue John, who married Jone daughter and heir of John Wynard, and had issue John and George.

At the end of the south transept of the Church of Brampford Speke is a monumental arch, ogee shaped, cusped, with whimpled heads at their extremities. There are no remains of a tomb or flat stone under. In Bishop Lacy's Register, says Dr. Oliver, "is the will of Sir John Speke, proved 12 February 1448. He devises some bequests to this Church, and also to the poor both of this parish and Wembworthy. I suspect he was buried in the south chantry of this parish." The arch seems of earlier date, but the era would coincide with the alliance with Wynard.

BAMFIELD. *Poltimore*.—On a flat stone in the chancel is:—

*bb*

## M.C.C.C.L.

Hic jacet Joh̄es Bamfield et Agnes ux: cris  
pat. et mat. Willi Bamfield  
qui hac ecclia et maxima campana fieri fecerūt.

Arms:—*On a bend three mullets* (Bamfield), *impaling, a chevron between three lions' heads erased, crowned.* (Pederton).

At the end of the south transept is a large monument with the effigies of a knight in armour, his feet resting on a dog, and his lady in Elizabethan costume, her feet on a ram, as the badge of her family:—

*Monumentum Richardi Bamfieldi armigeri et Elizabethæ  
uxoris ejus, obiit hic Maii 29, 1594, illa Martii 1599;  
constructum Amicæ Bamfieldi, equitis aurati, vicecomitis Deroniæ,  
filii et heredis sui mense Maii Anno Dni. 1604.*

*Hic tremibunda boni requiescant membra Richi Bamfieldi;  
Patriæ lausque decusque suæ, Hunc juxta et Conjugem jacet  
Elizabetha fidelis charus et innatis, clarus uterque suis  
corpora terra tegit animas habet aula Tonantis, et statuas  
retinet Urna polita suas. Hunc stravit tumulum clari  
Genitoris amore Filius: His junxit stemmata clara sui.*

*Vixit post funere virtus.*

1. Arms:—A shield quarterly of eight—1, Bamfield; 2, *a maunch* (Hastings); 3, *a lion rampant* (Huxham); 4, *within a bordure bezantée, on a fess three crosslets* (Faber); 5, *a bend, between three griffins' heads erased* (Pederton?); 6, *Semée of crosslets, a lion passant* (Pederton?); 7, *two chevrons, a label of three* (St. Maure); 8, *Semée of crosslets, a lion rampant* (Pederton?)
2. The above achievement impaling, quarterly of four,—1, *three rams passant* (Sydenham); 2, *a bend, fimbly*; 3, *a chevron between six roses or quatrefoils*; 4, as 1.
3. A shield quarterly of four,—1 and 4, *Semée of roses or quatrefoils, a lion rampant*; 2 and 3, *Barry, nebuly*.

John Bamfield married John daughter of Huxham; Thomas, his son, Agnes daughter of John Faber; John, his son, Agnes daughter of John Pederton; William, his son, Margaret daughter of John St. Maure; Edward, his son, Elizabeth daughter of Richard Wadham; Richard, his son (Sheriff

of Devon, 20th Elizabeth), Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Sydenham of Brympton in Somerset.

In the aisle is a flatstone:—

Here lyeth John Bamfield, Baronett,  
who died Aprill . . . 1650 in the 40 yere of his . . .

Arms: Bamfield, impaling a chevron between three leopards' heads (Copleston).

John Bamfield, created a baronet 14th July 1641, married Gertrude daughter of Amias, and sister and coheir of John Copleston of Coplestone and Warleigh.

*Brass Effigies in Devon.* Devonshire is not rich in brasses, comparatively with stone effigies, nevertheless a considerable number exist, and of much interest. Many of these have necessarily been noticed and described in connection with the imposed figures, illustrative of their history, and while dwelling on this subject, although the whole have been carefully and accurately described in a previous volume of the Society's *Transactions*, it may not be deemed out of place, if short references to the more notable of the remainder, not touched on here, be appended, as a help to a general view and summary of memorial sculpture remaining in the County.

At *Stoke-Fleming* (Division III) are the effigies of John Corp and Elyenore . . . under a rich canopy ornamented with quatrefoils, battlemented, and with lantern lights at the ends and in the centre. The male figure is habited in a long gown with collar, tight sleeves, open in front from the waist downward, edged round the skirt, and cuffed at the wrists with fur. Over the right shoulder he wears a highly ornamented belt from which depends a large anelace or dagger. The hair is parted in front and curled at the sides, the beard forked, and the shoes long and pointed. The lady wears a crenelated head-dress with three rose shaped ornaments in front, and a flying veil over. The gown is tight fitting about the



Brass of John Corp,  
Stoke Fleming.



bodice, with the usual row of small studs along the sleeves, and a set of larger buttons down the breast. She stands elevated on a pedestal, and both have their hands joined in prayer. Below is this inscription:—

Amps q̄ passes pry p̄ Joh: Corp & Elyenore . . . aucp  
Des dieux pur charite q̄ de lo almes aie merce. Amen.

Under the male:—

Obiit in die S̄ci Joh: Ewageliste  
Ao Dni millmo ccl<sup>mo</sup>.

Under the female:—

Obiit in die S̄ci Georg:  
Anno Dni millmo cclxxx primo.

The brass is in the floor of the nave of the Church, and the inscription in French, one of the very few found in that language in the County.

At *Dartmouth* the splendid example of Sir John Hawley and his two wives (Divisions III, IV) in the chancel of St. Saviour's; he stands in the centre in complete plate armour, with one hand on his richly ornamented sword belt, and the other holding the hand of one of his wives; his feet rest on a lion. The ladies are habited exactly alike, their hair braided and jewelled with cover-chief over, cote hardie, long sleeves closely buttoned, and gown; at the feet of each are two dogs, collared, with bells attached. The lady the knight is supporting, places the other hand on her breast, the lady opposite has her hands joined in prayer. Below is this inscription:—

Hic jacet venerabilis vir Joannes Hauley,  
istius cancellle fundator qui obiit xxx die Decembris, Anno Dni. m . . .  
dextr jacet uxor ejus prima noie Joh̄na,  
que obiit xii die Julii Anno Dni millo cccmo nonagesio q̄rto:  
in parte . . . a Alicia que obiit vii die Januar, Anno Dni millocccmo tercio  
quor animabus propicietur Deus, Amen.

Portions of a rich canopy exist over the figures.

John Hawley is said to have died 1408, and was one of the greatest merchants Dartmouth or perhaps Devonshire has ever known. He was

seven times Mayor of that town, and so large was the number of his ships that a saying arose—

Blow the wind high, blow the wind low,  
It bloweth good to Hawley's hoe.

One of his wives, probably the last, was Emmeline daughter of Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of England. Elizabeth his daughter and heir married John Coplestone of Copleston, Colebrooke, whose gravestone probably occurs in the north aisle of that church. Arms of Hawley:—*Argent, three hunting horns and a broad arrow sable in pale, feathers and head or.* (Pole.)

In the same church is a small figure of a female (Division IV ?) in loose gown and sleeves, with horned head-dress. No inscription is left, or armorial bearings.

At *Bigbury* two effigies very similar in costume, which may be referred to Division IV. One occurs accompanied by the matrix of a knight, and the stone is powdered with scrolls that bear alternately—

**Ihū Mercy. Lady helpe.**

She wears a mitred head-dress, with cover chief, cote-hardie, gown and mantle over; around her neck a double chain and pater-noster cross. At her feet are two dogs with collars and bells. A portion of the ledger fillet remains thus inscribed:—

**et Domina Elisabeth uxor eius  
nuper uxor Thome Arundel com . . . . .**

She is conjectured to be Elizabeth wife of the last of the Bigbury family, and subsequently the wife of Thomas Arundel, and lastly of Robert Burton. There is one shield out of three left remaining over the matrix of the knight, charged with the arms of Burton—*on a cross pierced, three fleur-de-lys.*

The costume of the other lady is very similar; she is attired also with horned head-dress and cover chief, a gown with long and flowing sleeves, gathered in at the waist by a belt, small collar and cuffs, the whole having a peculiarly graceful appearance. The inscription at her feet has disappeared; two scrolls occur, one on each side the figure, that left remaining is thus inscribed:—“**Ihū Mercy.**” The matrices of two

shields are over the scrolls, and another shield below the place of the inscription remains, charged with the arms of Burton impaling Bigbury—*an eagle displayed*. There must have been a close relationship between these ladies so similarly represented, if indeed they do not pourtray the same person, from the accident of the arms, or mother and daughter, it may be.

At *Chittlehampton* (Division IV) the effigies of John Cobleggh, Isabell and Johanna his wives, and one daughter. He stands between his wives, in plain long gown or tunic, with loose sleeves, having a narrow edge of fur, his hair straight, and with pointed shoes. His wives and daughter, habited almost alike, have plain long gowns and butterfly head-dresses. The wife on his right has close sleeves and mittens, on his left she has fur cuffs and collar. Below are these inscriptions:—

Hic jacet Joh̄es Cobleggh et Esabella uxor eī nuḡ uxor  
Robertī Cornew armigē que quidm̄ Esabella obiit i  
die Octobr̄. Aḡ. Dnī. m.ccccxvi et Johanna uxor p̄dei  
Joh̄s. Cobleggh q. quidm̄ Johanna obiit ultio die  
Septembr̄. aḡ. dnī m.cccclxxx q̄r aibz p̄piciet de'. Amen.  
Hic jacet Henricus Cobleggh et Alicia uxor ejus parentes  
Joh̄is Cobleggh qui quidm̄ Henricus obiit vicesimo  
die mense Julii, Anno Dnī millimo cccclxxx. quor̄  
aibus p̄piciet de'. Amen.

The Cobleighs were of Brightleigh in Chittlehampton. A younger branch of the Fitzwarrens settled here temp. Henry II, and took the name of Brightleigh. After eight descents the heiress married Cobleigh, whose grand-daughter Margaret married Sir Roger Giffard third son of John Giffard of Halsbury. Arms of Brightleigh,—*Gules, a chief indented sable*;—of Cobleigh, *gyrondy of six gules and sable, on a bend engrailed argent, three harts between two swans argent*.

At *Stoke-in-Teignhead* the effigies of a priest (Division IV) in chasuble and with maniple and stole richly embroidered:—

Orate pro anima Maḡri Joh̄is Symo olī Canoci Exon,  
p̄bedarii de Kypton, Crantok, et Heps; ac huj loci  
Rectoris. q. obiit xxx die Maii, Aḡ. Dnī. m.ccccclxxxvij.

*At Clorelly* is a singular memorial, in character, similar to one in Brauntton Church to Lady Elizabeth Chichester, where the same stone has been made to record the deaths of two people. On a flat stone a cross is incised, and around on the ledger line is this fragment of inscription remaining:—

Hic jacet Hugo Myghell . . . qui obiit  
. . . lxxxviij. eius a[n]i[m]e p[er]icietur dus. . . me. . .

In the base of the cross is a shield charged with *three wings dependent*. The date was probably 1488.

This is a memorial to a member of the family of Michelstowe or Myghellstowe, antiently of Lanteglos-by-Fowey in Cornwall, extinct at an early period. One of them married a coheiress of Giffard of Thuborough, Devon. The coheiresses of Michelstowe married Treffry and Wollacombe. Their arms were, *sable, three wings, two and one, argent*. (Lysons.)

At the intersection of the cross is the small brass effigy of a knight, bareheaded, but otherwise in complete armour. Below this inscription:—

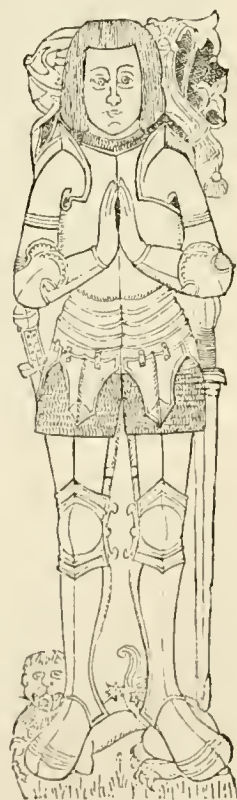
Pray for the soule of Master Robert Cary Esquier, sonne and heyer of Sir Willm Cary Knyght, whiche Robert decessed the xv day of June in the yere of our Lord God m.v.xl. o' whos soule Ehu hanc m'ry.

Probably the Robert Cary who married, first, Agnes daughter of Lord Chief Baron Huddye, secondly, Jane daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, and thirdly, Margaret daughter of William Fulkeram.

*At Yealmpton*, the interesting brass effigy of Sir John Crocker. He is represented in complete armour with skirt and collar of mail, bareheaded, and with sword and misericorde. His head rests on a helmet, and his feet on a lion. Below is this inscription:—

Hic jacet Joh'es Crocker miles quondam Ciphorarius  
ac Signifer illustrissimi hiri regis Edwardi quarti,  
qui obiit xiii die Martii, An'o D'ni Milles'o  
quingentesimo octavo.

This Sir John Crocker was Cup and Standard-bearer to King Edward IV, who is said to have granted



Sir John Crocker,  
Yealmpton, A.D. 1508.



him an unique crest, thereon, *a drinking cup or, with three fleur de lys issuant therefrom, and charged with a rose.* It is possible this crest may have been portrayed with the helmet under the effigies' head, but that portion of the brass is destroyed.

The Crockers were of Lynham. Anno 4 Henry IV (1403), John son of John Crocker of Hele dwelled at Lynham. John his grandson married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, John his son Elizabeth daughter of Richard Strode of Newnham, John his son Agnes daughter of John Cervington of Tavistock, and hath issue. (Pole). Arms of Crokker or Crocker :—*Argent, a chevron engrailed gules, between three crows (crookers) sable.*

BASSETT. *Atherington and Heanton Punchardon.* In Atherington Church on the north side of the Chancel is an altar tomb with quatrefoils under, and above on the slab are the brass effigies of a knight in full armour, bare-headed, with broad-toed sabatons, skirt of mail, sword, misericorde and spurs. His two wives, who are clad in the angular pedimental head-dress of the period, with fur trimmings, and rich girdles, chains and dependent pomander balls, appear on either side, and below are two groups of children, on the left three girls and four boys, and on the right four girls and one boy. The inscription is gone, and one shield of arms, the other three shields remain :—

1. Bassett, quartering Champernowne and Beaumont.
2. Bassett as before, impaling, Grauville.
3. As before, impaling, Dennis.

This is evidently the memorial of Sir John Bassett (grandson of Sir John Bassett of White-Chapel and La Heyne in Bishops-Nymet, by his wife Joan daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont of Sherwill) and his two wives, Elizabeth daughter of John Dennys of Orlegh, by whom he had issue four daughters, and Honor daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville. He was Sheriff of Devon, 16th Henry VIII 1525.

Sir Robert Bassett, great grandson of this Sir John, married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Peryam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, obiit 9 October 1605, and whose tomb and effigy are in Crediton Church. Sir Robert was of Heanton Court, Heanton-Punchardon,

and was buried in that church, where the following inscriptions occur to the memory of himself and wife :—

*Hic jacet Robertus Bassett, Miles,  
qui obiit undecimo die Novembris, ano. dni. 1641,*

*Ætatis sue 68.*

*Memoriæ sacrum Domine Elizabethæ uxor Roberti Bassett  
militis clarissima stirpe oriundifiliæ et cohæredi Gulielmi Peryam  
militis schaccarii regii baronis primarii integerrimi et religiosissimi,  
piæ prudenti justæ patienti modestæ castæ temperanti constanti  
hospitali misericordi beneficæ pauperum matri et medicæ, suæ  
familie conservatrici Arthur Bassett armiger filius suus primo-  
genito debite gratitudinis et observantiæ ergo*

*H.M.M.M.P.*

*Anno Domini 1635. Ætatis sue 64 ;*

*ad Dominum remcavit.*

*Should monuments goe by merit then surely thine  
With precious stones and orient pearls should shine,  
But since thy world of worth ye world doth know  
This marble stone may serve thy name to shew.*

*Many are the afflictions of the righteous,  
but the Lord delivereth him out of all.*

*Ps. 34, 19 v.*

*Conjecta in fornacem prodiit aurum.*

William their second son :—

*Here lyeth in hope of a joyfull resurrection the bodie of Mr. William  
second sonne of Sir Robert Bassett, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife ;  
hee departed this life the 7th day of May in ye yeare of his age  
. . . . Anno Domini 1634.*

Colonel Arthur Bassett, their eldest son, whose biography is given by Prince :

*Arthur Bassett*

*de Heanton Court, armiger, claris orti natalibus cineribus  
sacrum Ecclesie Anglicanæ et fidei orthodoxæ assertorem  
strenuum.*

*Regi ipsis in extremis haud minus fidelem  
Vite deniq: integritate et innocentia  
Charitate erga pauperes eximia  
Morum erga omnes suavitate insignem typum*

*Ista oïa marmor hoc unico in Bassetto exhibet:  
Dehinc migravit 7<sup>mo</sup> die Januarii anno Domini 1672  
sub anno ætatis sue 75.*

and the following:—

*Monumentum clarissimi Viri Johannis Bassett de Heanton  
Court armig: qui desideratus in Christo obdormivit Augusti  
calend. anno Dni. 1660, ætatis sue 30.*

*Si quidquam probitas valuisse gratia si quid  
Ad vitam in vivis ille fuisset ad huc.*

*Had lyfe to grace and goodness here been tyed  
Soe good soe gracious he had never dyed.*

*Huic etiam inscribitur cippo  
Susanna amena prefati Johannis consors antiqua Bluettorum  
(de Holcombe-Rogus) prosapia oriunda quæ fatis cessit 22<sup>o</sup> die  
Aprilis, Ano Dni. 1662.*

*Et sic*

*Nobile par unâ pariter requiescit in urna  
Uxores uxor, vir superans quæ viros.  
Here sleepes a noble payre who were in lyfe,  
Hec best of husbands, shee of wives the wife.*

*Monumentum  
Viri vere generosi Johannis Basset de Heanton Court armig:  
paternæ gl'riæ circutumque heredis obiit 13<sup>to</sup> die Maii  
anno ætate 33<sup>to</sup> anno dom: 1686.*

*Scire vis lector*

*Quam multis ille bonus flebilis occidit  
Eccl'ia patronus: æque ac alumna:  
Patrui circum reipub: necessarium  
Egeni fautorem hilarem  
Famuli domian: munificum  
Omnes amicis hospitalem*

*Abreptum deplent.*

*Sed ludu te viator  
Dum inter mortuos refero cum circum  
Quem supra omni Παράλληλιν  
Meriti diu dabunt superstitem.*

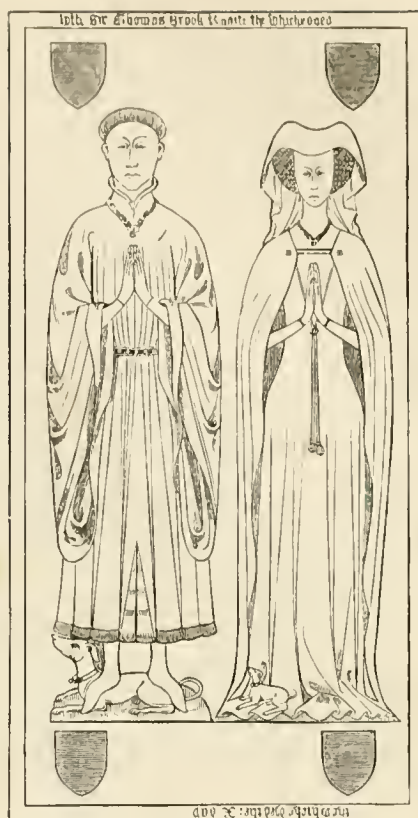
*In hoc etiam cimiterio lachrymis  
suorum: oia: tota irrigua conditur  
Elizabetha prefati Johannis conjux  
dilectissima unica Arthuri Ackland  
de Bittadon armig: filia flore etatis  
rupta ex amplexibus sanctissimis  
amoris pietatis ideoque spei plena  
et matura celo: obdormiit 6 die  
Novembris 1683. Etate 18.*

BROOK. *Thorncombe.*—The fine brass effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady Jane Brook of Olditch Court in this parish, that originally lay on the floor of the north aisle of the old Church. He wears his hair polled, is clad in a long gown with loose sleeves, pulled in at the waist by a belt studded with roses, and edged at the bottom and round the neck with fur. She appears in a reticulated horned head-dress with cover-chief, long close boddice gown, with mantle over, fastened across the breast by a cordon with dependent tassels. Both wear the collar of SS., have a dog at their feet collared, the lady's being belled in addition.

The following is the inscription as restored on the brass, fresh set in the new Church:—

*Here lyeth Sir Thomas Brooke Knyghte the which dyed the xxij day of  
Januier the yere of our Lorde mccccxix the fifth yere of King Henry  
the fifth, also here lyeth Dame Johan Brooke the wyfe of the sayd  
Thomas the whiche dyed the x day of Apryl the yere of our lorde  
mccccxxvii and the xv yere of King Harry the vij on whois soules  
God have mercy and pite that for us dyed on the rode tree. Amen.*

According to Hollingshead, this Sir Thomas Brooke married Jane daughter of Simon Hanape of Gloucestershire, and widow of Robert Chedder of Bristol, and had issue by her Thomas Brook Lord Cobham, and Michael Brook, a younger son.



Sir Thomas and Dame Joan Brook,  
Thorncombe Church, A.D. 1419-37.



Olditch Court, their antient seat, is now a ruin, only a few portions of broken wall, a gateway arch, and part of a turret covered with luxuriant ivy, remain.

“In 1428, Abbot Nicholas Wysbeche of Newenham was appointed a mediator, with five of his neighbours, in a dispute between Sir William Bonville of Shute, and Joan the widow of Sir Thomas Brooke, arising from the obstruction of several public roads and paths in the formation and inclosure of the park at Weycroft by the lady and her son. The transcript of the instrument has been preserved which recites the circumstances of the case at great length, and concludes with an award, which, as the Abbot was nominated by the Lady Brooke, does credit to his justice as an umpire as well as to his hospitality: for after deciding on every point in favour of Sir William Bonville, and directing all the ways in question to be thrown open to the public, it concludes by directing that the knight and the lady should ride amicably together to Newenham Abbey, on a day appointed, when they should exchange a kiss in token of peace and friendship, and dine together at the Abbot's table. The deed is dated at Axminster, on the 13 August 1428.” (Davidson).

PYNE,—MALLACK. *Axmouth.* On a flat stone within the communion rails at Axmouth Church is a flat stone, having on it the arms of Pyne sculptured, *gules, a chevron between three pine apples or cones or;* and the fragment of an inscription, of which “*Hercules Pyne, Gent.*” only remains.

Thomas Pyne, a descendant of the antient family of Pyne of East Downe, married Joyce a daughter of John Wadhams of Catherstone, Dorset, whose monument is in the adjoining church of Whitchurch-Canonicorum. They were settled at Hayes, Axmouth, and had issue Hercules and others. Hercules married Margery daughter of John Yonge Esq. of Colyton. Hayes was a portion of the dismembered manor of Bindon, through the heiress of Wyke, who married Hayes.

On a flat stone, now much denuded, in the nave are the arms of Mallock:—*per chevron engrailed or and sable, on three roundels three fleur de lys, all counterchanged;* and the crest, *a cubit arm erect, rested or, thereon two bends wavy sable, in the hand proper, a mallet of the first.*

The inscription is obliterated, but on other stones near are found :—  
 “*Elizabeth second wife of Mr. Richard Mallack of Armouth, daughter of Sir Richard Strode of Nruham, 1693;*” “*Richard Mallack, Esq. 1724;*”  
 and “*Anne daughter of Robert and Anne Dening, first wife to Richard Mallack, Esq., secondly of Robert Cheeke of Roestdowne, 1744.*”

The Mallacks were probably of Steps House, Axmouth, a large picturesque dismantled dwelling situate close to the village. They purchased that portion of the manor that came to Alice Wyke the wife of Hugh Barry, and subsequently acquired the small adjoining parish and manor of Rouse-downe. John Mallack married Maud daughter of John Weston of Colyton; Richard his son, Joan daughter of William Sherman of Ottery; Richard his son, Joan daughter of John Yonge Esq. of Colyton.

NEVILLE, GEORGE, *Bishop of Exeter*.—The arms of this Prelate, *a saltire*, are found on a corbel supporting the label on the outside of the east window at Brauscombe, the arms of the See occupying the other. This window, of handsome design, appears to have been the latest addition to this antient and most interesting church. Bishop Neville presided over the See A.D. 1455-65.

STROWBRIDGE. *Colyton*.—Affixed to the north side of the tower in Colyton Church is a brass plate:—

Here lyeth John Strowbrigg the elder, late of the presch of Collyto. merchant,  
 which John decessed the xi day off September  
 in the yere of our Lord God, a thousand ccccxvi, on whois soule Ihu have mercy. Amen.

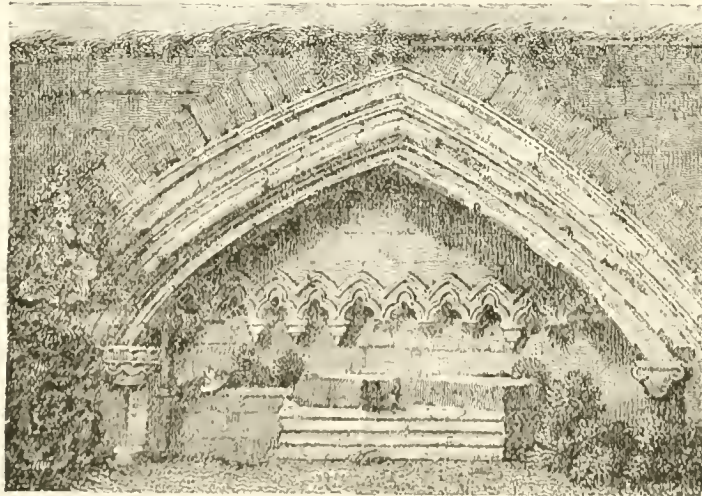
The Strowbridges were of considerable local renown, and lived at Street-hayne, Colyton; a small portion of the old house remains, with fine oak ceiling and carved paneling.

W. Pole, Esq., the first resident at Shute, married Mrs. Tamsyn Beaumont, widow, late wife of John Strowbridge, 1547; John son of John Strowbridge married Mrs. Dorothy Carwithen, daughter of Sir John Gaynford of Cowhurst in Surrey, knight, 1558; this lady was probably sister to Mary, second wife of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1536), who outlived her husband and married, secondly, Sir Anthony Kingston, who as Provost-Marshal of the King's army that defeated the

rebels in Devonshire, signalized himself by many cruel and barbarous executions afterward. (Cleveland). Arms of Thomas Strowbridge, A.D. 1580:—*Over water proper, a bridge of four arches masoned and battlemented, thereon a staff with pennon hoisted, a crescent for difference.*

*Taristock Abbey.*—With the exception of the gate-house and some other fragments, the whole of this large Monastery, which, says Dr. Oliver, “eclipsed every religious house in Devonshire, in the extent, convenience and magnificence of its buildings,” has been destroyed.

In the present Churchyard, which was once part of the site of the Abbey, is an arch, of Early English type, and probably of late twelfth century date, traditionally said to be the tomb of Ordulf the son of Ordgar, Earl of Devon (A.D. 961), who were co-Founders of the Monastery. Query, if it be not a portion of the work of Abbot Robert Champeaux *aliter* Campell, during whose government (1285-1328) several parts of the Abbey were rebuilt, particularly the Conventual Church, which is said to have been 378 feet long, without including the Lady Chapel, and which was dedicated, with its two altars in the nave, by Bishop Stapledon, 21 August 1318? (Oliver). This grand Church was finally taken down in 1670.

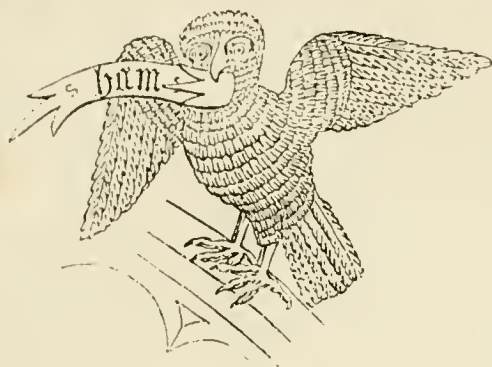


Monument to Arch.

The Abbey was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Rumou. Abbot Richard Banham was created a mitred abbot by King Henry VIII,

22 January 1513; his successor in the abbacy, John Peryn, surrendered his monastery to the same monarch, 26 April 31st Henry VIII, 1540. Arms of Abbey: *Vaire or and azure, on a chief of the first two mullets, gules* (Oliver).

HUGH OLDHAM, *Bishop of Exeter*.—The quaint rebus of this prelate, whose effigy reclines on a tomb in his own highly-ornamented mortuary Chapel in the Cathedral, is found on one of the pillars of the Dorset Chapel at Ottery S. Mary, and also among the decorations of his Chantry. Born at Manchester and educated at Queen's College, Cam-



Rebus of Bishop Oldham.

bridge, in 1485 he was made Dean of Wimbourne Minster. In 1493, Chaplain to Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII, and by her interest had great preferment. In 1494 she presented him to the rich sinecure rectory of Cheshunt, and in 1495 to the rectory of S. Mildred, Bread street, London. In 1495 Prebendary of St. Alban, in the Cathedral of Sarum; 1496 Prebendary of Newington in St. Paul's, London; 1497 of Lincoln; 1499 of York, and Master of S. Leonard's Hospital, Bedford; 1500 to the rectory of Shillingston, Bedford; 1503 Prebendary of Lichfield, and 1504 Bishop of Exeter. He died June 25, 1519, and was buried in the Chapel of S. Saviour at the east end of the south choir aisle in the Cathedral. It seems almost incredible the number of preferments ecclesiastics were permitted to hold about this era. The inscription on his tomb records:—

Hic jacet Hugo Oldam Eps.  
 q̄i obiit xxv<sup>o</sup> die Junii an<sup>o</sup> dñi. millo cccc<sup>o</sup> xix.  
 Cuius a .....



His arms were—*Sable, a chevron or, between three orls argent, on a chief of the second as many roses gules.*

*Tombs as “Easter Sepulchres.”*—The tomb and effigy of Thomas Briant at South-Pool has been described in the South Devon effigies. An almost exactly similar tomb is found at Woodleigh, but there is no effigy nor date. On a scroll over the canopy is this inscription:—

**Orate pro anima Dom̃. Thomas Smyth,  
quondam Rectoris hujus ecclesiæ.**

And the initials **T.S.** in the spandrils. He was probably a relative of Walter Smyth, whose tomb is in Totnes Church and of nearly cotemporary date.

At Holcombe Burnell, on the north side of the altar, is a canopied tomb, ogee arch with carved spandrils over, flanked by buttresses. At the back of the arch is sculptured the Resurrection. Below are panels and shields, but no device on them. Among the bosses on the carved string course is a *rose* and *anchor*. It is of late date, and may be ascribed to the middle of the sixteenth century; erected probably to the Dennis family, three of whom were, *ad interim*, patrons of the benefice about that time. Sir Thomas Dennis (whose biography is given by Prince), Privy Councillor to Henry VIII, Chancellor to his Queen, Anne of Cleves, and many times Sheriff of Devon, was probably buried here 18 February 1560-1; his son Sir Robert Dennis (who with his son Thomas were co-founders of the Heavitree almshouses) dying at Bieton was buried here 15 September 1592. The arms of Dennis—*three battle axes, impaling, a unicorn rampant*—is on a bench end in Budleigh Church.

“In the east window of Holcombe Burnel Church,” writes Dr. Oliver, “are the arms of Dennis impaled with Godolphin, also the coat of arms of some one to us unknown, and certainly more modern. Below is a suppliant kneeling in an ermine robe. On his right shoulder is his shield, *ermine, a chevron*. Over his head runs a double scroll, the first containing the words:—‘*Ehu fili. David;*’ the second ‘*Miserere mei*’” and he adds, “in barbarous keeping, a portion of an inscription evidently taken from another part of the church has been placed on this (the Dennis) monument, viz.:—

*Orate pro anima Domini Roberti Hauke, Monasterii de Tavistoke.*"

These remains seem to have disappeared since the Doctor's visit.

*Monuments partially or wholly disappeared.*—The following particulars are gleaned from Westcote, Risdon, &c.

"At Crediton on a large fair stone in the choir was the picture of a bishop inlaid with brass with escutcheons, but all is taken away, with the epitaph also, which was thus rhymed:—

*Sis testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapsis iste,  
Corpus at ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur ;—  
Quisquis eris, qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora,  
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es; pro me, precor, ora.*

This probably refers to a tomb now existing in the north choir aisle. Is not the beautiful sedilia of this Church, now so sadly mutilated, intended for a monument also? At its back, facing the aisle, there is a recess, with a flat table and groined canopy over. At present this recess is filled with a large oak cupboard in which are some antient chained books, rendering its examination impossible.

"In Bradford Church, on a stone inlaid with brass, is the form of a man armed cap-a-pie, with this inscription:—

*Pray for the soul of John Hengescot, Esquire,  
who deceased the 30 day of January, A.D. 1500,  
on whose soul Jesus have mercy.* (Westcote.)

The Hengescots held East-Ritaden and Prestcot. (Pole).

*Barnstaple Priory.*—The Cluniac Priory [of S. Mary Magdalene] was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Joel the son of Ahured, and made dependent on S. Martin's in the Fields near Paris. Seventeen Priors appear to have presided over the Foundation, ending with Prior Robert Thorne, who surrendered his Convent to King Henry VIII, 4 February 1536.

"In the garden of this Priory," says Risdon, "was lately the proportion of a knight lying cross-legged, with his sword and shield, seeming to be one of those who had vowed a voyage to the Holy Land for that sacred warfare, removed out of the Church at the dissolution.

*dd*

Robert Thorne, the last Prior, had for his device *a rowbuck leaning to a hawthorne* in an escutcheon, with the word BERT interposed, and this under written—

*Caprum cum spina protegat divina potestas.*

No trace of the effigy or the Prior's rebus is now visible.



Barnstaple Priory.

Two shields were, however, found some years since among the ruins, and have been preserved in a modern residence built on the site. On one are the arms of the Priory, *gules, a bend or, a label of three*.

The other, an escutcheon quarterly of four, and encircled by the riband of the Garter and motto, is apparently an achievement commemorative of Thomazine Hankford and Sir William Bouchier, who were doubtless patrons and benefactors to the Priory.

- 1, Quarterly of four:—1 and 4, France modern, 2 and 3, England modern, *all within a bordure argent, for difference* (for Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III); 2, *a bend, cotized, between six lionsels rampant* (for Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Essex, who married the Princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward I); 3, *a chevron (barry wavy, argent and sable?)* (for Thomazine Hankford wife of William Bouchier, Earl of Eu, and daughter of Sir Richard Hankford of Annery, and his wife Elizabeth daughter of Fulk Lord Fitz-Warren); 4, *a bend cotized between six lionsels, on the bend three mullets pierced*—Bohun, with difference (for Eleanor Bohun wife of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, mother of Anne Plantagenet wife of William Bouchier, who was the mother of William Bouchier who married Thomazine Hankford.)

This Eleanor was eldest daughter of Humphry de Bohun, son of William de Bohun and the Princess Elizabeth daughter of Edward I. Hence the *three mullets on the bend*, being adopted for difference of descent and to shew her position in the main stem of Bohun. The *crescent* over all in

the centre of the shield would denote the position of William Bouchier, who was second son of William Bouchier, Earl of Eu. Oliver de Bohun, another cotemporary descendant of the house of Bohun, differenced the parent coat by the addition of *three escallops on the bend*.

*Incised Effigies on stone.*—This form of memorial, although very frequent in the adjoining county of Cornwall, is seldom found in the Churches of Devon. Only two have been observed, both priests, one at Morthoe on a high tomb, as previously described, and the other on a flat stone in the pavement of Whyting's aisle at Kentisbeare. The latter is almost obliterated, and is accompanied with the following fragment of inscription, pointing apparently to about the middle of the fifteenth century.—

. . . . . quondā  
qui obiit xrv die mensis Octobris anno Dni mccc  
. . . . . propiciet deus. Amen.

Probably others may exist, and doubtless some have been entirely obliterated, sharing the common fate of incised crosses and ledger line inscriptions. In the fine Church of Boston, Lincolnshire, where almost every example of Christian monument is found, numbers of these incised effigies occur in the pavement, and some of them have the singular distinction of having the space for the faces of the figures let in of alabaster.

*Incised Crosses.*—Among the many forms of memorial sculpture employed there is perhaps none of a more touching and unobtrusive character than that of the simply incised cross, diversified into the almost endless variety its form is happily susceptible of receiving, and which, together with its accompanying ledger-line inscription, is often found on the large flat gravestones in the antient floors of our parish churches.—

“Flat smooth stones that bear a name,  
(The chisel's slender help to fame,)  
Which, ere our set of friends decay,  
Their frequent steps may wear away.”—*Parnell*.

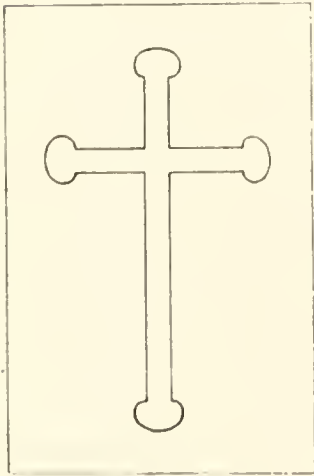
And, as a consequence,  
*dd*



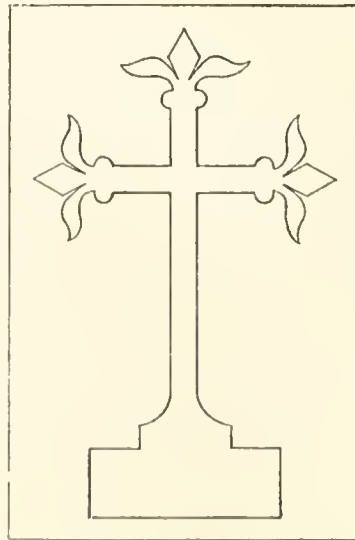
“ Whose names and titles few attempt to read,  
 Old English letters, and those half picked out,  
 Leave us, unskilful readers, much in doubt.”—*Crabbe*.

Owing to the progress of restoration these memorials, which are frequently only faintly discernible and gradually disappearing, are too often thoroughly effaced in repaving the aisles, where the stonemason's chisel is industriously passed over every stone alike, that general ‘neatness’ be effected. Sometimes these stones are sundered and the fragments inserted in various places, forgetful of the care that, overcoming the great antient difficulty of transit, those of olden time sought by this method to perpetuate the memory of their dead. An earnest plea is here recorded for their future preservation, and where an incised cross is found with its attendant inscription, or the cross by itself, or its border, legend, that it be carefully preserved and replaced over the dust that rests in hope beneath its shadow, and if necessary the lines and letters carefully recut. Surely, viewed as ornamental accessories, independent of the moral obligation for their preservation, the appearance of a few of these memorials in the pavement of our churches would greatly relieve the dull and often insipid monotony of tiles.

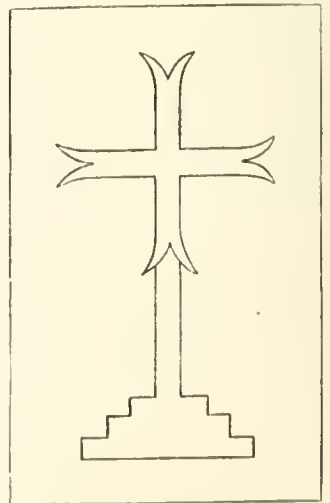
A small number of these incised crosses have been included. At



Church—Kilminster.



Memorial—Torway.

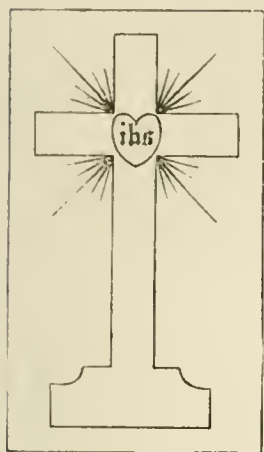


Branscombe.

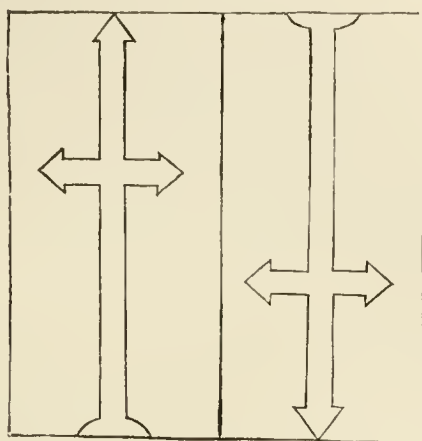
Branscombe *moline on degrees*, presumably for a priest, with this inscription:—

**Orate p̄ aīa John Medraunt.**

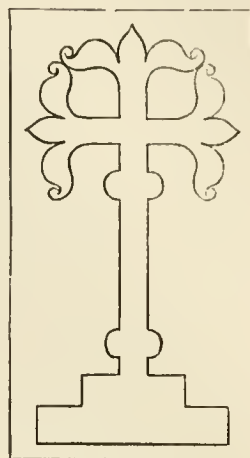
At Cotleigh in the north aisle, probably for a member of the Le Jewe family, and also at Kilmington, *ponée*. At Membury and Farway,



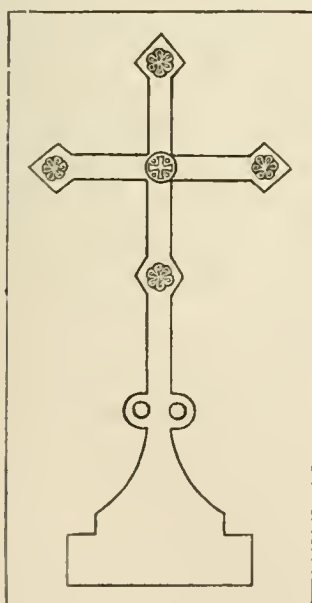
Beer-Perrers.



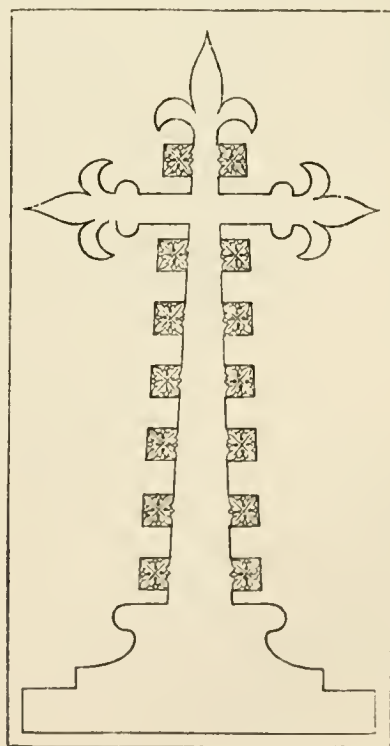
Horwood.



Budleigh.



Membury.



Callington.

*fleurie*, also at Budleigh (further described under that title) with this inscription:—

Orate pro aīa Johān̄ Ralegh uxoris Matri Ralegh  
que obiit x die mens. Augusti anno Dni mccc .....

At Beer-Ferrers is a cross described under that name, and at Cullompton another *fleurie de lys*, the shaft studded with leaves, will be found noticed under the heading of John Lane. At Ilington is a cross similar to that at Cullompton nearly effaced, with apparently the letters **T.B.**, perhaps for William Bousquyer, vicar, about 1438. At Membury an elegant cross *elechée*, in each point a sexfoil, and in the centre a cross *putée*. A modern inscription has been cut on this stone. At Widdicombe in the Moor are several stones with incised crosses.

*Coffin-shaped Stones.*—Devonshire does not appear to be particularly rich in memorials of this form, large numbers having doubtless been destroyed. At Cullompton is one of singular design, probably the oldest in point of date, and which has been previously described, and there are two at Crediton, one a cross *botonnée on degrees*, the other of *fleurie* shape, and mutilated. At Alwington, *fleuriettée on degrees*; at Colyton, much worn, *botonnée on degrees*, this stone had been turned over and used as a palimpsest, having a sixteenth century inscription and coat of arms sculptured on the other side. Lysons describes others existing at Offwell (nothing remaining now), Coleridge, Hittesleigh, and Canonleigh Priory. Also at Chittlehampton with a cross *florée* resting on a base, on which are the following arms, *a bend engrailed, cotised*, and this inscription:—

Orate pro aīa Joh: Doble.

At Haccombe Church there is an example of similar design to the more perfect of the two at Crediton. This probably commemorates the Rev. Robert de Pyl, whose name occurs as a benefactor in the foundation deed of its Arch-Presbytery of Bishop Grandison, 19 July 1328.

*The Chantry.*—The antient residence of the Precentor of the Cathedral, situate on the north of that edifice in the Close, was taken down a few years since, and a new house built on the site. In the hall of the old

building was a fine mantel piece of Perpendicular character, similar to that at the Palace, and probably erected about the same time. Dr. Oliver gives a description of it; "the great hall retains a stately mantel piece which was placed here by Precentor John Coombe (or De Combe). He died in office 1499, and his initials appear on either side. While Dr. Milles filled the same dignity between 1747 and 1762, he repainted it, and surmounted it with the arms of his family and those of his father-in-law Dr. John Potter, who died Archbishop of Canterbury in 1747. Dr. Milles was elected Dean of Exeter 28 April 1762, and dying in London 16 February 1784, æt. 70, was buried in S. Edmund's, Lombard street. On the deep moulding, 1. Precentors impaled with Roger Keys, *a chevron between three keys erect* (he died in office 11 November 1478, and was successively rector of Doddiscombeleigh, Canon of Exeter, and Archdeacon of Barnstaple; 2. Bishop Grandison's; 3. Bishop Lacy's; 4. Precentors and John de Combe (John de Combe was the founder of the Grammar School at Crewkerne). Below the mouldings:—1. In the centre the arms of S. Edward, King and Confessor, as impaled, King Richard II, with the arms of France and England; 2. Dexter, the see of Exeter impaled with Courtenay; 3. Intended either for William Breuer or Walter Stapledon, who, from the Precentorship, were raised to the see of Exeter, but neither had *three bends wavy*. The arms of the former were *gules, two bends wavy or*; and of the latter *argent, two bends wavy sable*." It was understood at the time of the demolition of the old building that this mantel-piece would be preserved and re-erected in the new one. Izacke (*Antiquities of Exeter*) says Precentor John Keys died in 1470, and lies buried in the quire of the Cathedral, and gives this inscription:

Hic jacet Johannes Keys, Precentor hujus Ecclesiæ,  
et fundator primus massæ celebrandæ post horam decimam,  
qui obiit undecimo die Novembris hoc anno.

*The Vicars' College, Exeter.*—The gateway to this building, which was situate almost directly opposite the west entrance to the Cathedral, has recently been taken down. The following description of the sculptures thereon is quoted from a recent account.—

"Bishop Brantyngham in the year 1387 erected a common hall,



chambers, kitchen and other appendages. ‘*pro ipsorum vicariorum cohabitatione ritaque communi*.’ and by his mandate to the Dean and Chapter, or in the absence of the Dean, to the President of the Chapter, and the Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and Canons, bearing date from his manor of Clist, 4 November 1388, he required them to see that the Vicars resided therein, and observed his statutes.”

On the inside of the entrance over the arch are the arms of Bishop Brantyngham:—*sable, a fess crenelle, between three Catharine wheels, or*, but they were in a defaced and mutilated state.

Over the outer entrance are the royal arms, and on each side a mutilated niche. There is a peculiarity in the arrangement of the quarterings, the *first* and *fourth* being occupied by the *lions* of England, and the *second* and *third, semée of fleur de lys, or*, France, antient. These arms probably belonged to the original foundation of the Vicars’ College, by Bishop Brantyngham in Richard II’s reign.

Below are the arms of Bishop Oldham, whose episcopate extended from 1504 to 1519, *sable, a chevron or, between three owls proper, on a chief of the second, three roses gules*. The shield is surmounted by a mitre, and supported by two angels in a kneeling posture. Below on a label:—

### Hugoni Oldam Ep̄s Cron.

The arrangement of these arms was doubtless at the time this part of the Calenderhay was converted into a dwellinghouse, or underwent considerable alteration. John Ryse, the ally of Bishop Oldham, appears to have re-edified the College Hall, and probably the arrangement of the other end was directed by the same hand.

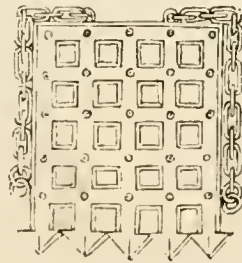
In one of the upper rooms in this building, over the mantel-piece, is a shield, on which, *a bend bearing three martlets, between three griffins’ heads, erased, impaling, five fusils in fesse, a canton in the dexter quarter, and crescent for difference*. Crest: *a griffin’s head erased*.

Bishop Brantyngham’s desecrated gravestone lies in the nave of the Cathedral, as previously described. Westcote thus notices him, “He was a chief benefactor to the Vicars Choral; his interment was under a chapel builded by himself in the body of the Church, between the north door

and the north tower; the chapel was lately demolished, but the stone, sometime inlaid with brass, only remains to testify it, for his epitaph is worn out or rent away with the brass." The Bishop was Lord Treasurer of England, and one of the King's Privy Council, and died 3 December 1394.

The chimney piece in the College Hall is ornamented with several coats of arms. On the fascia are five shields, on which are sculptured the arms of Bishops Marshall, Grandison, Brantyngham, Laey, and Oldham, and on the moulding above in the centre, are the arms of the Treasurer of Exeter, *a saltire engrailed between four leopards' faces*. In the spandril are the initials T. A. or T. V., and on the capitals of the pilasters at the sides, apparently "*Domini in v. x. v.*" the remainder hidden by the paneling.

*Royal Badges and Insignia.*—Some of these may be instanced as follows, the *white hart* lodged for Richard II at Dartington; the *rose en soleil* for Edward the IV at Tiverton Church; the *single* and *double rose* of frequent occurrence, and notably on the frieze at Ford Abbey is the *double rose, crowned, encircled by the Garter*, and supported by the *dragon and greyhound* of Henry VII. The *portcullis* of Beaufort at Ford Abbey, Broad-Clyst, and on Bishop Courtenay's chimney-piece at the Palace, where also



Henry VII. Ford Abbey

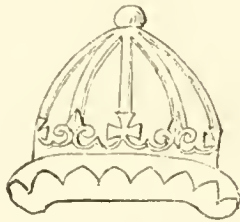
appear the arms of the same King, France and England quarterly, supported by the *greyhounds* of York. The *ostrich feather and label* at Bradninch, allusive probably to Henry VIII when Prince of Wales, and on the vicarage porch Colyton, and the screen Bridford, is the *double*  
*ee*

*rose* of that monarch in conjunction with the *pomegranate* of his first Queen, Katharine of Arragon. Two antient examples of the royal crown have also been included, one with high arches from Bishop Courtenay's

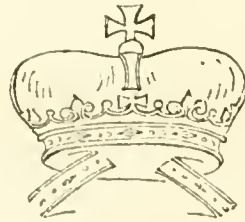


Henry VIII. Bradinch and Colyton.

chimney-piece in the Palace, the other with depressed arches and *infula*, from an antient iron hearth-back, probably temp. Henry VIII. at a farm house near Musbury.



Henry VII. The Palace

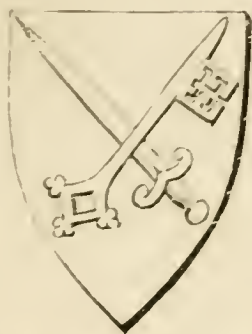


Henry VIII. Musbury.

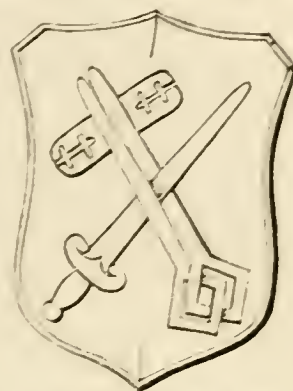
*Other Badges and Rebuses.* Among these may be noticed the *rose* of Wadhham at Rewe and Branscombe; the *owl and label* of Bishop Oldham in his chapel in Exeter Cathedral and at Ottery; the *knots* of Bouchier, Stafford, and Harrington, at Ottery S. Mary, Honiton, &c.; the *mullet* of Bonville at Ottery S. Mary; the *water bouget* of Bouchier at Bampton; the *T. B. and briar-wood* for Canon Brerewood at Colyton; the *nettle leaf* of Malherbe at Feniton; the *herison or hedgehog* of Speke in his chapel in Exeter Cathedral; the *horse shoe* and *rudder* of Ferrers at Berr Ferrers, Callington, and at Newton Bushell, where the *horse shoe* occurs in conjunction with the *water-bouget* of Yard; the *star of many points* for Starre at Beer, and the *sickle and crossed staves* of Mayor

Andrew at S. Mary Arches, Exeter; the two crests of Bouchier and Willoughby de Broke are remarkable, both being *men's heads coupé at the shoulders*, one Bouchier, being probably intended for a *Saracen's with a peaked cap on*, the other, Willoughby de Broke, a *Man's coronetted and with earrings*.

*See of Exeter.—Arms.*—Two antient examples are given, one from the porch of the Vicarage, Colyton, temp. Bishop Veysey, and a second from



Exeter Cathedral, 1764-1765



Vicarage P. ch. Colyton A.D. 1764

the *memento mori* in the north choir aisle of the Cathedral, somewhat antecedent to the first in date. Other specimens are found at Colebrooke and Branscombe as corbels to the east windows.

*The Illustrations of Antient Buildings.*—The beautiful woodcuts of Newenham and Ford Abbeys, Shute gateway, &c., have been afforded by the kindness of Mr. G. P. R. Pulman, the author of *The Book of the Axe*. Dunkeswell Abbey, Ottery-Mohun, and Colcombe Well are from sketches by the compiler of the Paper.

*Monumental and Memorial Sculpture.*—It is not intimated in the accompanying notices of the Monumental and Memorial Sculpture that all existing examples of these most interesting remains found in this large County have been chronicled, similar to the effigies, within the prescribed period: but as large a selection has been made as possible. These traces of past lives are largely sprinkled over abbey, church, hall, mansion, gateway, and chantry, and very often a small and comparatively unim-



portant looking fragment—a badge, or monogram, or shield—forms the text on which is hung a long and now perhaps well nigh forgotten history, containing individual associations, or perpetuating and confirming traditions of great interest and historic value. Descriptions also of many of the other forms of Monumental Memorial, other than those on whom effigies recline, have been included—coffin-shaped stones, incised crosses, ledger-line grave stones, brasses, and high tombs and canopies. Many of these are of great and peculiar interest, although often not a letter or other sculptured sign remains on them to attest the name of the dust they cover, although occasionally the dark secret is wrested from the silent sepulchre, betrayed, it may be, by the faintest voice of tradition, and attested by the unfading hues of a tattered but still sparkling escutcheon in the adjoining window, or cunningly devised cipher unobtrusively interlaced among the foliage of neighbouring screen or capital.

‘ The tombs Thine altars are, for there  
 When earthly loves and hopes have fled,  
 To Thee ascends the spirit’s prayer,  
 Thou God of the immortal dead.  
 All space is holy, for all space  
 Is filled by Thee; but human thought  
 Burns clearer in some chosen place,  
 Where Thine own words of love are taught.  
 Here be they taught: and may we know  
 That faith Thy servants knew of old,  
 Which onward bears through weal or woe,  
 Till death the gates of heaven unfold.”—*Norton*.

*Ledger Line and other Inscriptions.*—The following are gathered from various sources:—

In Heavitree Church,—

*Hic jacet Johannes Vener.,  
 qui obiit xxi die Julii anno Domini millimo ccccxxvii.  
 Cujus anime propicietur Deus.  
 Orate pro aia. Dni. Johi. Legh. Presbyteri.*

John Legh appears to have been vicar of Heavitree early in the sixteenth century.

*Hic jacet Huglio Legh,  
qui obiit scudo. die Augusti ano. Dni. m<sup>o</sup>.ccccxvi,  
Cujus anime propicietur De. Amen.*

In Pilton Church.—

*Orate pro aia. Ricardi Chichester armigeri,  
qui obiit .xiii die mensis Decembris, ano. Dni. mcccc.lxxxiiij.  
Cujus anime propitietur Deus.*

*Here lyeth Alexander Bret Esqwyer,  
which decessyd the xiii day of July,  
in the yere of our Lorde God, mcccc.cxxvi.*

In Inwardleigh Church.—

*Here lyeth Remon de Northleigh, gentleman,  
buried the fyrst day of June,  
in the year of our Lord God, 1568.*

Arms:—*A chevron (sable) between three roses.*

In Ottery S. Mary.—

*Hic jacet Magister Joannes Guderling,  
Preb. hujus Collegii,  
qui obiit .xx die Decembris, anno Domini mcccc.cxxii.*

*Hic jacet Oliverus Smyth,  
quondam custos hujus Collegii,  
qui obiit 4 die Aprilis, anno Domini M.D.XLIII.*

Probably a member of the Totnes family.

In Musbury Church.—

*Here lyeth John Banarcke, gentleman,  
Whose soule God pardon.  
Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>.l.*

In conjunction with incised crosses, an equally earnest request is here recorded, that the antient black letter ledger line or paragraphed inscriptions be also preserved in the re-flooring of churches under restoration. An immense number of these venerable memorials have disappeared of late years. Set round with tiles, in the aisles or nave, they look remarkably well, independent of the priceless charm of continuous interest, these and similar mementoes of old confer upon the sacred structures in which they are found.

*Memento Mori*.—Four of these figures are found in the County, two in parish Churches, and two in the Cathedral. One at Feniton probably commemorative of the extinction of the name of Mallerbe; the other at Paignton, similarly placed, it may be, as a remembrance of the closely allied, but also extinct race of Kirkham. In the Cathedral one occurs in the monumental skreen of Precentor William Sylke, under the north tower, with this inscription:—

**SUM QD ERIS FUERAM Q3 QD ES PR ME PRECOR Uilli: Sylke.**

He died about A.D. 1508.

The other is in the north choir aisle, on a low tomb with a groined canopy over, and the arms of the See of Exeter in the spandrils, doubtless erected to one of the Bishops. Over is the inscription:—

**Esta figura docet  
Nos omnes premeditari  
Qualiter ipse nocet  
Mors quando venit dominari.**

All these figures may be dated about the close of the fifteenth century, and were placed to remind the beholder of his mortality. Similar figures are found on monuments up to the close of the seventeenth century, there is one at S. Andrew's, Plymouth, and another at Honiton Clist. At South Mims, near London, is a niche with a scull in it, and below:—

*Ghastlie and oulde, looke on, why turn away thyne eyge,  
This is no stranger's face, the phesuntyn is thyne.*

PRECENTOR OF EXETER. *The Cathedral and Bradninch*.—In S. Andrew's Chapel, in the north choir aisle of the Cathedral, are two very large flat stones on which are incised elegant crosses fleurie, exactly alike in design. In the centre of each cross is a quatrefoil opening, and in this is the indent of a small brass, which originally contained the bust of the deceased. Both stones are considerably denuded, but had ledger line inscriptions in fine Lombardic letters, which were (from a fragment remaining) once filled in with metal. Only a portion of one can be recovered:—

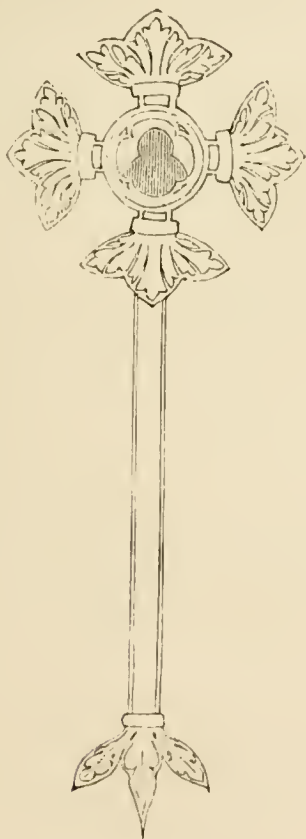
ORATE PRO . . . E . . . M . . . QUONDAM PRECENTOR HUIUS ECCLESIE.

They may be referred to the early part of the fourteenth century, and

evidently are the memorials of persons who died within a short time of each other. Precentors Ralph Gernyn 1317, and John Well 1318, would come within the presumed era.

On a corbel of one of the Chancel windows of Bradninch Church is an angel of graceful design bearing a shield, charged with the arms of the Precentor of Exeter:—*a saltire, charged with a fleur de lys, impaling, six crosslets, patè fitchè, palewise.* (Norton.)

Richard Norton was collated to the benefice by Bishop Oldham, 1507. The following year he became Sub-Dean of Exeter, and subsequently Rector of Ilfracombe, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, 3 August 1508, and Precentor of Exeter 8 January 1512. He died 1523.



The Cathedral.



Corbel, Bradninch.

*Gravestones to Ecclesiastics in the Cathedral.*—The following early inscriptions to members of the Capitular body are interesting:—

Bishop William Brewer, 1244, in north choir aisle.—



*Hic jacet Willius Brewer  
quondam huius ecclesie cathedralis episcopus  
fundator etiam iiii principaliu: eiusdem ecclie dignitatum.*

In S. Paul's Chantry, 1400-15.—

*Hic jacet Willius Pylton  
quondam. canonicus residentiarius huius ecclie  
Secretarius regi Henrico quarto et Archus Eborac.*

In north choir aisle, 1433.—

*Hic jacet Magist. Johes. Cobworthe  
quondam huius ecclie canonicus . . . de Plymouth  
qui obiit quarto die mensis Junii anno Dni millo ccccxxiiij  
eius die . . . ds. Amen.*

In north choir aisle, 1438.—

*Hic jacet Magister Maior Purys  
quondam huius ecclesie canonicus.  
qui obiit viij die mensis Julii anno Dni milmo ccccxxviij  
eius die ppiet ds. Amen.*

In the north choir aisle, 1446.—

*Hic jacet Dns Richardus Helier  
. . . archidiacon Cornubie et huius ecclie Canonicus  
qui obiit xix mensis Decemb. anno Dni mcccclxi,  
eius die ppiet. D . . . Amen.*

In the same aisle, 1476.—

*Hic jacet Magist. Henricus Webber quondam huius ecclie Decan.  
. . . cno. antea Dni Edmundi Laci Epi Cancellaris,  
qui obiit xiiij die mes Februarii ano Dni millo ccccxxviij,  
quis aiunt in gaudio ille collocet sepitao. Amen.*

In the nave, 1491.—

*Hic jacet Magister David Hopton  
quondam. Archus. Eborac. ac Saris ac Herforden eccliar. c . . lxxxi,  
eius die ppter de. Amen.*

In S. Andrew's Chantry, 1502 ? :—

*Hic jacet Magist. Robert Tregonwell  
olim Canonicus. resident. huj. eccl. ac Curcelus ecclie Cath. Well  
q. obiit xiiij die Januar A.D. 1502 (?)  
euj. aiunt ppiet Deu. Amen.*

Behind the high altar, 1511.—

*Deus misereat. aie Mri Thome Harryes,  
Canoici ame quoda. Cornub Archi et Well. Thes. ac huius ecclie Precentoris,  
qui obiit ultimo die Decembris anno Domi millimo ccccxi.*

1516.—

*Jacet hic venerabilis vir Ricus More.  
quonda Archus Eronie ac huius ecclie Tesauraris et Canoics Residentiaris,  
q. obiit xx die Februarii ao Dni mccccxxvj,  
cuis aie ppiciet Des. Ame.*

1516.—

*Hic jacet Magister Michus Henshaw  
sup. huj. Ecclie Cano. resident.  
qui obiit 14 die Decbris ano Dni millmo cccccxxvj. (Polwhele.)*

In S. Paul's Chantry, 1524.—

*Hic jacet Ricus. Gilbert, Doctor Decretor vij  
filior' Otonis Gilbert — et Canoic. hui. ecclie  
q. obiit xi die Apl ao Di mccccxxiv,  
cui. aie ppetet De. Amen.*

In the nave, 1524.—

*Hic jacet Magister Johes Mogridge  
sup. huius ecclie Canonicus et Prebendaris  
qui obiit xxvij die Junii an Dni millo cccccxxviii.*

In S. James' Chantry (Canon William Parkhouse), 1540.—

*Orate pro aia Mri Willi Pkehous philosophi ac medici  
quondam Canoici. Resident. in ecclia Cath. Econ.  
qui obiit xix die mes Marcii ano. D. milmo cccccxl,  
cu. aie. ppietur De. Amen.*

*Brasses of Late Transition Character.*—The following memorials, from the circumstance of their preserving much of the spirit of antient excellence, deserve a short notice.

At *Harford*, the effigy of Thomas Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, in full armour, hands joined in prayer, head bare with hair cropt, resting on a helmet, sword, misericorde, skirt of mail, and broad-  
.ff

toed sabbatons. Over are his arms, *a fess vair, between three birds' heads crested, collared, all counter-changed*, and this remarkable inscription:

Here lyeth the corps of Thoms. Willms, Esquier.  
Twise reader he in Court appounted was  
Whose sacred minde to vertu did aspie  
Of Parliament he Speaker hence did passe.  
The comen peace he studied to preserve  
And trew religione euer to mainteyne  
In place of Justyce where as he dyd seeue  
And now in heauen with mightie Iebe doth Reigne.

Below—

Obiit primo die mensis July Ao Dni. M<sup>o</sup> ccccclxvj  
Actatis sue anno quinquagesimo secundo.

At *Dartmouth*, in S. Saviour's, Mayor Staplehill, in his long robe or tunic guarded with fur, and hands raised in prayer, an interesting figure.—

*Here lyeth the body of Gilbert Staplehill  
once Maior of . . . dyed the 15 of . . .*

*Behold thy selfe by mee  
I was as thou art now,  
And thou in tyme shall be  
Even dust as I am now  
So doth this figure paynt to thee  
The forme and state of eche degree.*

Arms:—1, *Argent a chevron sable*. (Staplehill), quartering, *three fish naiant in pale* (Milliton ?); 2, *sable, three butterflies*, 2 and 1, *argent* (Penhelleck); 3, (Ferrers).

Gilbert Staplehill of Dartmouth, son of Walter Staplehill of Exeter, married Cheston daughter of Alexander Penhelleck of Hilston in Cornwall, a younger branch of Penhelleck of Penhelleck in S. Clement's.

At *Cockington*, Mrs. Wilmot Cary and her three daughters, in early Elizabethan costume, their hands joined in prayer. The inscription has been partly destroyed.—

. . . tumulatur Willmota Cary uxor Georgii Cary  
 . . . ockington Armigeri filia et ultā heres  
 . . . mus Gifforde de Heo Armigeri quæ postquam  
 . . . s duos filiasq. tres ex marito suscepit in  
 . . . mo obdormiuit xxi die Junii Anno dñi 1581.

Arms:—*Baron, Cary, quartering Brian, Holloway, and Orchard, impaling, femme, Giffard, with crescent for difference, and four other quarterings.*

Sir George Cary, her husband, ob. 1619, Lord Deputy of Ireland (whose biography is given by Prince) was grandson of Robert Cary, Esq., by his first wife Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, and whose brass effigy is presumably in Clovelly Church.

At *Ermington* of cotemporary date, William and Anne Strachleigh and Christian their daughter, of Strachleigh in that parish, who appear kneeling at desks in devotional attitude, with books open before them. Their costume is similar to the two figures previously described.—

Here lyeth buried ye body of Willia. Strachleigh of Strachleigh Esquire, who dyed the xxi day of July in the yeare of o lordē God 1583, and Anne his wife ye daughter and heyre of John Gould of Dore Esquire and Christia. there only daughter and heyre, who maryed with Christopher Chudleigh ye sonne and heyre of Syr Richard Chudleigh, Knight, by whom she had issue John Strachleigh, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Marpe, and Anne.

Arms:—1. Quarterly, 1 and 4 (*or*) on a chevron (*azure*) three cinque-foils of the field (Strachleigh); 2 and 3, a chevron between three birds. 2, Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron charged with three leaves, between three roses (Golde); 2 and 3, a fess between three pine cones (Appleton?); 3, Chudleigh quartering Merton and Nonant, impaling the two former achievements.

The Strachleighs were an antient family long resident there, from temp. Henry III. The Goldes, of equal antiquity, were of Seaborough near Crewkerne. There is in Crewkerne Church the effigy of a knight  
*ff*<sup>2</sup>



in complete armour, almost exactly similar to Sir John Crocker at Yeadington, kneeling on a cushion, his hands raised in prayer.—

. . . . . Thomas Golde esquier which decessed  
the xij day of September the yere of our lord m<sup>o</sup>xxv . . .

Probably Thomas the father of John whose daughter Anne married William Strachleigh (Westcote.)

YONGE. *Colyton and Axminster*.—Opposite the Trill or Drake's aisle in Axminster Church, "traces of Yonge's aisle," says Mr. Davidson, "may yet be recognized. This was constructed by the respectable family of that name, which flourished at Axminster, Colyton, and the neighbourhood between the years 1480 and 1700. Fragments of skreens of open wood work which enclosed this aisle yet remain, and some traces of painting were lately visible beneath the whitewash. It opens to the Chancel by a pointed arch resting on piers, which are defaced, but the capitals exhibit traces of shields and foliage. Yonge's aisle was probably erected about 1480, when the family resided at Axminster. Several members of it lie buried in the vaults beneath." In the north aisle is a flat stone with the arms of Yonge:—

*Here lieth the body of John Yonge, Esq.,  
late of this parrishe, buried ix Feb. 16—8.*

The Yonges subsequently removed to Colyton, where John Yonge, Esq., (ob. 1612), either brother or father of the foregoing, probably built the Great House, in that town, as the family residence. He was a rich Merchant Adventurer, and to him was doubtless accorded their grant of arms in 1583, by Robert Cook, Clarencieux. His death is apparently recorded on a much worn flat stone, with arms sculptured, in their burying place at the east end of the north Chancel aisle in Colyton Church. This mortuary enclosure is separated from the aisle by a screen of classic character, over which are pinnacles and arms. Numerous succeeding members of the family rest below, including Sir John (ob. 1663), created a baronet by Charles the II. 26th September 1662, and who probably erected the enclosure. His arms and those of his wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Strode, Knt., of Newnham, are in the

window over. Other remembrances near record the deaths of his great grandson *Sir William Yonge, Bart., K.B., LL.D., F.R.S., P.C., Secretary at War, &c.*, in Sir Robert Walpole's administration (ob. 1755). His arms are found on the first and second bells at Ashburton, A.D. 1740, which borough he probably represented in Parliament at the time. *Sir George Yonge, Bart., K.B., P.C., Secretary at War, &c., &c.*, (ob. 26 September 1812), son of Sir William and the last of the family.

Their residence at Axminster was on the eastern side of the market place, it afterwards became an inn, and was subsequently taken down. At Colyton their old mansion, still known as *The Great House*, remains nearly entire, a picturesque object, entered from the street by a handsome elliptic arch set in fine flint race work. In a large upper chamber is the cypher of James I. and the thistle. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the family removed to Escot, near Ottery S. Mary, building a mansion there, that was unfortunately destroyed by fire about seventy years ago. The honour of representing the little boroughs of their native county, reduced this once opulent family finally to a state of great indigence.

Arms of Yonge:—*Ermine, on a bend cotized sable, three griffins' heads erased or.* Crest:—*a boar's head erased vert, armed and bristled or.* Motto:—FORTITER ET PRUDENTER.

*The Wars of the Roses.*—A period of great social anarchy seems to have prevailed in Devonshire toward the close of the reign of Henry VI. when lawless excesses of considerable aggravation were committed, and a remarkable instance of which may be seen detailed in the Paston letters. Distrust and animosity of the fiercest kind existed between the noble houses of Courtenay and Bonville, intensified doubtless by their participation in the cruel and bloody conflicts that were continually taking place between the rival factions of the Red and White Rose, in whose interest on opposite sides these noblemen ardently and resolutely attached themselves, regardless of their property or their lives.

Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, great grandson of Sir Edward and Emmeline Dauncey, who married Margaret Beaufort, daughter of John Earl of Somerset, and granddaughter of John of Gaunt, died, it is said, of poison

at the Abbey of Abingdon. 3rd February 1458, while another account makes him to have perished at the battle of Towton. Thomas, his son, taken prisoner after that encounter, his head, it is recorded, by command of Edward of York, was ordered to supplant the head of Richard, the Duke's father, over the gates of York. April 1462. Henry, brother of Thomas, wedded to the same cause, succumbed to the headsman at Salisbury, 4th March 1466; and finally, John Courtenay last of the three brothers perished at Tewkesbury, 4th May 1471, and with him ended the first branch of the Courtenays. At Tewkesbury also died his cousin Hugh Courtenay of Ashwater, who married Margaret Carminow.

"The Earls of Devonshire," says Cleveland, "were zealous for the House of Lancaster, and the Lord Bonville for the House of York, when the civil war between those houses did begin; but whoever had the better of it in this quarrel both the Earl of Devonshire and Lord Bonville were great sufferers by that bloody and unnatural war; for the Earl's three sons, successively Earls of Devon, lost their lives in that quarrel for the house of Lancaster, and it is said by some that the Earl himself came to an untimely end by it. And the Lord Bonville lost both his son and grandson at the battle of Wakefield, and the Lord himself was put to death after the battle of S. Albans. The Earl's family became extinct as to the first branch of that illustrious house, and the Lord Bonville's became wholly extinct."

It may be added that the Nemesis of the headsman's block followed with fatal pertinacity the descendants of Cicely Bonville, the last direct representative of that noble house. Her grandson, the irresolute Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset (who married Frances daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister to Henry VIII), was himself advanced to the dignity of Duke of Suffolk in 1551. He, after witnessing the sad fate of his beautiful and accomplished daughter the Lady Jane Grey in 1554, followed her to the grave by the same violent means a few weeks after, when all the vast and accumulated estate was confiscated to the Crown.

Two years later, in 1556, Edward, the twelfth Earl and last representative of the elder branch of the house of Courtenay, found an expatriated grave at Padua, whither he had fled to escape, perhaps, the bloody fate that

befel his father Henry, Marquis of Exeter, at the instance of his kinsman Henry VIII. But even here, adds Cleveland, was his death "not without suspicion of poison."

Such, in a jealous and relentless age, were the perils and penalties that followed two noble families in our own County, whose ambition sought them an alliance with the royal blood, and the distinguished honour of quartering the royal armories on the family escutcheon.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Await alike the inevitable hour,  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."—*Gray*.

*Merchants : their Effigies and Foundations.*—The commercial activity and accompanying wealth of the eastern angle of the County consequent upon the operations of the rich wool-staplers and others the merchants engaged in the manufacture of woollen fabrics, toward the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, has left conspicuous evidence of its being, by a dedication of a portion of the wealth so acquired by its possessors, in partially rebuilding, or attaching beautiful and ornate additions to some of the finest parochial churches of the district, where the ashes of these merchant princes repose, and, in two instances, their lively effigies still remain in remembrance thereof; and where the no less honourable mark of the Merchant and symbols of his trade, alternate with the armorial insignia of the noble, amid the profuse display of emblematic sculpture that decorates the walls of these buildings, and pourtray the history of the acquisition of the means employed in their erection.

*Merchants' Foundations.*—Two of these structures, the elegant mortuary chapels of John Greenway at Tiverton, and John Laue at Cullompton, may be said to have received their origin singly to the munificence of men who were merchants in the true sense of the word, having their sole occupation in the staple of the district.

**GREENWAY. Tiverton.**—The brass effigies of John and Joan Greenway,



1529, lie on the pavement of their Chapel, a building whose handsome vault, and the profuse incrustation of sculpture on its walls, is most



John and Joan Greenway, Tiverton Church, circa 1529.

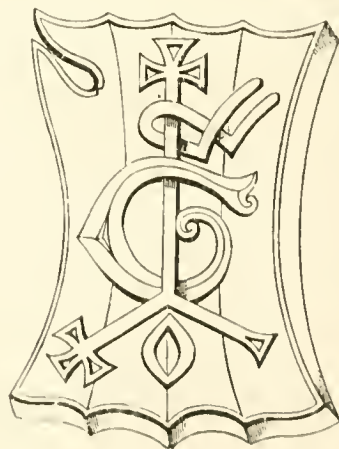
remarkable. He is clothed in a long fur-edged robe with deep sleeves, and with scrip, pen and inkhorn at his waist. His wife has a richly embroidered pyramidal head-dress, girdle with dependent chain, pomander ball and jewels.

One shield alone remains, charged with the arms of the Merchant Adventurers, and this inscription over it:—

**Pray for John Greenway.**

All the other shields, ledger line, and labels are now gone, but Prince (1697) gives the following as then remaining:—

*Of your charitie pray for the souls of John and Joan Greenway his wfe which died ..... and for their faders and moders and for their friends and their lovers. On them Jesu have mercy. Amen. Of your charity say paternoster and ave.*



Monogram and Mark of John Greenway, Tiverton Church

And on the labels proceeding out of their mouths:—

*O! then to thee we pray*

*Have mercy on John [Johan] Greenway.*

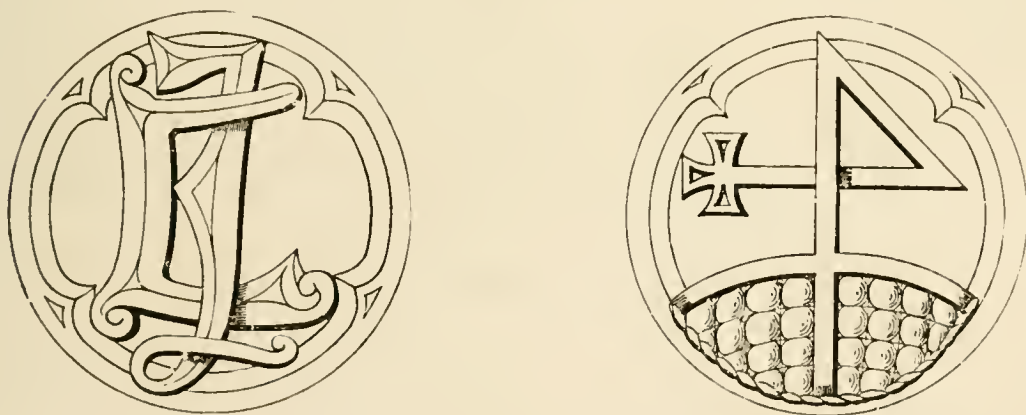
LANE, *Cullompton*.—The beautiful chapel or aisle of John Lane at Cullompton, with its fan-traceried roof, rivalling in its richness the offering of Cicely Bonville at Ottery S. Mary, is a similar dedication to that of John Greenway at Tiverton.

John Lane the Founder and Thomazine his wife are buried within it, and their gravestone denuded of its brasses lies in the pavement, but the inscription still remains:—

Hic jacet Johs. Lane mēator hū: q̄: capelle Sudator  
cū Thomasia uxore sua

qū: dīct: Johēs obiit xv die Februarii anō dnī millō: ccccxxviii.

The indents of the brasses on the gravestone shew the outline of two figures very similar in costume to John and Joan Greenway at Tiverton, there were also four lozenges. On the capitals of the pillars and on the



Monogram and Mark of John Lane, Cullompton Church.

walls and buttresses outside are sculptured his mark, monogram, and various devices typical of his trade, and along the basement carved on a course of stone, is a long inscription asking the prayers of the wayfarer for the salvation of the souls of the Founders.

A beautiful fac-simile of this inscription, most carefully reduced by John Hayward, Esq., is here given:—

In honor of God & his Blessed mother Our Rememblye Saues of John Lane Waret wll Lanaman

and the Salble of Somtyn his Wiffe to haue in Remorp

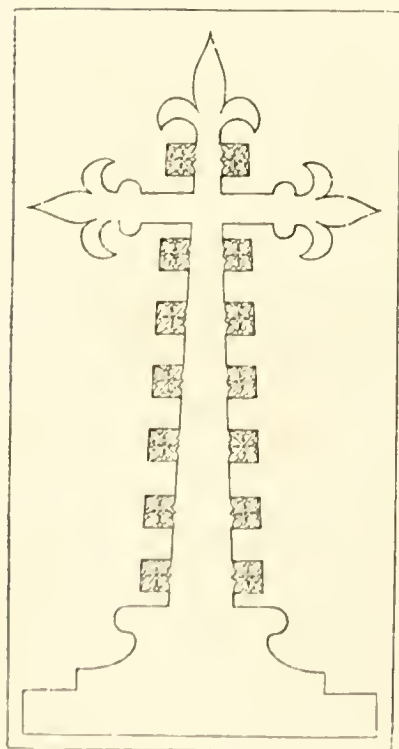
With all other theer Children & friends of pouer alme Chryty

Which were foudners of this Chapell here lyeth yn Sepulture

The prync of olde Torde God Althoblant spde hndwith Spere and Wpust

God of his grace On thei bothe Salbles to haue Mercy

And finally bying thm to the Eternall Glop suruylor Chryty



The gravestone of another wool-merchant, with an incised cross on it of beautiful design, occurs near, thus inscribed:—

hic jacet Johannes Kyng quondā  
de Cullumptō Actor et Johana  
uxor: ejus qui obuit  
nono die mensis Octobris, añ dñi  
mcccclviij . . . e amē.

Outside Lane's Chapel on a high tomb is deposited an early coffin lid, on which is a sculptured cross of curious shape, having large leaves dependent on each side of the shaft.

WHYTYNG, *Kentisbeare; Esquire and Merchant*.—The south aisle of Kentisbeare Church was probably built by

John Whytyng of Wood, in that parish, or at least it is probable he largely contributed toward it, as both himself and wife are sepulchred in the Founder's place beneath a high tomb at the east end, where there was doubtless originally an altar.

The brass effigies on the tomb were most mischievously stolen about twenty years since, but fortunately correct rubbings of them were preserved. He was clad as an armed esquire, with sword, misericorde, and spurs, bare headed, but otherwise in complete armour, small tuilles, with a deep skirt of mail below them, and broad toed sabbatons. She was attired almost exactly the same as Joan Greenway in Tiverton Church. At the head of the effigies is this inscription:—

Orate pro aiab; Johis Whytyng armigi  
et Anne consort sue,  
qui obiit xv die Martii anō dñi mccccxxix.  
Quorum āibs propriet dē. Amen.

There are four shields:—

- 1, Quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent, a bend undy cotized sable* (Whytyng of Wood, Kentisbeare); 2 and 3, *Gules, three escallops within a bordure engrailed sable* (Clivedon); 2, *a barrulet between three fleur-de-lys* (Pauncefoot); 3 as 1, 4 as 2.

Although wearing the martial panoply of a country gentleman of the time, yet there is little doubt but that he belonged to, or was engaged in, the woollen trade as well. On the capital of a pillar opposite his tomb is carved a ship, &c., also a wool pack with a merchant's mark thereon, with which the letter W. is apparently incorporated.

On the skreen separating this Whytyng's aisle from the Chancel are shields thus emblazoned:—

- 1, Whytyng, impaling, *three fish haurient argent*, probably *whitings* for Whytyng *antient*; 2, Whytyng, quartering, *a lion rampant*; 3, Whytyng, quartering, *or, a cross moline gules, a label of three azure*; 4, Whytyng quartering Clivedon.

On the capital of the second pillar of the aisle, which is finely sculptured, are four shields charged with the arms Nicholas Whytyng and his alliances as on the tomb.



On Lady Guildford-Carew's tomb, in this aisle, were four brass shields, of these only two remain, each similarly charged thus, quarterly of six:—

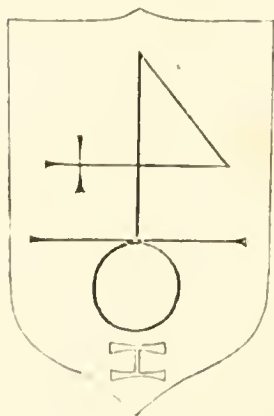
- 1, *a cross saltire engrailed*; 2, *in a chief a lion passant regardant*; 3, *sable, on a bend cotized, three spread eagles*; 4, *or, two bends gules*; 5, *per pale, bendy of nine*; 6, *gules, a fess chequy between six crosslets, patée fitchée*.

The wood skreen at the end of the aisle was probably erected when her tomb was placed there, one of the original escutcheons in the panels, with *a cross engrailed saltire*, remains; the others have been replaced by a series denoting the descent of Walrond of Bradfield, probably contemporary with the tomb at Uffculme, about 1663.

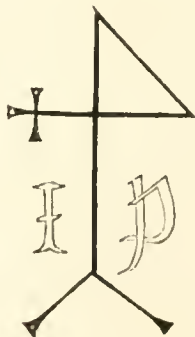
Sir Gawen Carew, says Pole, “dwelled at Woode, but held it by lease of the heirs of Whytyng, and likewise did the lady his wife, after whose death William Walrond of Bradfield, Esq., made his most abode at Woode.” He was grandson of Henry Walrond who married Agnes, second daughter of Nicholas Whytyng.

*Merchants' Marks and Monograms.*—The marks adopted by merchants of the staple, and other persons engaged in the clothing trade of East Devon during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, appear to be all modifications of one common parent design, but slightly varied by the different persons using it, for distinction sake.

It is difficult to surmise what meaning the symbol was originally intended to convey, but the *cross* and *trine* at the top, and a sort of



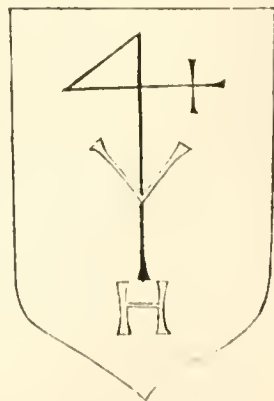
A.D. 1522,  
Cullampton Church.



A.D. 1585,



A.D. 1602,



A.D. 1641.

Tivert Church.

pedimental base with occasionally a *circle* introduced, seems to denote a religious signification. On each side of the shaft it was customary to place the initials of the user's name, and occasionally a *label* or *pennon* similar to the *Agnus Dei*, to which it may probably have had allusion.

The marks of John Greenway and John Lane afford good examples, embodying most of the peculiarities; others slightly differing are found incised on gravestones at Cullompton, Tiverton, and elsewhere.

In the nave of Cullompton Church is a flat stone with the indent of a small male figure, with label over his head, below a merchant's mark in a shield, and an inscription on the ledger line now almost obliterated.—

Hic jacet Johs. Kōt. mcātor  
et Johana uxor . . p̄dicta Johs.  
obiit . . die Julii a: d: 1522 et p̄dicti. ur: Johēm obiit . .  
die . . a.d. mdyv.  
. . . aīb p̄ciēt deus.

In Tiverton Church, the following inscriptions with marks:—

Here lyeth John Prowse, Merchante,  
who departed the thirde daye of September 1585.  
And Alice his wyfe which he had in mariage 47 years,  
who departed the 13 daye of Aguste año dñi 1583.

*Here lyeth the body of Mr. George Huckler, Merchant,  
sometime Maior of this Towne,  
who departed this life the xi day of Aprill, anno dni 1632,  
and left behind him a wife one sonne and one daughter.*

*Here lyeth the body of Valentine Hartnoll, sometime Maior of this Towne,  
who departed this life x March, anno dni 1644.  
Also here lyeth the body of Ann Hartnoll wife of the said Valentine Hartnoll,  
who deceased the xi day of June, anno dni 1649.*

*Memento mori.*

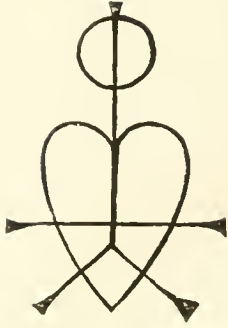
In the south aisle of S. Mary Arches, Exeter.—

. . . . Johi et Bathni. uxori suæ qui obiit bj  
die Decem. ano. dni. mdl . . . . .

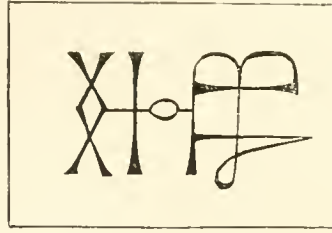
In Colyton Church, on a flat stone in the Chancel.—

Here lyeth the body of Eleanor Buckland, wife of Hugh Buckland,  
who died ye 2 daye of January. 1615.

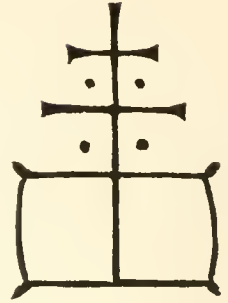
Another mark with the initial G, appears on a bench end at Plymtree, probably for Goodwyn, and has been previously described. His mark is



S. Mary Arches, Exeter, A.D. 1550.



Colyton Church A.D. 1610

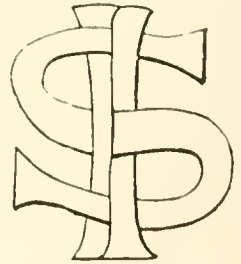
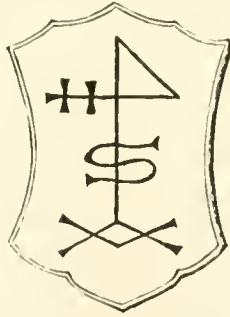


Old Chimney, Asmouth, A.D. 1570

also found on a shield in the cornice of the Dorset Chapel, Ottery S. Mary.

These marks are also often found incised or carved in relief on the fronts of old houses, panels, bench ends in Churches, and engraved on seals used by the wool merchants of that era.

The south arcade of the nave of Tiverton Church was probably rebuilt by John Greenwaye, when he erected his Chapel in 1517, and the corresponding one on the north was doubtless the offering of other wealthy merchants of the town. This is attested by shields bearing marks, monograms and initials, interspersed among the foliage surrounding the



Monograms and Mark. Pillars, Tiverton Church. William and Jean Selake circa A.D. 1520.

capitals of the pillars. The monogram W.S., and a shield bearing a merchant's mark with S incorporated, may be ascribed to William Selake (ob. 1524) and Founder by his will of a Chaplaincy "to fynde a pryste for ever to pray for his sowle within the parish church of Tyverton and

he to have for his salary £6 ;" but if the parishioners of Tiverton "wolde cawse on Ladye Masse daylye to be songe and celebrated in the Church of Saynt Peter" ten pounds per annum is to be paid instead. Col. Harding gives also this curious inscription on his gravestone :—

Of þor chṛēti þē yt be on lyue  
pṛy for the soul of *Uyllpā*. Sellacke and Jone his wyfe,  
founder of oṛ Lady mas., as by hys last will was.  
A.D. 1524 ;—22nd day of May.

Dr. Oliver says the expression "that be on live" occurs in the old English translation of the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, S. Luke xvi : "I beseke that 'thou wilt send Lazer to my v brethern at home that *ben on lyue*."

Another quaint inscription at the west end of the nave is worth record.—

Now and than  
pray for the soules of John and Johan Coleman  
who dyed ye vii daie of Feb : an : Dñi. m.v.cliij.

He also left substantial bequests unto several priests to pray for his soul.

The initial P may probably relate to John Prouse the merchant, buried near, and the initials J.S. for a member of the respectable family of Slec, one of whom George Slec (ob. 1613) was the Founder of the Almshouses that bear his name.

A large tomb in the Chancel commemorates the death of John Waldron, 1579, an influential merchant of the town, and probably a member of the Bradfield family. The tomb, which is ornamented with bold sculpture of *renaissance* type, had this inscription given by Westcote, now nearly obliterated :—

*Here lieth John Waldron, Merchant of Tiverton,  
Founder of the Almshouses by West Ere.*

Below are shields with his monogram and mark. The Almshouses he founded are for eight aged men, and the buildings, with Chapel attached, are much enriched with sculptured representations of his mark and initials, the arms of Waldron, and these quaint inscriptions :—





Mark and Initials of John Waldron,  
Tiverton Church, A.D. 1579.

*John Waldron and Richard his wyffe  
Builded this house in tyme of their lyfe.  
At such tyme as the walls were fourteyne foot hie,  
He departed this worlde, even the eightynth of July. (1579.)*

Below the cornice:—

*Since youth and lyfe doth pass awaye,  
And death at hand to end our dayes,  
Let us do so that men men may saye,  
We spent our goods, God for to praye.*

On other parts of the walls:—

*He that upon the poor doth spend,  
The goods that he hath here,  
So God again the same doth send,  
And pay the same with great increase.  
Depart thy goods whilst thou hast tyme  
For after death they are not thine.*

*Remember the Poor.*

The Chantries and Alms-houses founded by these old Merchants do honour to their memories, and remind us of later time, that in the disposal of their opulence they did not forget to dedicate some considerable portion thereof to the glory of Him “of Whom comes both riches and honour.”—

“Of these the pious dead,  
May we their footsteps trace,  
Till with them in the land of light  
We dwell before Thy face.”—*Doddridge.*

QUIVIL PETER, *Bishop of Exeter*.—This eminent prelate, and most accomplished architect, to the inspiration of whose genius, as such, and the faithful adherence to his designs by his immediate successors in the See, the glorious Cathedral in which he rests almost wholly dates its creation, is sepulchred in the Lady Chapel, immediately before the altar, under a large slab of grey marble, on which is incised an elegant floriated cross, and this inscription on the ledger line:—

*Petra tegit Petrū nihil officiat sibi tetrū.*

Peter Quivil, the son of Peter and Heliosa Quivil, was made Canon in 1276, and Bishop 29th December 1281 10th Edward I. and died 18th October 1292. Arms: *azure, a cross argent, between two roses in chief, and two fleur-de-lys in base, or.* Motto: *VINCIT PATIENTIA.* (Isacke.)

It is probable Bishop Quivil erected the fine effigy to Bishop Bronescombe, his immediate predecessor.

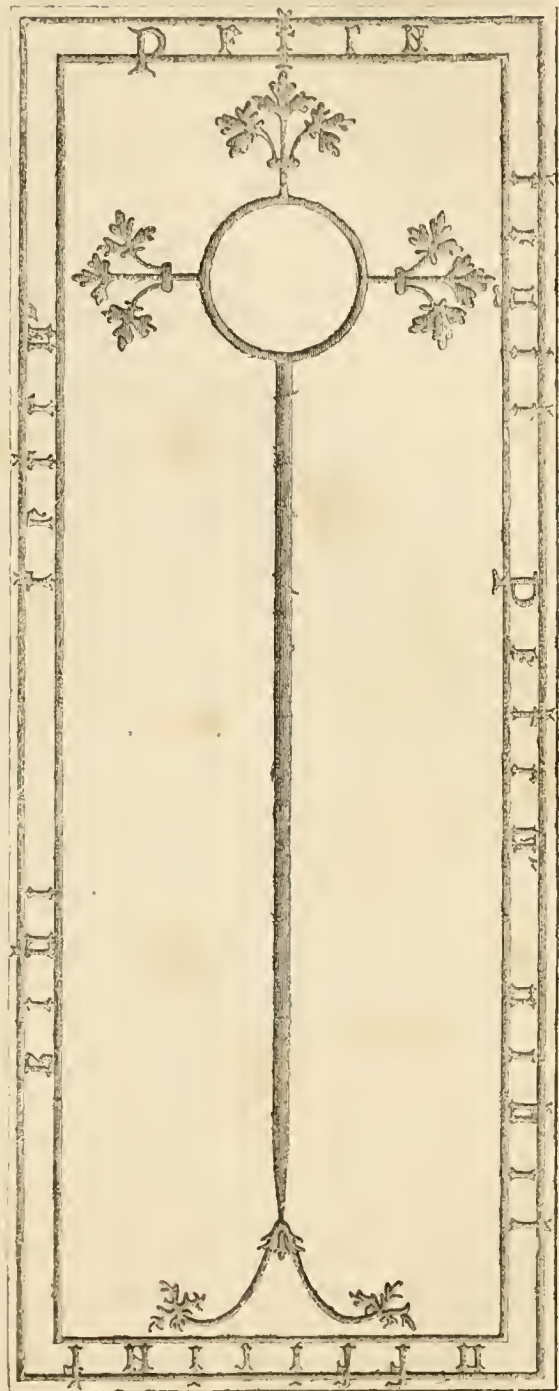
LANGTON, WILLIAM. *The Cathedral.*—This interesting brass is on the pavement of the chapel of S. Mary Magdalene, and lies closely adjoining the tomb of his relative Bishop Edmund Stafford.

The Canon is represented kneeling and vested in a cope, the orphrays adorned with circles and lozenges alternately, in which are displayed the sacred monogram and the Stafford knot. The portion representing the fur of the aumuce, peculiar to a Canon, was probably once filled with some coloured composition. From the hands, raised in prayer, proceeds a label inscribed:—

*Dñe Ihu scdm actū meū  
nolī me judicare.*

Below the figure this inscription:—

*hh*



Grave-tomb of Bishop Quivil.—The Cathedral.

Hic jacet Magister Willms. Langeton, Consanguineus  
Magri Edi Stafford Croñ Epi quondam canonicus hujus  
Eccleie Qui obiit xxix<sup>o</sup> die mensis Januarii anno dñi  
Millmō cccc<sup>o</sup> Terciodecimo cuius anime propicietur omps  
deus. Amen.

FRY, *Membury*. In the chantry at the east end of the south or Yartie aisle of this church are several memorials to the ancient family of Fry.

A monument with two effigies kneeling at a desk, the male in academic costume, the female in fardingale and ruff; below an almost obliterated inscription records—

*Here lyeth the bodies of Nicholas Fry and . . . of her age,  
18 March, 1620, in wedlocke the 37. William the eldest sonne  
marryed Mary the youngest daughter of John Younge,—Henry  
the second sonne who marryed Elizabeth the youngest daughter  
of Richard Parrett of Bucks . . . Nicholas Fry who dyed  
an infant, . . . sonne who marryed Margaret eldest  
daughter . . .*

Arms :—Quarterly,—1, *three horses current argent* (Fry); 2, *A lion rampant* (Brett ?); 3, *Sable, a fess engrailed between three mullets argent* (Yartie); 4, *Three birds*.

Nicholas Fry married Eleanor daughter of John Brett of Whitestaunton, *Bridget* his daughter (ob. 1626) married Henry Worth, Esq., of Worth, Washfield (ob. 1630), their monument is in that church, where also may be found a memorial to *Alice*, sister of William Fry the father of Nicholas, (ob. 1605), who married Philip Steynyngs, Esq., with long poetic epitaph. *Agnes*, another daughter of Nicholas (ob. 1618), ‘*who died the first week after marriage*,’ married Gideon Sherman of Knightstone, Ottery S. Mary, Esq.; her monument with long elegiac inscription is in that church.

Other inscriptions at Membury record—

*Mary wife of John Fry and dau. of Robert Napper of Punchnowle,  
obit 1683, aged 39.*

Arms :—*Argent, a saltire engrailed between three roses gules* (Napier).

*In memory of Robert Fry of Yearly, Esqr., who married Frances ye daughter of Joseph Langton of Newton Park in ye County of Somersett, Esqr., by whom he had issue a son, . . . of Ockham . . . the said Robert Fry descended from John Fry of Yearly, Esq., and Agnes his wife ye only daughter and heiress of Yearly, Esq., and which said John was the son of John Fry of Feniton, Esq., and Jane daughter of Edward, Duke of Somersett, ye grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was ye son of King Edward the Third.*

*Robert Fry obiit . . . Jan'y. 1725, ætatis sue . . . Frances Fry obiit 24 Sep. 1730, ætatis sue 50.*

*From John Fry afore mentioned descended Henry Fry, now of Deer-park, Esq.; Gilbert Fry, late of Wood in this County, Esq.; Bernard Fry, yett afore of Dulcis, Esq., whose only daughter and heiress was married to George Southcott, Esq., second son of George Southcott of Culverley, Esq., and great grandfather to George Southcott, now of Dulcis, Esq.*

*This monument was erected pursuant of ye directions of ye last will and testament of the said Frances Fry, by Reymundo Putt, Richard Hallett, and George Southcott, Esqrs., executors in trust therein named of Margaret, Joan, and Elizabeth, daughters of John Fry, unto ye aforesaid Henry Fry, Esqr., A.D. 1742.*

A monument with a beautiful bust of the deceased in white marble, and this touching inscription below.

*Frances, daughter of Robert Fry, of Yearly, Esqr., by Frances his wife, dyed 18 March, 1718, aged 17, who, disconsolate for her loss, erected this monument to her dear memory 1723.*

*Stop passenger, and view this mournful shrine,  
That holds ye reliques of a form divine;  
O! she was all perfection, heavenly fair!  
And chaste and innocent as restals are.  
Her wit and humour and her youth conspired,  
To warm ye soul, and all who saw admired:—  
But ah! how soon was all ye heaven of charms  
Rifted by death, and withered in his arms!  
Too soon for us! but not for her too soon!  
For now upon ye wings of angels flown,  
Their native skies, she's by her God caressed,  
And keeps t'ie eternal sabbath of the blessed.*



*Learn hence betimes, (good reader) to be wise,  
This trifling world and all its joys despise,  
With each bright virtue let thy bosom swell,  
And live like her, yt you may dye so well.*

Yarty, the antient seat of the Frys, is situate about a mile west of Membury. It originally belonged to the family of De Yartie whose heiress married Fry, temp. Henry IV. The Frys resided there until the early part of the last century, when their heiress, only sister to Frances Fry (ob. 1718) married and brought it to Lord Petre her husband. The old mansion was of considerable size, with good gardens and fishponds. It became dilapidated, was subsequently occupied as a farmhouse, and ultimately was destroyed by fire a few years since.

The arms of Fry (Robert Fry, ob. 1725) impaled with Langton, *sable and or, over all a bend argent*, and the date 1723, are on the first bell in the tower.

SOUTHCOTT, *Calverleigh and Kilmington*. Calverleigh, antiently Cadwodeleigh, was for ages the property of the family of that name, fourteen generations of whom appear to have been possessed of it, when it passed by a heiress to Arundell.

The south, or Southcott's aisle, was probably erected about the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The capitals of the arcade are sculptured with foliage, and on the half pillar at the east end is a shield with the initials L.S. Dr. Oliver attributes them to John Soy, rector in 1349, much too early a date. They may with more probability belong to Mrs. Johan Speccott, widow, patron of the living, and who instituted William Olyver as rector in 1521. She was the wife of Nicholas Speccott, to whom the advowson was granted a few years before. Or they may relate to John Southcott, Esq., of Indeho, Boxey-Tracey, the father of George Southcott, whose death is commemorated on the adjoining monument.

From Southcot in Winkleigh, says Pole, "the family of Southcot, which is a great kindred in this shire, had their originall." They appear to have acquired Calverleigh from Carew, and had their residence here, in a mansion below the church, now destroyed.

At the east end of the north aisle is a large monument thus inscribed.—

*George Southcott, Esqr., married one of ye daughters and coheirs of . . Robinson, Alderman of London, by whom he left issue,—Thomas, James, Robert, Humphry; Mary, Thomaſine, Margaret, Mary, Cicely; he died A. D. 1589, and was here buried.*

*Crux Christi nostra corona est. Spes meo passo Christi.  
Finis aborigine pender. Soluit mea debita Christus.*

*Thomas Southcott, Esqr., married Mary ye sister of John Crocker of Lynham Esqr., he deceased An. Dai. 1621, and was here buried. He left issue two sons, Richard and George; and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, by Mary his wife, who died 1603, here also buried.*

*In memory of George, Thomas, and Mary Southcott, as also of Mary their daughter the wife and widow of George Colman of Tiverton, Gent., she dyed March ye 13th, An. Dai: 1636.*

*Here in one bed of earth asleep doe lye,  
Three generations, for they did not dye,  
Nor loose a being, but exchanged, and must  
At the trump's sound awake out of this dust.  
Heres but their corps, in heaven their soules do dwell,  
Live heere, so to live there with them, farewell.*

*Fumus virtuti firmus.*

*Georgius Southcott, nepos in piam parentum memoriam H. M. F. F. A. D. 1638.*

*Hi mihi principium, sed virtus det mihi finem.*

At the top of the monument are three busts in ruffs, two male and one female, in the centre, the effigy of a lady kneeling at a desk, and below, another bust of smaller size. Arms :—Southcott, impaling, *sable*, a cross botonée between four mullets *argent*.

Below on a flat stone is the following :—

*Here lyeth the body of George Southcott, Esqr., who deceased the  
6th of March 1654, being in ye 15 yeare of his age.*

*Under this tumbstone know there lies,  
A dainty youth of richest price,  
Sone cropt by death while under age,  
Through feavers violence and rage,  
Earth keeps his body in restraint,  
But heaven owns him for a saint.*

*Quisquis (adhuc vivas) monumentum  
Hoc tueris abito,—respice te,  
Moriens vive,—memento mori.*

George Southcott, second son of Thomas Southcott of Calverleigh (ob.

1621.) married Joan daughter and heir of Bernard Fry of Dulcis, Killingington, Esqr. In that church is an inscription to "*Elizabeth and Joan daughters of George Southcott of Dorleheise, senr., gent., 1671,*" and a large marble monument records the following.—

*Iuncta posite sunt exuvie Thomæ Southcott de Dulcis ar: ex antiqua et numerosa familia de Southcott oriundi in qua emicuit Michael Southcott de Southcott, A.D. 1243,—hæc stirps non in hoc comitatu radices suas antiquitus agendo magis quam in ceteros felicitat ramos extendendo celebranda.*

*Præfatus Thomæ Southcott filius secundus fuit Thomæ Southcott et Mariæ filię Thomæ Shapcott de Shapcott, armigeri, nepos autem Georgii Southcott qui uxorem duxit Jonam filiam hæredum Bernardi Fry de Dulcis, armigeri, qui filius fuit secundus Thomæ Southcott de Calverley, ar: ex Mariæ filia Johannis Croker de Lymham, armigeri. Ille vita cessit 31 Dec 1715, ætatis suæ 71. Patriæ amicus suorum amans in ejus et matrum memoriam Georgius Southcott de Dulcis, ar:—Filius autæ maximus hoc monumentum posuit,—Anno. Dom. 1735.*

*From Michael Southcott aforesaid descended Judge Southcott, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Sir George Southcott of this County, Knight and Baronet; Sir Popham Southcott of Mohuns-Ottery and Inleho, Knight; Sir John Southcott of Blihorrou, in Lincolnshire; and Sir Edward Southcott of Witham in Essex, Knight.*

Sir John Southcott the Judge, appointed one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1562, is said by Prince, who gives his biography, to have been the son of William Southcott youngest son of Nicholas Southcott of Southcott, and flourished during the reign of Queen Mary. Sir George Southcott, created a baronet in 1661, was probably a son or grandson of the Judge. The title became extinct at the death of his son in 1689. Sir Popham Southcott was son of Thos. Southcott, and Mary the daughter of Sir William Pole, the antiquary; which Thos. Southcott was grandson of Thomas Southcott and Thomazine Kirkham, the daughter of Thomas Kirkham of Feniton, and Cicely Carew his wife, only sister of Sir Peter Carew, Knt., of Ottery Mohun (whose effigy is in the Cathedral), and daughter of Sir William Carew, of the same place, Knt., and Joan, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham.

PRIDEAUX—DE ESSE—CORNU—DENNIS—GIFFARD—SPECcott. *Sutcombe*.—In this interesting Church much memorial sculpture remains of great interest.

On three easternmost bosses of the Chancel, and also on a bench end, are the allusive arms of the antient family of Cornew or le Cornu, (*argent*) *a chevron between three hunting horns (sable)*. It is difficult to connect Cornew with Sutcombe, but a branch of the family was settled in the adjoining parish of Thornbury from temp. Henry II; their heiress Margaret, daughter of Roger Cornew, married Richard Speccott, son of Sir Walter Speccott of Speccott in Merton, by his wife Sarah daughter of John de Furneaux. On one of the shields on the bench ends is a large M of Lombardic shape, this may perhaps relate to the heiress Margaret Cornew. On this marriage the Speccotts settled at Thornbury.

On other bench ends are the arms of Speccott, (*or*) *on a bend (gules) three fer-de-molines (mirlinds) pierced, argent*, and Grenville, (*gules*) *three rests (or)*. These coats probably commemorate the alliance of Edmond Speccott (fifth in descent from Richard Speccott and Margaret Cornew) and his wife Jane daughter of Roger Grenville of Stow, Cornwall. The date of this marriage and the presumed era of the sculpture would be nearly contemporary.

Another is sculptured with the arms of Dennis, (*azure*) *three Danish battle axes erect, 2 and 1 (or)*. This, apparently, has relation to John Dennis of Orlegh in Buckland Brewer, who married Eleanor daughter and coheir of Stephen Giffard of Theuborough, Sutcombe, and sister presumably to Alice third wife of William Prideaux of Adeston (Westcote, Pole). "This antient family" says Risdon, "hath enjoyed this land (Orlegh) eighteen descents in lineal succession."

On another bench end, a shield, charged, *three battle axes erect, in pale*, for Wyke of North-Wyke. Jane daughter of William Prideaux and Alice Giffard, and sister to Fulke Prideaux, married William son of Richard Wyke of North-Wyke and Cocktree.

But chiefly with regard to memorials of the antient possessors of Theuborough,—De Esse, Giffard, and Prideaux, who evidently gave largely towards its erection, is this Church specially interesting. The south or Theuborough aisle or chantry was probably endowed or maintained by



them. The arms of De Esse of Theuborough are sculptured on bosses in the nave, and on the easternmost over the altar in their chantry. In the east window of this chapel are five shields of painted glass, shewing the descent of Giffard and his alliances:—

- 1, Small shield at the top, *or, a lion rampant azure* (De Redvers?);
- 2, *argent, two chevrons sable*, (De Esse) *impaling, sable, a lion rampant argent, debriused with a bend gules, thereon a mullet of the second* (Churchill);
- 3, De Esse, *impaling, argent, on a bend sable, four keys addorsed, azure* (Spencer);
- 4, Churchill, *impaling, argent, on a bend cotized azure, three cinquefoils, or* (Dawney);
- 5, Dawney, *impaling* (but the glass destroyed) which was probably Giffard.

Ingaret, daughter and heir of Sir Alan de Esse of Theuborough, married John Giffard, descended from Andrew second son of John Giffard of Halsbury in Parkham; John his son, Alice daughter of Hugworthy; Stephen his son, unless there were two, father and son of the same name, appears to have married twice, first, Agnes daughter of John Churchill of Wildeyarde, Broadclyst, by Joan his wife daughter of John Dawney, and secondly, Joan daughter of John Spencer of Combe, Sandford, grandson of Richard Spencer by his wife Alice daughter of William Hody. (Pole). These alliances are incorporated with the Prideaux series on the seats. Alice, daughter and heir of Stephen Giffard, brought Theuborough to her husband William Prideaux.

The capitals of the pillars between the nave and north aisle are sculptured with the arms of Prideaux, Hody and Spencer. This aisle was probably added early in the sixteenth century, when the benches were erected.

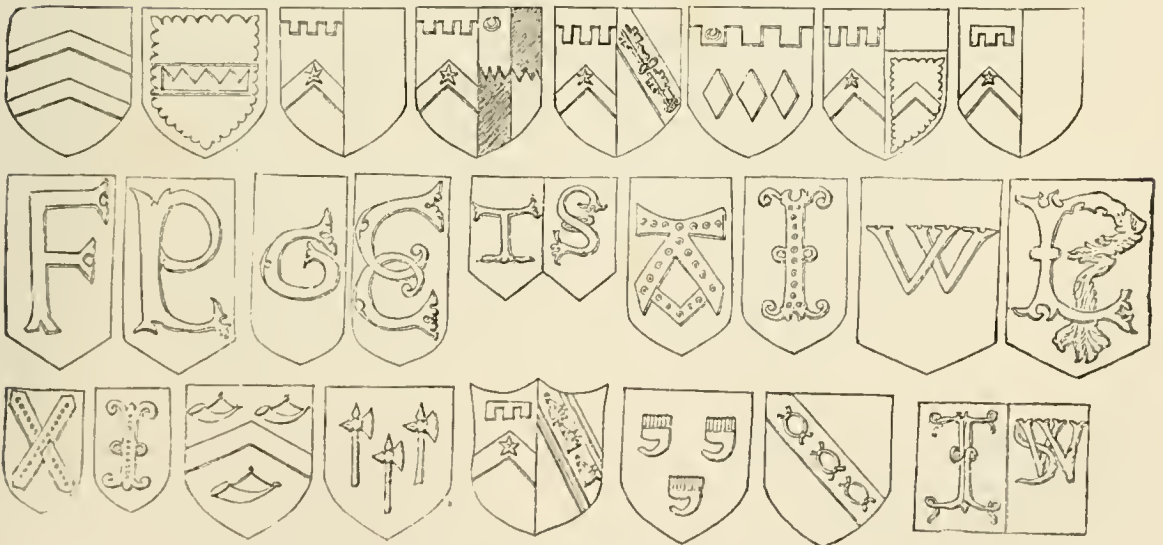
On shields on the bench ends are the initials W.P. and F.P. of conspicuous size. The first evidently relate to William Prideaux of Adeston, Holbeton, son of Sir John Prideaux and Anne his third wife, daughter of John Shapton. He married Alice daughter of Stephen Giffard of Theuborough (ob. 24th February 1511). The second to his son Fulke Prideaux (ob. 15th January 1530), who married first Katharine daughter of Sir Humphry Pointz of Langley, Knt., and secondly Jane daughter and heir of Sir Richard Edgcombe. This is

confirmed by a shield of arms on another bench end near, on which is a *chevron charged with a mullet, in chief a label of three* (Prideaux), *impaling, on a bend cotized, three bears' heads* (Edgecombe).

On other shields are the initials G.E., T.S., A.I., X.I., J.W. (Jane Wyke ?), probably for donors towards the work ; two others display the five Sacred Wounds, and the Cross and Crown of Thorns.

The following series of coats of arms, relating to the descent of Prideaux, are carved on the seats in the Theuborough Chapel :—

1. De Esse. 2. *Within a bordure engrailed, a fess indented within, point in point* (Hody). 3. Prideaux, impaling (atchievement gone). 4. Prideaux, impaling, *quarterly, per fess indented, a crescent in the dexter quarter* (Fitzwarren). 5. Prideaux, impaling, Spencer. 6. *Three fusils in fesse, in chief a label of three, charged with a crescent* (Giffard). 7. Prideaux, impaling, *a chief, in base, within a border engrailed, a chevron*. 8. Prideaux. Also a large escutcheon quarterly of six, 1 and 6, Prideaux ; 2 and 4, De Esse ; 3 and 5, Spencer. Over this shield as a crest is, *a man's (Saracen's ?) head couped at the shoulders, with full beard and turban*.



Bench Ends.—Sutcombe.

The following inscriptions to Prideaux occur in the Church. On a flat stone in the chantry.—

*Lord**lady*

*Here lyethe Thomasyn Prideaux ye first wife of  
Nicholas Prideaux gentelman ye eldist daughter and  
one of the heires of John Hengscott esquire decessed,  
which Thomasyn dyed ye .xxj<sup>th</sup> day of August. 1573.*

*mercy**upon me.*

She was the daughter of John Hengescot, of Bradford, and the first wife of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Knt., of Soldon (ob. 1628), M.P. for Camelford, and Sheriff of Cornwall 1605, great grandson of Fulk Prideaux (ob. 1530) of Theuborough, and Katherine Poyntz, son of Roger (ob. 1581) Sheriff of Devon 1577, who was nephew of Nicholas (ob. 1560) second son of Fulk, who purchased Soldon.

The monument of this Sir Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon (ob. 1628) originally in the Church of West Putford, in which parish he died, was removed to Padstow in 1732, and erected in the Church there. It is a handsome structure supported by Ionic columns, with six kneeling effigies. Sir Nicholas, clad in half armour, ruff, and trunk hose, kneels at a desk, and fronting him is his third wife in Elizabethan costume. Immediately below them kneel four small figures in academic costume, two on each side, one behind the other, facing at a desk, being Sir Nicholas' two sons, respectively by his first alliances; Humphry and John; and the lady's sons, Sir William and Laurence Morice, by Dr. Evan Morice, her first husband. The following inscription was on the monument when in West Putford:—

*Dom. Nicholas Prideaux eq<sup>us</sup> auratus, vir adeo divina  
prestantia et eius laudem nemo dicere nemo tacere possit  
era annos 72 senectuti et felicitate celebres vicissit natura  
concedens mortales reliquias usque dem resurgens immortales  
hoc conditorio deponi voluit et ob. Ann. Dom. 1627. Hoc  
monumentum non memorie illius quam ille factis comparavit  
sed corporis mortalis pro reconditam scilicet conatū relictū  
eius piissimū exteri erravit et quod nollet id merens fecit.*

On its re-erection at Padstow the following inscriptions were placed on it, at the top—

*Sir Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon in ye C. of Devon, and of Padstow in  
ye C. of Cornwall, Knt., eldest son of Roger Prideaux of Soldon.  
Married 1st Thomasine ye Heiress of John Henscott of Henscott in ye*

*C. of Devon, by whom he had issue Humphry Prideaux. He married 2dly. Cheston, ye coheirress of William Violl of Treverder, in St. Breock in ye C. Cornwall, by whom he had issue John Prideaux. He married 3dly Mary ye Daughr. of John Castel of Scobchester, and widow of Evan Morice, Dr. of Law and Chancellor of Exeter, by whom he had no issue. He died at Cheston, in West Putford in ye C. of Devon, 25th of January, A.D. 1627.*

Seneath Sir Nicholas and his two sons:—

*Humphrey Prideaux of Soltun, eldest son of Sr. Nicholas Prideaux, married Honour ye daughter of Edmund Fortescue of Fallapitt in ye C. of Devon, he had issue Nicholas, married to Anne ye daughr. of Willm. Coryton; John Prideaux died unmarried; Edmund Prideaux of Padstow, married Bridgett Moyle; Humphry Prideaux of Hankford; Thomasine, married to John Fortescue of Buckland Filly in Devon; and Eliz. to Sir Willm. Morice of Werrington, Secretary of State to K. Charles ye 2d., he died of ye Small Pox, about ye 36 year his of age. John Prideaux of Padstow, 2nd son of Sr. Nic. Prideaux, married Anne ye daughr. of Robert Moyle of Bake, in ye C. of Cornwall, and died without issue.*

Beneath Lady Prideaux and her two sons by Dr E. Morice:—

*Sr. William Morice of Werrington in ye C. of Devon, Kt., eldest son of Dr. Morice, married Elizabeth ye daughr. of Humphrey Prideaux of Soldon, by whom he had issue Sir Willm. Morice, Bart., John, Humphry, Nicholas, Gertrude, Thomasine, Anne, and Elizabeth. He was by King Charles ye 2nd knighted on his landing at Dover, and soon after constituted Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor, in consideration of his Great Services in bringing about ye Restoration, in which he was principally concerned by reason of ye Great Influence and Interest he had with Genll. Monk. He executed ye trust reposed in him with great Integrity and Honour for 8 years, when he returned from Court and died at Werrington, Dec. 12th, 1676, AEt. 75. Laurence Morice, 2nd son of Dr. Morice, died young.*

Arms at the top in the centre, Prideaux with helmet and crest, on the right Prideaux, impaling, in chief Hengescot and Viell, in base Castel, for his three wives. On the left Prideaux, impaling, Castel, *argent a chevron between three birds, gules.*

Below the cornice two shields, each with nine quarterings, Prideaux, Adeston, Hugworthy, Gifford, Spencer, Hody, Esse, Churchill, and Poyntz.



Behind the male, Prideaux, behind the female, Castel. In the base of the monument is the figure of St. Christopher.

On flat stones in the Theuborough Chapel, Sutcombe:—

*Here lyeth the body of Humfrey Prideaux of Hanchford  
Gent and Sonn of Humfrey Prideaux of Sordlon Esq.  
who departed this life ye 9 day of Aprill Ano. Dom. 1664  
Auo. etat. sue 53.*

Arms:—Prideaux, impaling, 1. *Three bulls' heads* (Walrond of Bradfield.) 2. *Three bars* (Berry of Eastleigh). Motto: *Prudentium arma providentia.*

On flat stones in the north chapel with the arms of Prideaux.—

*Hic jacet Humfridus Prideaux de Solden arm., qui  
obit ex Martij 1692. Etatis sue LVI.*

*Here lyes Ann Prideaux daughter and heir of Humfry  
Prideaux of Solden Esq. who died ye 8th of March 170<sup>2</sup>.*

*Here lyeth ye body of John Prideaux of Soldon Esq. who  
departed this life ye 16 day of June Anno Dom. 1706.  
Etatis sue 53.*

Arms partly obliterated, but probably Prideaux, impaling, a fess, in chief three fleur de lys (Kelland). Inscriptions to John third son of Sir Peter of Netherton, and Ann his first wife daughter and heir of Humphry (ob. 1692) of Soldon, and who married secondly Katherine daughter of John Kelland, whose memory is thus recorded:—

*Here lyeth the body of Katherine the wife of Peter Prideaux  
of Soldon Esqr. who died the 10th of (April 1709) et. sua 25.*

*Here lyeth the body of Peter Prideaux . . . . .  
. . . . . departed this . . . . . December III (1711)  
Etatis sue XX . . . . .*

Arms as before. She married secondly her kinsman Peter.

On the east wall of the Theuborough chantry.—

*Underneath are the remains of Jonathan Prideaux of  
Theuborough Esq. and Ann his wife daughter of Sir Francis  
Clarke of London, Knight, by whom he had eight children.  
Richard the eldest and only son who died unmarried soon*

*after he was called to the Barr. Frances his third daughter was married to Charles Davie of Bideford Esq. who out of the great honour and affection she bore her parents has erected this monument to perpetuate their memories.*

Arms :—Prideaux, impaling, *argent, on a bend gules between three pellets, as many swans proper.* (Clarke).

He was the last of the Theuborough family.

*Here lies Charles Davie of Bideford Esq. who departed this life the 11th of July 1742. He married Frances third daughter of Jonathan Prideaux of Thuborough, Esq. and had issue Frances who died in the second year of her age. He was a man that really feared God, generous to his friends, and affectionate to his relations, which he shewed at his death by giving Thuborough with several other lands, to his nephew Charles Davie Esq. of Bideford after the death of his wife, who was taken hence the 15th January 1764. and out of tender love and regard, by her will left this inscription sacred to his memory.*

Arms :—Prideaux, impaling, *on a chief three quatrefoils pierced gules, in base a three-masted vessel or.*

At Sutcombe was a Chapel of St. Leonard, licensed in 1417. Query, if it was the Theuborough Chantry.

In Abbots-Bickington Church is the following :—

*Here under lies ye body of Thos. Pollard ye son of Sir Ames Pollard, Bar. who departed this life Decemb. ye 9th 1710 in ye 29 year of his age. He had to wife Sarah ye daughter of Jonathan Prideaux of Thu : Esq, who by the order of her deceased husband hath set up this monument in remembrance of him, and doth desire to be laid here herself when it doth please God to take her hence.*

Arms : Pollard, impaling, Prideaux. A flat stone inscribed to *Sir Amias Pollard* (ob 5th June 1705,) is in the same Church.

At West Putford, in the Chancel :—

*Mary daughter and heiress of J. Castel Gentl. was married to E. Morrice, D.C.L. and Chancellor of Exeter, and afterwards to N. Prideaux, Knt. She died Octr. 2nd A.D. 1647. aged 82.*

She was second wife to Sir Nicholas Prideaux of Saldon (ob. 1628).

At Holsworthy Church, to *Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Prideaux,* 14 July 1715.

At Soldon, one of their antient seats, over the east door, is carved an escutcheon with ten quarterings:—1, Prideaux; 2 and 3 alike, *a fess between three roundels* (Adeston and Hugworthy?); 4, Fitzwarren; 5, Spencer; 6, Hody; 7, De Esse; 8, Churchill; 9, *three bars* (Poyntz); 10, *a chevron between three leopards' faces* (Hengescot?); above is the crest of Prideaux on a helmet, and below, the motto, PRUDENTIUM ARMA PROVIDETIA. Over all, N. P. 1649. This must be the achievement of Nicholas Prideaux who died about 1653. He was fourth in descent from Roger Prideaux (ob. 1581), first settled at Soldon, which he inherited from his uncle Humphry who purchased it, which Roger was third son of Humphry Prideaux of Thuborough (ob. 1550). At the death of Nicholas, Soldon passed to his brother Humphry (ob. 1692), and his daughter and heiress Anne brought it in marriage to her cousin John (ob. 1706) of Netherton, son of Sir Peter of that place, at whose death it seems to have passed to his nephew Peter (ob. 1711). The house bell, formerly at Soldon, and afterward used as the market bell at Hatherleigh, has this inscription on it: PETER PRIDEX: 1710, doubtless the Peter who died in 1711. It is now in the possession of the Rev. J. C. D. Yule of Bradford.

PRIDEAUX. *Farway and Woodbury.* Edmond Prideaux, second son of Roger Prideaux of Soldon (ob. 1581), Barrister at Law, Duplex Reader to the Inner Temple, was created a Baronet, 17th July 1622. He acquired the Manor of Netherton, Farway, where he settled himself, and built the mansion there. His biography is given by Prince. He married thrice, first, Bridget daughter of John Chichester of Raleigh, secondly, Katherine daughter of Sir Piers Edgcombe (by whom he had his son Sir Peter, who succeeded him), and lastly, Mary daughter of Richard Reynell of East Ogwell, and relict of Arthur Fowell of Fowellscombe, South Devon. His aunt Elizabeth was wife of Robert Drake (ob. 1600), settled at Wiscombe in the adjoining parish of Southleigh, whose monument is in the Church there.

In the north aisle of Farway Church is his monument. Under a circular arch are two effigies lying at length. One on the table represents

a figure in forensic costume with coif, the hands raised in prayer. Below is another effigy at half turn, in armour, with long boots, shield on left arm, on which are the arms of Prideaux, and the other hand grasps the sword. He wears also a flowing wig and collar, and his head rests on a helmet with plume of feathers. This inscription is at the back of the arch:—

*In memorie of Sr. Edmond Prideaux, Baronette. who died  
ye 28th day of March Anno Domini 1628. Ætatis sue 74.*

Arms:—Quarterly of nine. 1. Prideaux, 2 and 3 alike, *a chevron between three roundels* (Adeston and Hugworthy?). 4. Spencer. 5. Hody. 6. Giffard. 7. Esse. 8. Churchill. 9. *Barry of eight* (Poyntz)

Query.—If the second effigy in armour be not intended for Sir Peter Prideaux, M.P. for Honiton, Sheriff of Devon 1662 (ob. 1681-2), son and heir of Sir Edmond, who married Susanna daughter of Sir Anthony Paulet (ob. 1673.)

A marble monument thus inscribed:—

*To the memory of Sr. Peter Prideaux, Bart: son of Sr.  
Peter Prideaux Bart: by Susanna his wife sister to John  
Lord Poulett, Baron of Hinton St. George. which Sr. Peter  
Prideaux married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sr. Bevill  
Granville of Stow in Cornwall Kt., and sister to ye Right  
Honble. John late Earle of Bath by whom he had fower sons  
and six daughters.*

*This monument was erected at ye sole and proper cost of  
Susanna Prideaux, eldest daughter of Sir Peter Prideaux,  
his sole executrix.*

*Obijt 22<sup>o</sup> Novebris Anno Dom: 1705. Ætatis sue 79.*

Arms:—Prideaux impaling Granville.

He was grandson of Sir Edmond. There are some memorials for later members of the family with arms and motto—*DEUS PROVIDEBIT*. This branch of the family has recently become extinct by the death of Sir Edmond Sanderson Prideaux, the last baronet.

A branch of Prideaux from Ashburton were settled at Woodbury. Thomas Prideaux, sergeant at law (ob. 1558), purchased Nutwell in that parish and resided there. He was succeeded by his son Thomas (ob.



1605) and grandson Sir Thomas Prideaux, Knt. (ob. 1640), who married Joan daughter of John Cole of Buckland Tout Saints.

There is on the north side of the altar at Woodbury a high tomb and on it two effigies, the knight in armour with ruff, the lady in long gown and ruff. Their feet rest on a lion. No arms or inscription.

These figures probably represent the last named Sir Thomas Prideaux or his father. Their arms were (granted in 1558) *argent, upon a chevron sable, between three eagles' feet coupled gules, a book or, purfled vert, between two Bowyers' knots argent.* Crest: *an eagle rising gules.* These arms were afterward altered in 1594. to *argent, a chevron sable, charged with two bars gemells wavy of the first, a label of three points gules.*

The antient family of Prideaux is now represented by C. G. Prideaux-Brune, Esq., of Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall, descending from the Soldon branch.

WALROND. *Bradfield*.---In Uffculme Church in the chantry, at the east end of the north aisle, is a high tomb, and on it are placed three half effigies or busts, richly coloured, the male in red tunic and long hair holding a book, the lady also holding a book, and a youth between them holding a scroll. Below in the panels of the tomb are two smaller busts of men, one with ruff and tunic, the other in armour and collar. On the table is inscribed:—

*This love built chamber to each oculous eye,  
Seems like a little chappell where I se lye,  
Here in this tumba my flesh shall rest in hope,  
Whenever I dye this is my aim and scope.*

The date 1663, and some Latin sentences are on the rim, but no name. Below are shields displaying Walrond impaling, 1. Kelleway; 2. *a chevron between three birds (coots ?) sable*; 3. *or, on a bend gules three mill links or* (Speccott); 4. *or, three garlands*! Lysons describes this as being the tomb of Sir William Walrond. In the window-ledge over there lies a fine full length effigy of a knight in armour with flowing wig, but no inscription to denote who he is. Probably about the reign of James II or William III.

HENGESCOT. *Bradford*.—In addition to the inscription previously quoted from Westcote as having been in this Church, the following now remain to this ancient family:—

*I. H. S.*

*Christ*

*Pray for the soule of John Hengscot Esquyre whyche decessyd  
the fifthe day of Desember In the eyer of Oure Lord God. A. 156xii.*

*Lord*

*Have merci.*

*Hic jacet Elizabeth Pomery una filiaru: et heredu Johis.  
Hengscot de Hengscot, armigi: et uxor Thome Pomerey de  
Engesdon, armigi, que obit nono die Junii, Anno Dni. 1599.*

The Hengescots appear to have held East Ritaden and Prestcote in this parish from temp. Henry III, until their heiresses daughters of John Hengescot (ob. 1572) brought it to Prideaux and Pomeroy. Thomazine wife of Nicholas Prideaux is buried at Sutcombe, the inscription is given under that name. Engesdon or Ingsdon in Ilington, South Devon, passed from the Beaumonts to the Pomeroyes temp. Edward IV, and the arms of both families are carved on the bench ends in the Church there, the upper part of the south aisle is appropriated to Ingsdon, and some monumental inscriptions occur to them.

Westcote gives also the following inscription as having been in Bradford Church to a member of the family that gave the parish its second appellative, Bradford-Dabernon:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Dabernoun de Dunslan qui obiit 5to die  
Aprilis A.D. 1432, ejus anime propitiatur Deus.*

Dunslan inherited from Cadiho, passed through the heiress of John Dabernon by a daughter of John Mules of Ernesborough, Swimbridge, to Bickford and Coham. The arms of Dabernon and Mules, impaling Batten, are on bosses in the Mules chantry at Swimbridge.

MULES. *Swimbridge and Bishop's Tawton*.—On the south side of the Chancel is the Chapel of S. Bridget, built by the family of Mules of Ernesborough.

“In this parish” says Risdon. “is Ernesborough, which, as the name imports, is a principal place or court house, in the lord’s manor, and so this seems by the ruins yet remaining. Baldwin de Ernsborough was

lord thereof in the beginning of Henry III's reign, whom three of that surname succeeded. After that it was the seat of the Flavels, whose inheritrix brought this heritage with a goodly patrimony to Sir Roger Mules, second son of the Lord Mules of North Cadbury in Somersetshire, a family that flourished there divers descents, until that honour, by Muriel and Isabel the heirs general of that house, passed unto the noble families of Courtenay and Bottreaux. Of this tribe was John Lord Mules, one of the ninety-four barons that, in a parliament holden at Lincoln, in the reign of King Edward I. anno 1301, subscribed a letter denying the Pope's pretended title to the kingdom of Scotland." "The north aisle of Swinbridge Church was built by Sir John Mules of Ernsborough, as the inscription in a window, and a proof there once fairly painted and gilded, with the arms and matches of that family, make evident: unto the maintenance whereof for ever, he gave to that Church his lands called Furse."

The Chantry is entered from the south aisle by a perpendicular arch of some pretensions, and on the bosses of the roof are the following shields of arms:—

- 1, *azure, on a bend sable, three quatrefoils (roses) argent*, (Cary?), impaling, *azure, a chevron argent, between three pears, or* (Cal-mady or Orchard); 2, *argent, two bars gules, in chief three torteaux* (Mules); 3, Mules, impaling, *azure, three battle axes, or* (Battin of Dunsland, or Dennis); 4, *argent, a chevron gules, in chief three escallops, two and one* (Dabernon); impaling, *chequy, argent and azure, in the dexter chief, a canton argent charged with a bend gules*; 5, *a cross, gules*.

On another boss is the date 1729. The arms do not seem to be very correctly blazoned, perhaps they were repainted at that date.

The Handfords or Hankfords held Dinnington afterwards Doniton in this parish, two of the family are buried in the Church. *Handford* 1584, and *Hugh Handford* 1619. (Lysons). Sir Robert Cary married secondly Jane, daughter of Sir William Haukesford, Knt., and widow of Wadham. Sir Philip Cary, his son by her, married Christian daughter and heir of Orchard.

Sir John Dabernon, Knt., of Dunsland, Bradford, married Isabella daughter of Sir John Mules of Ernesborough. Elizabeth their daughter

married John son and heir of William Batten of Exeter. Johanna their other daughter married John Gifford. (*Visitation* 1620).

Halmeston, in Bishops-Tawton, "was the land of Fulk in King Edward III's time, by whose coheir Alice, Baldwin Ackland was invested therewith, which descended to Joan her heir, married to Thomas Mules, second son of Thomas Mules of Ernesborough, in King Henry V's time; and so lineally after six descents to John Mules the late lord thereof, who married the daughter of Chafe; his father the heir of Yeomans of Northamptonshire; his only daughter and heir Anne was married to Bennet." (Risdon). John Mules was one of the Justices of Edward VI (Westcote). In the Church is a monument to John Mules, Esq., of Halmeston, 1633, with this inscription:—

*Erected to admonish the living of there end and to reserve his memory who is not dead but sleepeth John Mulys of Halmeston, Esq., lineally descended from that worthy family of his name Barons of North Cadbury in Somerset whence a branch transplanted to Ernisborough in Swimbridge continewed on the descende to him who here lay down to rest the 12th September 1633.*

Arms:—An escutcheon quarterly of six: 1, Mules, *with crescent for difference*; 2, *ermine on a bend gules, three escallops argent*; 3, *barry of nine, argent and gules, a canton sable*; 4, *fretty argent and azure, a chief ermine*; 5, as 1; 6, *azure, six fusils in fesse conjoined, and a canton argent, crescent for difference*. (Chafe) Three other shields—1, Mules, impaling, *ermine on a bend gules, three escallops argent*; 2, Mules, impaling, *azure, three battle axes, or* (Batten or Dennis); 3, Mules, impaling, *sable, a chevron between three escallops argent*; 4, *chequy argent and sable, a chief of the first, thereon a crescent for difference* (Ackland!) impaling as 1.

SPECCOTT. *Thornbury*.—In the Church is a fine monument to this antient family, who succeeded to the inheritance of Cornew in this parish. On a high tomb, over which there was originally a rich canopy supported by marble pillars, are two full sized recumbent effigies of a knight and lady and two other smaller figures kneeling. The effigies are beautifully executed and of alabaster.

The knight is in armour bare headed, with moustache and pointed beard, the hair curled upon the shoulders, and turned back over the forehead. The lady is in Elizabethan costume with ruff. The two smaller figures are kneeling. One a male has a cloak over his shoulders, and holds a scull in his hands; the other a female is attired with coif and veil.

Arms:—1, *On a bend cotized, three boars' heads* (Edgecombe); 2, *within a bordure engrailed, semée of fleur-de-lys a lion rampant* (Holland); 3, *a ram's head affrontée* (Dernford); 4, *a chevron between three escallops*; 5, *an eagle displayed* (Bigbury); 6, *a chevron between three buckles* (Walter?). Crest:—*a boar passant, round his neck a wreath of oak fructed.*

There is no inscription. This appears to be the tomb of Sir John Speccott (son of Humphry Speescott and Elizabeth daughter of John Walter), who married first, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Piers Edgecombe, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Luttrell. According to the *Visitation* 1620, he was living at that time. Secondly, he married Jane daughter of Sir William Mohun of Hall, Cornwall, and thirdly, according to Westcote, Tross. The achievement before described is that of his first wife. Lysons alluding to this tomb, says, "beneath are busts of a man and woman, with the arms of Specott and Walter impaled." In that case it may be the kneeling figures represent the knight's father and mother, but these small effigies usually portrayed children who pre-deceased their parents.

In the *Deron Chantry Roll* (37th Henry VIII) is the following:—*"Thorneburge.—Tow stipendaryes called Cornues. Founded by William Cornue. To fynd ij prysts to celebrate yn ye paryshe churche of Thornburye; and they to have for their salarye an annual pencon of vij*li* a pece. The yerelye value of the lands and possessions, xv*li* xviijs ix*d*. On was dissolved xv yeres past by Edmond Specott, Gent., heyre unto the sayd Cornue, and no priest (hath) servyd there syns, sayng that ye said Specott findith one other pryst meate and drinke of charyte, the sayd pryst beyng dystrawght of memorye."*

HANKFORD, ST. LEGER, BUTLER, DENNIS. *Monkleigh*.—The tomb in the Annery chantry of this Church, said to be Judge Hankford's, minutely



noticed by both Risdon and Westcote, and whose account has been previously referred to and quoted, is found by recent careful examination not to agree with their description. There is a high tomb and square canopy over, the arch is divided in seven eusps with terminal bosses of roses and heads, the canopy has a rich cornice of vine tracery, and above is an angel holding a shield. The table is a slab of marble, in its centre there is the indent of a shield of small size, and over it another small indent label-shaped. There are no other matrices of brasses whatever, nothing to indicate a figure in any way, unless they had been placed against the back of the arch, of which no trace is apparent. There was probably a brass border fillet with inscription, but it has disappeared. Below the table is a course of six small shields alternating with bosses. Underneath is a series of nine niches, seven with a larger one in the centre, and these are flanked by two of narrower dimensions, one at each end. A string course of bosses runs round the sides of the tomb and over the arch, which is supported by buttresses and pinnacles that rise from the ground. The date of Judge Hankford's death, 1422, would also appear too early for the architectural appointments. There are no armorial bearings visible on the shields.

Immediately in front of the tomb are two flat stones, on one is the inscription as previously given, *Orate pro aia Jacobie Seyntleg, dc., ob. 1509*, on a panel of brass at the top, and in the centre of the stone was a shield, now filled by another with a modern inscription; the other stone is exactly similar, and exhibits the vacant indent of a brass panel at the top, and in the centre a shield, *St. Ledger, with an annulet* (fifth son), impaling, *a chief indented* (Butler). In front of the Communion Table is a flat stone with the indent of a female figure in horned head-dress with inscription at her feet. Around the stone was another incised inscription, but now illegible.

In the Annery Chantry is a quantity of very fine carved oak, consisting of bench ends and portions of the antient screens, dating about the first half of the sixteenth century, with some of later date confused and jumbled together, forming a large squire's pew, but eminently deserving careful reinstatement. There occurs a large series of shields emblematic of the Crucifixion, exhibiting, *the scrip with the thirty pieces of silver, a hand*

holding the bag, and the sop, spear and sponge, nails, hammer, ladder, cock, scourge, right and left hands pierced and crowned, and on larger shields the five sacred wounds, and I.H.S., cross, and crown of thorns. In the spandrils of the screen are the double rose, a falcon displayed (crest of Butler), and shields charged with the arms of Stapledon and Hankford, allusive to the alliance of Sir Richard Hankford, with Thomazine daughter of Sir Richard Stapledon. (Pole).

Three panels contain escutcheons of great interest. On one is displayed the arms of St. Ledger, *azure, fretty, argent, a chief, or*, with *crescent* for difference, and over it a helmet with crest, *on a wreath a griffin passant, or* (St. Ledger). The other has an escutcheon quarterly of six:—

- 1, St. Ledger; 2, *or, a chief indented azure* (Butler, Earl of Ormond);
  - 3, *a lion rampant* (Rochford); 4, Hankford; 5, Stapledon; 6
- three pairs of pincers* (Donet); above, a helmet with crest, *on a wreath a falcon rising from a panache of ostrich feathers* (Butler). Supporters, dexter, *a falcon*, sinister, *a griffin*.



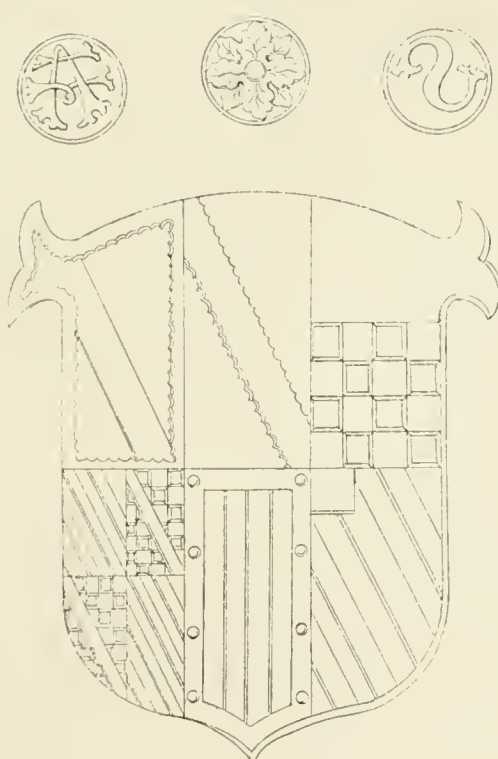
Bench Ends, Monkleigh.

On the third is a large escutcheon being the achievement of Anne Knyvett wife of Sir George St. Ledger, and after his death remarried to

James Collyn. She was the daughter of Edmund Knyvett, son of Sir John Knyvett and Elizabeth daughter of Constantine de Clifton, Baron Clifton, and eventually coheir, by which he acquired the castle of Buckingham in Norfolk, and inherited the Barony of Clifton.

Quarterly of six:—1, *argent, a bend sable, within a bordure engrailed of the last* (Knyvett); 2, *a bend engrailed*; 3, *chequy, a chief*; 4, *quarterly of four, 1 and 4, bendy of eight, 2 and 3, chequy or and gules, a bend ermine* (Clifton); 5, *within a bordure bezantee, four pales*; 6, *four bends, a canton*.

Over the shield are the initials A. S., for Anne St. Ledger.



Bench End, Monkleigh.

It is on record she was buried in the Annery Chantry, with this inscription, now probably covered by the seats:—

Dame Anne Sayntleger,  
late wife of James Collyn. 1559.

The arms as on the bench end, in alliance with Coffyn, are found on the portions of James Coffyn's tomb in the Chancel wall.

Two smaller shields display on the one the *Ormond knot*, and on the other the arms of Boteler, *azure, three covered cups, or*. Another has the arms of Hankford and M. H., and on others the initials V.P., I.L., I., S., &c.

Sir Richard Hankford of Annery (ob. 1448), by his second wife, Anne daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, left issue, a daughter Anne, who married Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond (ob. 1515), by whom she had two daughters, Anne and Margaret. Anne married Sir James St. Ledger, by whom she had a son, Sir George St. Ledger, knighted at Tournay, Sheriff of Devon 1531, who married Anne daughter of Edmund Knyvett, Esq., by whom he had issue, Sir John; and Margaret married to Sir George Courtenay of Powderham. Sir John St. Ledger (buried 8th October 1596—Parish Register, Monkleigh) married Katherine daughter of George Neville Lord Abergavenny (the Ladye Katherine St. Ledger, buried 3rd April 1590, *ibid.*), by whom he had issue John, Dudley, and three daughters, one of whom, Eulalia, married secondly Tristram Arscott, Esq., to whom his wife's father sold Annery (Pole). The 5th July 1620, was buried, "the vertuose relligious matrone Mrs Eulalia Arscotte," and 12th April 1621, "the wo<sup>th</sup> Mr. Tristram Arscotte Esquire." (Parish Register, Monkleigh.)

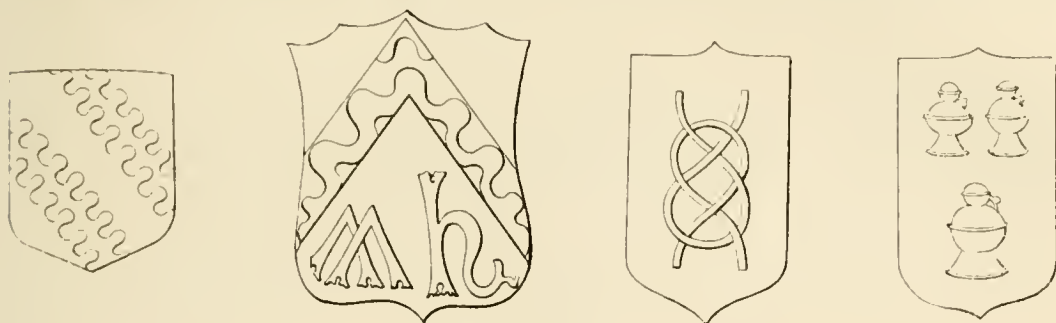
Sir Thomas St. Ledger who married Anne, sister of King Edward IV, appears to have been brother of Sir James who married the Lady Anne Butler.

Sir James St. Ledger received with his wife, the coheiress of Ormond, thirty-six manors in England, but his descendants subsequently alienated and wasted the estates. John, the last of the family, brother-in-law of Tristram Arscott, appears to have recovered, in addition, a moiety of the lands of Bullen, descended from Margaret the other heiress of Ormond, but he died in reduced circumstances about the middle of the seventeenth century, *sine prole*.

Westcote speaks of some remembrances to Dame Anne St. Ledger, whom he designates the Foundress of the Chancel (Chantry probably), and wife to Sir George St. Ledger. In the Devon Chantry Roll, it is found

under "Monkelegh:—The Chantrye there—Founded by Dame Anne Sentleger. (To find) a pryste to celebrate dyvyne servyce for her sowle in the parish Church of Monkelegh, he paying unto a clerke to mynyster unto hym at masse for his yerelye wages xiijs. iiij*l*. and kepyng an obytt yerely wythe xxjs. *vd*. The yerelye value of the lands and possessions *ixli* *ixs* *viiij*l**." (Oliver) On 12th April, 1550, was buried "Sir Thomas Seinteleger, prieste" (P.R.), probably the same Thomas who was Rector of North Tawton when Bishop Veysey made his return in 1536.

The character of the work on the carved bench ends, west screen, and other portions found in the Chantry allusive to St. Ledger, may be referred to the latter part of the first half of the sixteenth century, cotemporary with the era when Dame Anne St. Ledger flourished. The shields with the *Ormond knot* and *covered cups* of Boteler may have a



Screen and Bench Ends, Monkleigh.

double reference, first to the Earl of Ormond, and secondly to a race of Boteler who were resident at Annery, and whose descent of considerable antiquity is given in the *Visitation* for 1620. They were afterwards of Stone in Parkham, their arms as Butler Earl of Ormond, with a *mullet* for difference. It is curious another Butler should have married the heiress of Hankford of Annery.

On two other bench ends are shields each charged with, *ermine, three battle axes erect, two and one* (Dennys), on the dexter side, impaling, *a chevron between three birds (blackbirds?)*, *a crescent for difference* (Burnell?), and *three lions rampant* (Prouze?). They are of later date than the St. Ledger shields. A family representing this name appears to have been settled in Monkleigh from 1556-8. In the churchyard is a memorial to *Roland Denis*, 1685, *Richard Dennis*, 1783.



Sir William Bullen, Knt. (son of Godfrey Bullen, Lord Mayor of London 1457), married Margaret, the other daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond. His son Sir Thomas was created Viscount Rochford, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and K.G., by King Henry VIII; his daughter was the unfortunate Anne Bullen or Boleyn, wife of that monarch and mother of Queen Elizabeth. The monumental brass of Thomas Bullen (ob. 1538), shews him in armour with collar and mantle of the Garter, his head on a helmet with crest the same as on the panel, a *panache and falcon*, his feet rest on a griffin very similar to the sinister supporter of the escutcheon at Monkleigh.

**COFFIN.** *Monkleigh and Alwington.*—On the north side of the Chancel of Monkleigh Church was formerly a high tomb, which was removed some years since, and portions of it are now affixed to the wall, immediately over its antient position. It was erected to the memory of James Coffin, Esq., ob. 15th December, 1566. There is a small brass of an esquire in armour, bareheaded, kneeling in prayer before a desk, on which



BRASS OF JAMES COFFIN, MONKLEIGH. A.D. 1566.

is an open book, with the word *miserere* inscribed on each page. His gauntlets hang from the desk, and his helmet is on the ground.

There are four escutcheons thus charged:—

1. Quarterly of four; 1, *azure, crusuly three bezants* (Coffyn); 2, *argent, a chevron between three mullets, sable* (Coffyn of Portledge, antient); 3, *argent, a chevron between three cocks, gules* (Cockworthy of Yarnscombe); 4, as 1.
2. Coffyn, modern, impaling quarterly: 1, Chudleigh; 2, Merton; 3, Nonant; 4, Pronze.
3. Coffyn, modern, with *crescent for difference*, impaling, quarterly of six: 1, *a bend within a bordure engrailed*; 2, *a bend engrailed*; 3, *chequy a chief*; 4, quarterly: 1 and 4, *chequy a bend*; 2 and 3, *bendy of eight*; 5, *four pales within a bordure bezantée*; 6, *bendy of nine, a canton*.
4. Quarterly of six: 1, *a chevron between three spearheads* (Whyddon); 2, *a saltire between four cross crosslets fitché* (Shilston); 3, *three battle-axes* (Wray); 4, *a chevron between three boars' heads?* (Upcott?); 5, *a fess, in chief?, in base a lamb*; 6, Whyddon, impaling, quarterly of four, Chudleigh as on shield 2.

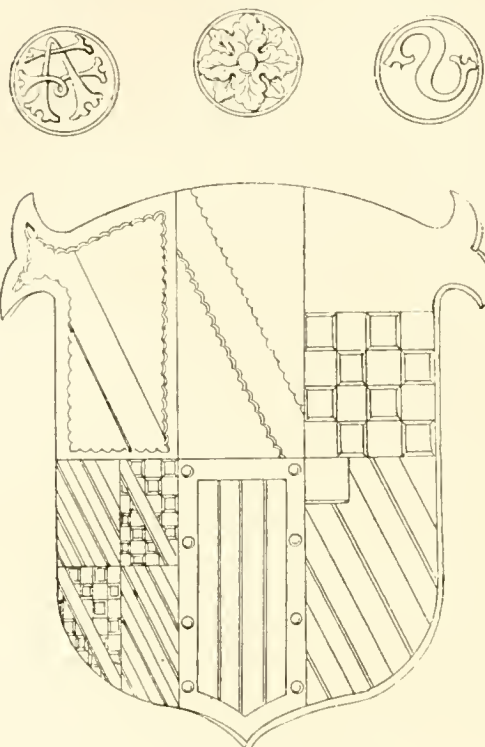
It is recorded that the following inscription was on the tomb previous to its demolition:—

**Hic jacet Eac: Coffyn armig:  
Dño huj: Māncrūj: 1566.**

On a bench end in the Annery Chantry is a shield charged with the impalement of six quarterings as on shield 3.

William Coffyn of Postlynch married a daughter of Cockworthy, Richard his son, Anne daughter of John Gambon, John his son, Elizabeth daughter of Philip Hingeston, by whom he had Richard and James, and two other sons. Richard Coffyn eldest son (buried at Alwington 25th December 1555), married Wilmote (buried at Alwington, 13th June 1569), daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh of Aslton; by her he appears to have had issue two daughters only (Pole). James Coffyn, second son, was probably settled at Monkleigh, where he was buried 15th December 1566. He is described by Pole as his brother's heir, and married Anne Knyvett widow of Sir  
kk<sup>2</sup>

George St. Ledger, and the shield 3 with the arms of Coffyn, and *crescent* for the second son, impales her arms which are repeated on the bench end. She died in 1559, and was buried in the Annery Chantry, with an



Bench End, Monkleigh.

inscription as given under Monkleigh. Shield No. 4 is difficult of explanation, being Whyddon impaling Chudleigh. Westcote says, "Edward Whyddon, Esq. (second son and heir of Sir John) married a daughter of Chudleigh, the relict of Coffin of Portledge, and had issue Sir John." The Alwington Register records the death of "Wyllmote Coffyn, *vidua*, 13th June 1569," evidently the relict of Richard Coffyn, and in the Monkleigh Register it is found there was married "Edward Whiddon, Esquire, to Mrs. Elizabeth Coffyn, 2nd February 1568." With more probability it was a daughter instead of the relict of Richard Coffyn. James Coffyn of Monkleigh was succeeded by his son, John of Postlynch (buried at Alwington 30th March 1608), who married Mary daughter of Robert Cary at Clovelly; Richard, his son, Elizabeth daughter of Leonard Loveys.

In the Chancel of Crewkerne Church is the monument of *Elizabeth Wyke wife of John Wyke of Henly, esquier, daughter of James Coffine of Munkley, in the county of Devon, esquier, born August 5th 1565, died May 21st, and was buried 29th May 1613, and had issue three daughters Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Frances.* The epitaph is an acrostic on her name.

In Alwington Church is a monument with two half length effigies holding each other by the hand, under them the busts of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, thus inscribed:—

*M.S.—Richard Coffin of Portledge Esq., and Elizabeth his wife daughter of Leonard Loris of Vybeare in ye Countie of Cornwall Esq. Hee deceased July the 25th Anno. Dni. 1617. Ætat sue 48. Shee departed this life May the 3rd Ao. Di. 1651. Ætat sue 80*

*All heer pourtray'd shews one joyu'd Coffin: sent  
Through heavens campy and to earth here lent  
Perfumed with virtues and bedew'd with grace  
T'adorne them with a progeny for a space  
Our man took life from dead Elisha's bones  
Eight martial sonns lir'd from this Coffins lognes,  
With daughters seven yt from this vine did sprout  
Like olive plants their table round about  
Thrice happy fruitfull Coffin, may thy buds spring  
And to eternity halleluiahs sing.*

*James Coffin fifth and sole surviving sonn to the pious memorie of his  
hand. parents erected this monument, 1651.*

Arms:—1, Coffin quartering Coffin, antient, and Cockworthy; 2, Coffin antient, impaling, or, a chevron engrailed gules, between three shovellers sable (Loveis).

Inscriptions to four of their children occur near, *John* 1622, *Richard* 1660, *Elizabeth* 1654, *Anne* 1662. Two others record:—

*H. S. E.—Ricardus Coffin de Portledge armiger, vir et literis et senio  
venerandus, rara fide et summa vite morumq., integritate praeclarus Regi  
patriarq: fidelis servus, necnon ecclesiae Anglicanae filius piensissimus, inimico  
carens vixit et omnibus ploratus cecidit lenta aetate consumpsit et tandem  
(die nativitatís Dominus Jesu Christi) subens univiam Deo resignavit, vixit  
annos 77 obiit anno 1699.*

*mors solo futeatur*

*Quantula sint hominum corpuscula. Lu. Sat. 10.*

*Memoria Sacrum Johannis Coffin de Portledge armigeri, qui cum Galliam*

*Helvetium et Italiano peragratus, et aula Sabardie Ducis Regisq., Christianissimi magnificas nec non Romani Ipsam Aulamq. Pontificis Romani splendidiorem vidisset, plenus virtutibus rarisq. animi dotibus ornatus nutale solum se recipiebat proximis cognatus non majus solatium, quam patriæ et decus et desiderium habuit in conjugio Catharinam filiam Johannis Kellond de Painsford armigeri mortalitem exuit (Eheu! quam inopinate et sine Prole!) undecimo die Julij anno ætatis 25—salutis 1703.*

Arms:—Coffin, impaling, *sable, a fess and in chief three fleur-de-lys, argent* (Kellond).

On a flat stone.—

Here lyeth interred ye bodye of Bridget widdow of Charles Kellond of Painsford in this County Esq., daughter of Richard Coffin of Portledge, Esq. by Anne his wife, daughter of Edmond Prideaux of Padstow in ye County of Cornwall Esq., who departed this life ye 14th day of March in ye 21st yeare of her age and in ye yeare of our Redemption 1692, leaving behind her Anne her only child.

John Coffyn of Portledge (ob. 1622), son of Richard and Elizabeth Loveis, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Hurdling, Esq. of Long-Bridy, Dorset. In Monkleigh Church in the north chapel or Venton aisle is a white marble monument with small sized effigies (incised on slate) of a man kneeling at a desk, with two sons behind him, and facing him two women with four daughters behind them.

*Henry Hurling of Long Breech in County Dorset Esqr. was buried here the 28 day of Feb. 1627, who had by Gartrude Bampfylde his first wife 2 daughters; by Eliza Snowe his 2 wife, 2 sons, 2 daughters.*

*Hee that from home for love was hither brought,  
Hence is brought home to bliss that God hath wrought.*

Arms of Hurdling:—*Gules, three greyhounds current in pale or*; they are obliterated on the shield.

On the opposite wall is another monument with the figure of a lady on a couch holding an infant, incised on slate:



*Jane the eldest daughter of John Coffyn Esq, wife of Hugh Prust, Gent.—13 mons.—who with her Chrisome sone was buried nere this place the 1st of July, 1646.*

*A mayde a wife in wise and right acorde  
She lived she died true servant of the Lord.  
Ætatis sue 27.*

Arms:—*Gules on a chief argent, two estoiles sable* (Prust) impaling Coffin antient.

An adjoining monument at Monkleigh with two half effigies, a man with red tunic, collar and long hair, head resting on hand, elbow on a scull, the other hand holding a scull; the woman with elbow on an hour glass, with a little child in front, both dressed in black cloaks and coverchiefs.

*To the pious memorie of William Gage of Heddl in ye County of Devon, Gent., hier interred Jely ye 30th Ao. Di. 1651. Ætat sue 37. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Coffyn of Portlidge, Esq., by whom he had issue Eliza his sole daughr. and heere, Baptizd the 14th day of June Ao. 1649.*

*Since epitaphs have given speuch to stones,  
Their Rhetorick extorted sigh's tear's groan's :  
Some teach Divinitye: but this commends :  
Drys tears, stops sighs, and strangleth groans of Friends :  
Oxford's Aculemie sue priz'd his parts :  
That it did crowne him Laureate of Arts :  
In countrey he read men, in Court ye laws,  
Lived both with sweet contentment and applause :  
Expir'd by degrees: yet our comfort's this  
That death his conroy was from paine to bliss :  
Sith Temperance, Prudence, Candor, Pietye,  
Transports from Grace unto Felicitie.*

Arms: *or, a chevron between three escallops*, impaling Coffyn antient.

On the bench ends at Alwington is a shield with R. C. 1580, and another is charged with *three arrows in pale, points in base, 2 and 1.* (Risdon). On the pulpit panels are the arms of Coffin quartering Cockworthy, impaling Chudleigh, Coffin alone, and Giffard. In the north window of the Yeovale chapel are four antient shields of glass: 1, *ermine*

*on a bend azure, three fleur de lys* (Bury) impaling Coffin antient, with *crescent*, quartering *argent, a chevron sable, between three escallops gules* (Pollard); 2, Gifford of Yeo, impaling, *per pale, dexter, sable fretty or, sinister, argent* (Bellew); 3, *azure, three battleaxes or* (Dennis); 4 as 1.

John Bury of Coleton, Chymleigh, by Jane daughter of Richard Coffin, had issue Richard who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Hugh Pollard of Nympton, who had issue John married to Thomazine daughter and heir of John Giffard of Yeo. (Pole.) Four other antient shields are in the Chancel window, 1, Hanfford *with crescent*, impaling Passebarrie; 2, *sable, a wing argent*, impaling, *per pale a chevron, the whole counterchanged sable and argent*; 3, *argent, three escallops gules*; 4 as 1. Probably connected with Pollard in alliance with Bury as in the north window.

It was surmised in the description of the Coffin tomb at Heanton-Punchardon that it commemorated Richard Coffin, the brother of James, whose brass is in Monkleigh Church, but the Alwington Register shews he was buried there in 1566, and the tomb would be of earlier date. Probably it may be referred to Richard Coffyn, his grandfather, who married Alice daughter of John Gambon of Morston.

On a coffin-shaped stone with a floriated cross, in the pavement of the nave, is this inscription:—

Orate pro anima Georg' Dyell armiger (qui) obiit  
xxix die mensis Augusti anno mccccxiiij cu' an  
ppietur Deus. Amen.

LUTTRELL-COURTENAY. *Dunster*.—The effigy of the Lady Elizabeth Luttrell (ob. 1493) is incised on a flat stone in this Church. She was daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay (ob. 1463) of Powderham, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford. Her husband, James Luttrell, was slain at St. Albans, 1461.

COURTENAY. *Landrake, Cornwall*.—In this Church is the brass effigy of Edward Courtenay, second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham (ob. 1425) and Margaret Bonville. He married Alice daughter and heir of John Wotton of Wotton in Landrake, and left descendants there.

He is represented in full armour bareheaded, with a hound collared, and with a cordon at his feet. Below is this inscription:—

Pray for the soule of Edward Courtney esquier seconde son of Sr Willm Courtney Knyght of Bodderham which dyed the fyrst day of Mch ano.dni mdcix on whos soule ihu haue mēi.

He married Alice daughter and heir of John Wotton of Wotton in Landrake; Edward his son Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Tredurff; Peter his son Katherine daughter and heir of William Reskymmer; Edward his son Elizabeth eldest daughter and heir of Tristram Gorges of Budokshed, Devon; Sir Peter his son (nat. 1616) Alice Rashleigh; William his son (ob. 10th January 1683); Alice his daughter married Humphry Courtenay of Lanivet.

In Fowey Church is a monument thus inscribed:

*In memory of Mary ye daughter of Sir Peter Courtney of Trethurffe, who dyed the 14th day of June in the year of our Lord 1655.*

*Near this a rare jewell's sat  
Clos'd up in a cabinet  
Let no sacrilegious hand  
Breake through—'tis ye strickt comarund  
Of the jeweller: who hath say'd  
(And 'tis fit he be obey'd)  
I'll require it safe and sound  
Both above and under ground.*

*This Mary was grand daughter to Jonathan Rashleighe of Menabilly, Esq.*

And on another monument to the Rashleigh family:—

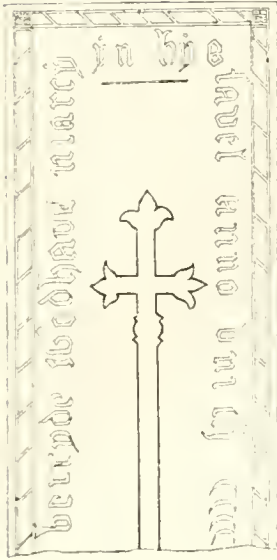
*And to Anne Rashleigh, his granddaughter, the daughter of Sir Peter Courtney of Trethurff, Kut., who dyed the 13th of July 1677, and of Philip Rashleigh, &c. . . . . and of William Courtney his grandson, son of Sir Peter Courtney of Trethurffe, Kut, who dyed the 10th of January, 1683.*

//



Brass of Edward Courtenay,  
Landrake Church, A. D. 1509.

RISDON. GIFFORD. *Parkham*.—In the south aisle is a flat stone, on it an early and interesting example of an incised cross fleurie with the sacred monogram in its base and the following inscription:—



Here lyeth Rych — berryde God haue  
marcy yn hys sauel anno dn m cccc — vi.

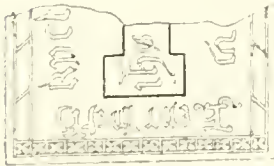
The north or Bableigh aisle was built by the Riscons of Bableigh in Parkham. A flat stone in this aisle, which has been made a palimpsest, on one side has the following:—

(HERE LYETH THE BODY) OF GILES RISCON GENTELYMAN  
BEYINGE AT THE TYME OF HIS D(EATH OF THE AGE  
OF 90 YEARES, THE 21ST) OF APRYLL, ANNO DOMI.  
1583.

I. H. S.

G. R.

On the other:—



*Katherine wife of Giles Risdon of Bably in this parish  
Esquire, 11 Sep. 1682. Aged 26.*

*Grace the wife of Giles Risdon of Bably in this parish Esquire,  
10 Feb. 1676.*

Incised Gravestone, Parkham.

On a bench end at Alwington (the antient carved bench ends belonging to this Church were removed there about the beginning of the present century) are the arms of Risdon, *argent, three bird bolts, sable*. It probably came from the Bableigh aisle. Giles Risdon (ob. 1583) was grandfather to Tristram Risdon the historian and author of the *Survey of Devon*. He (Tristram) was the eldest son of William (who was the third son of Giles Risdon of Bableigh), by Johan daughter of George Pollard of Langley, and relict of Michael Barry, the last of the Barrys of Winscott. By her first husband Barry, she had a daughter Thomazine, married to John Tripeoney, by her second husband William Risdon she had a son the historian. Thomazine Tripeoney having no issue, at her death devised the estate and the manor of Winscott to her half-brother Tristram Risdon. "Bableigh," says Risdon, "hath been the dwelling of that name (Risdon) ever since Robert Risdon lived there third year King Edward I. The

present proprietor married Blewet; his father coheir of Viell; his grandfather the daughter of Giffard; his present great grandsire the daughter and heir of Bremel (Bremeleombe of Honichurch), he built the north aisle of Parkham Church, and *Veybridge* over the Torridge; he died full of days, and fruitful in his generation." The old mansion of Bableigh has been turned into a farm house, but a piece of wall with the remains of a fire place is still to be seen in the court adjoining the modern dwelling.

Westcote confirms Risdon's account, and adds, "in the north aisle Giles lieth interred (ob. 1583) and on a widow of that family:—

*Hoc tumulo requiescet corpus Wilmotæ Risdon viduæ,  
quondam uxoris Thomæ Risdon, armigeri, quæ vixit et  
mortuas est in fide Catholica, 1617.*

She was the daughter of Thomas Gifford of Halsbury, and wife of Thomas, eldest son of Giles Risdon.

The following inscriptions occur to the antient family of Gifford of Halsbury:—

ISTO : SUB : MARMORE : THOMAS : GIFFORDE : PRIMOGENITUS :  
JOHANNIS : GIFFORDE : ARMIGERI : QUI : OBIT : 25 : DIE : OC :  
1595. ETAT : 18.

SUM QUOD ER .....  
FUERAM QU .....  
ES PRO .....

and on a figure of the Sacred Heart,

MISERERE : MEI : DEUS.

for Thomas son of John Gifford and Alice daughter of Walter Smyth of Totnes, which John's death (ob. 15 Nov. 1620) is apparently commemorated in the following fragment:—

.....*Gifforde de Halsburie, qui obiit nono die  
November anno millesimo sex .....*

For Thomas (grandson of John, ob. 1620) and son of John who married Elizabeth Tremaine:—

*Here lies the body of Thomas Gifford of Halsbury, Esq., who died in the faith  
of Jesus Christ and now here humbly waits his for his blessed resurrection.*

*November ye 3, Anno Dom. 1648.*



*Here lyeth the corps of Arthur Gifford son of Thomas Gifford of Halsbury Esq., by his wife Katharine the eldest daughter of Sir Simon Leach of Radly Knt, who deceased the 27th of February, Anno Dom. 1647.*

Thomas Gifford (ob. 1648), and his brother John who married a Champernowne, both dying issueless, John who inherited Halsbury left it to Roger Gifford (ob. 1715) of Brightleigh (descended from the parent stem of Halsbury) second son of Colonel John Gifford, whose biography is given by Prince. The following inscriptions probably commemorate his wives and daughter:—

*Here lyeth interred the body of Martha the wife of Roger' Gifford of Halsbury gent., who departed this life, the 2nd day of October in the year of our Lord 1685. As also of Bridgett daughter of the said Roger and Martha, who died the 28th day of June in the year preceding.*

*Memor esto brevis.*

*Here also lyeth buried the body of Dorothy the 2nd wife of the aforesaid Roger Gifford of Halsbury of this parish, Gent., 22 March 1712.*

On the other side of this gravestone, which had by the foregoing inscriptions been made palimpsest, is the following:—

*Here lyethe the bodye of Katherine Moncke, Wyldowe, sometymes the wyfe of Thomas Moncke of Pudderydye Esquire, who dyed the 2 daye of Novembre in the yeare of our Lord God 1595. whose soule God receare.*

Thomas Monk (Sheriff of Devon, 8th Elizabeth), married first Frances, daughter and heir of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, and relict of John Basset of Umlerleigh; secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Powell of Strode, Dorset, and thirdly Katherine Hawkes, widow of Christopher Savery. Thomas Monk was grandfather of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Margaret sister of Thomas married Thomas Gifford of Halsbury the father of John (ob. 1620) who married Alice Smyth.

A part of the old mansion at Halsbury still remains, now converted into a farm house. In the wall of an outbuilding is a shield with the arms of Gifford, impaling a chevron between three birds; and in another place on a stone is inscribed E.G. 1659.

On a flat stone in the nave is the following portion of inscription:—

——— *and in the same grave lyeth interred the bodys of John Coffin and Grace Coffin his owne father and mother.*

*Here lyeth interred the father of eight sons & daughters which led his life uprightly; let his glory be celebrated through the whole world, whils he happy feeds on the pleasant banquets of heaven.*

- Sepulti Ano. Dni.* 1623. *Grace Coffin wife of John Coffin gent. June 4.*  
 1628. *Gyles the sonne of John Coffin, Novemb. 11.*  
 1636. *Grace daughter of Mr. Humphry Coffin, ye 10 of August.*  
 1639. *George the sonne of Humphri Coffin gent, buried 23 Maye.*

John Coffin and Grace his wife, daughter of Richard Berrie of Berry-narbor, were of Goldworthy; he was a son of John Coffin of Portlinch and Mary Cary his wife, and brother to Richard Coffin who married Elizabeth Loveys, whose monument is in Alwington Church. Humphry Coffin was eldest son of John and Grace Berrie, to him the stone was probably laid down.

There are also many inscribed flat stones to the antient family of Boteler, formerly of Annery, Monkleigh, and afterward of Sedborough in Parkham.

DENNYS. — *Buckland Brewer.* In the Orleigh Chantry in this Church are the following inscriptions to this antient family, on a flat stone.

HIC JACET GVLIEMVS DENYS DE ORLEY ARO. QUI UXOR . . . .  
 GVLIEMI VIELL AR ET OBIT XO JUNII 1605.

A large monument in the north east corner, with two kneeling effigies facing each other at a desk, the male in half armour, trunk hose, boots, and spurs, the female in black gown and hood; under the lady a bas relief of three children kneeling and two infants, over them a shield with *three chevrons, ermine*; under the children one infant and two coffins; over, three shields charged *femme* with the arms of Dennys, and labels inscribed, *Mary, Gartrude, and Elizabeth*. On the top are three shields, in the centre an escutcheon quarterly of ten, 1, Dennis; 2, *argent, two chevrons, sable*, (Esse) 3, Giffard; 4, Churchill; 5, Esse; 6, *on a bend cotized three cinquefoils, gules* (Dawney); 7, *argent, a fess raguly gules, between three cypresses*, (Viell); 8, *on a bend cotized, three crescents*; 9, *sable, on a bend cotized or, three!*; 10, *on a bend three goats' heads*. Crest, *a goat proper, under a bush*. Motto, *ITA DEO PLACUIT*. On the dexter side Dennys impaling, *sable, three chevronels ermine* (Wise); on the sinister, Dennys impaling

Viell. Behind the male, Dennys; behind the female, Grenville; at the base, Dennys impaling Grenville.

*To the pious memorie of Anthony Dennys late of Orleigh Esq  
who first married Elizabeth ye Daughter of Thomas Wyse of Sid-  
enham Esq. by whome he had 1 sonne and 2 daughters deceased.  
He secondly espoused Gertrvd daughter of Sir Bernard Grenvill  
of Stow, kn<sup>t</sup>, by whome having plenteous issue left surviving only  
3 daughters He deceased Junc y<sup>r</sup> 19th A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>n</sup> 1641 Etat s<sup>ve</sup> 56.*

*Here sleeps his corps whose worth and fame shall be  
A living sermon to posterity,  
Whose name shall outlive time, the future age  
Shall stile him loyall, loving, prudent, sage,  
Learnings Mœneas, wisdomes quintessence,  
Whose breast contained a sea of eloquence.  
He sleeps, He is not dead, He lives for ever.  
Pale death has got its due, but he dies never.*

GERTRVDA VXOR SVA CHARISSIMA STRVXIT.

On a flat stone:—

*In memory of Elizabeth Alston, Daughter of Anthony Dennys of Orleigh Esq,  
the wife of William Alston of Strickton in the (county of) Northampton: Esqr.  
(who in sure and certaine assurance of a Blessed Life) Departed ye 4th of  
June 1664.*

Arms: (azure) ten estoiles (or) 4, 3, 2, 1, with crescent for difference  
(Alston) impaling Dennys.

Orleigh, says Pole, “is the longe contynewed dwellinge of the famlye of Dennys,” where, descending from a line of ancestors lived Anthony Dennys (ob. 1641) who married secondly Gertrude Grenville. He left three daughters, Mary (ob. 1694) wedded to Sir Thomas Hampson, Bart., of Taplow, Bucks.; Elizabeth (ob. 1664) buried at Buckland-Brewer, first married to Sir John Hern, 1643, afterwards wife of William Alston; Gertrude (who inherited Orleigh) married Nicholas Glynn, Esq., of Glynn Cornwall in 1664, who subsequently disposed of the estate to Davie of Bideford.

BOTHE JOHN, *Bishop of Exeter*.—The arms of this Prelate are in the Chapter House, and his brass effigies in the Church of East Horsleigh,

Surrey. "On quitting the diocese in the summer of 1476, he repaired to his favourite residence in East Horsleigh, a manor that had been given to the See of Exeter by King Henry I, three hundred and fifty years before. Dying there he was buried in the parochial Church of St. Martin, 1478." (Oliver.)

Against the north wall of the Chancel is a figure of the Bishop kneeling in *pontificalibus* with his crozier, and this inscription :—

Quisquis eris qui transieris sta  
 plege plora  
 Sum qđ eris fueraq: qđ es: pro  
 me precor ora.

Hic jacet Johēs bolwthe quodā. Ep̄s.  
 Croniēis qui obiit v̄o die mēsis  
 Aprilis A° Dni m̄cccclxxiij.



Brass of Bishop Boothe, East Horsleigh, A.D. 1478.

At the upper corner are his arms, *argent, three boars' heads erect and erased sable, armed or, beneath a label of three points, gules.*

An obit was kept for him in the Cathedral, and also at Ottery S. Mary, and an estate at Metcombe, Ottery, and another at Crediton was answerable for the expenses. A monument of a similar kind (which has been before referred to) formerly existed at Crediton, perhaps for the same prelate, of whom, Westcote remarks, "he governed well for his time, but being of a mild nature and quiet disposition, unable to endure the many and great troubles between Henry VI and Richard Earl of Warwick, and King Edward IV, he removed hence to his house at Horseleigh, where he died."

CARY. *Clovelly*.—On the pavement, within the altar rails on the south side, are two small brass effigies of knights in armour, one being about a third longer than the other, but the appointments and attitude are exactly

similar, and correspond with that worn by Edward Courtenay at Landrake. The larger of the two may perhaps be assigned to Sir William Cary, who married first Agnes, daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Poulett. The inscription is gone. The adjoining and smaller figure, his son, Sir Robert Cary (ob. 1545) who married first Agnes, daughter of Sir John Huddye, and secondly, Margaret, daughter, daughter of William Fulkeram. The inscription has already been given. A monument of Transition character with pillars in the south east corner is thus inscribed.

ROBERTVS CARIVS ARMIGER OBIT AN DO 1586.

Arms: 1. Cary impaling Poulett: 2. Cary impaling Fulkeram. Cary quartering Brian, Holloway and Fulford impaling *a chevron between three fish naiant (mullets)* Milliton.

Robert Cary, son of Sir Robert (ob. 1545,) married Margaret, daughter of Milliton.

On a brass plate:—

*Georgij Carri Armigeri qui obiit decimo die Julij Anno Domini 1601.*

*Epitaphium in obitum viri insignissimi curatoris parvis acquissimi et mulari, patroni dignissimi Georgij Carri armigeri qui obiit decimo die Julij anno Domini 1601. En ubi vir situs est pietate et pace beatus justitiæ cultor, religionis amans multorum exemplar patriæ decus anchora pacis ingenio forma Pallade Marte potens dum vivit Christum coluit sic orbe recessit in sancta stabilis religione Dei.*

*Nunc capit in calis solatia grata laborum*

*Nunc requiem æterni capit in arce poli.*

He appears to have been the son of Robert Cary and Margaret Milliton, and married Christian daughter of William Strachleigh (whose brass is in Ermington Church) and relict of Christopher Chudleigh.

*In memory of William Cary Esqr who served his King and Country in the office of Justice of Peace under three Princes, Q. Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles the 1, and having served his generation, dyed in the 76 yeare of his age Ano Dni. 1652. Omnis caro fenum.*

Arms: Cary, imp. lozenge or and azure, *a chevron argent* (Gorge).

He was son of the foregoing, and married first, Gertrude, daughter of Richard Crew of Anthony, secondly Dorothy daughter of Sir Edward Gorge of Wraxhall. His arms and initials "W. C. 1634" are on the pulpit.



Robert his son knighted by Charles II.

*In memory of Sr Robert Cary Kt. (sonne and heyre of William) Gentleman of the Privy Chamber unto King Charles the 2<sup>o</sup> who having served faithfully that glorious Prince Charles the 1st in the long Civil Warr against his rebellious subjects, and both him and his sonne as a Justice of Peace, he dyed a batchelour in the 65 year of his age An. Dom. 1675.*

*Perittra Periteris Reliqui.*

Another memorial to

*Georgius Cary S. T. P., Decanus B<sup>ti</sup>. Petri Exon.  
obiit die Purificationis B. Virginis Ao. Dom.  
1680. Ao. æt. 72.*

There is also a long epitaph given in Prince

Arms.—1, *Azure, a chevron between three mullets or*; 2, *Or, a lion rampant and regardant sable, langued gules* (Jenkyn). Dean Cary (who was also Rector of Shobrooke and died there) was brother of Sir Robert, and married a daughter of William Hancock of Combmartin.

A monument with the arms of Cary:—

*In memory of Sr. George Cary Kt., Sonne and heire of Dr. George Cary, Dean of Exon, who dyed the 6 day of Jany in the 31 yeare of his age, Anno Dom. 1683*

*Ne amenus vitam quam si in bonis  
Accenseret nomen justis non raperet.*

*In memory of Elizabeth the wife of George Cary of Clovelly Esq., who was one of the coheires of Peter Jenking of Trejenkyng in the county of Cornwall Esqr. and dyed in the 21st year of her age Anno Dom. 1677.*

*Libere recepi, Libere dedi.*

Arms, Cary impaling Jenkyn. She was the first wife of Sir George Cary eldest son of the Dean.

*As also of Robert ye son of ye said George and Elizabeth,  
Born Aprill ye 18th and dyed May ye 8th Anno —77.*

*Talium est regnum celorum.*

On a brass plate the figure of a skeleton, the left arm leaning on a spade, the right pointing to this inscription:—

*There lye ye ashes of Anne (second daughter of Dr. George Cary and Anne his wife) Borne in Octr—54 and dyed in June 1655.*

*Velut umbra.*

On a flat stone—

*Here lyeth ye body of Phillip: ye second daughter of William Cary Esqr., wife of John Docton of Docton gent., with whom she lived one year and had by him one daughter named Phillip: and was buried ye 20 of October 1633. Ætatis sue 30.*

*Dum spiro spero.*

*She's gon to Heaven yt liv'd on earth  
A saynt: if saynts draw mortal breath,  
Hope was her anchor, faith her shield  
Love to the poor ye Elizean feilde  
Through which she passed unto her rest  
To reign wth Christ for ever blest,  
This way she went, oh! hasten on  
While 'tis to day ye way she's gon  
Eternal beauty let it passe  
What ist but flesh you se in grasse.*

Arms, *per fesse* gules and azure, three crescents, two in chief or, one in base sable (Docton) impaling Cary. She was sister of the Dean.

A monument with the arms of Cary impaling Wyndham:—

*In memory of Joun the wife of William Cary of Clovelly Esqr. daughter of Sr. William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham in the County of Somersett Baronett, who died Feb. 4 [16]8<sup>2</sup> in the 18th year of her age and lys buryed in St. Decomans Church Somersett.*

*En Forma, moribus, virtutibus vere egregiam! Sed cum  
Egregiam Dicimus hic Tacemus, Lugentes.*

William Cary was son of the Dean.

Other inscriptions record, William Cary 6 Feb. 1700. Robert Cary Esqr. 7 March 1723. Anne Cary, 23 May 1728, erected by the desire of ye said Mrs. Anne Cary, and performed by her sister Mrs. Elizabeth the last of the family, and now wife to Robert Barber Esqr. of Ashmore in the County of Dorset.

*Abbotsham.*—The bench ends in this Church are finely carved. There is a large series of shields on which are the emblems of the Crucifixion, and on others the following:—a chevron between three fleur de lys; a chevron between three hares' heads crested; an eagle displayed, with a spray of

oak in dexter claw, and sword in sinister; a lion rampant regardant; battle axe and mace; compass and square; hammer and chisel; spade and scythe; flail and mallet; wheat sheaves and hammer; sun rising over a gate; key, shepherd's crook, and sword; St. Andrew's cross and chaplet; anchor and I.H.S.; emblems of the Trinity and eternity; hand holding book, dove and olive branch; an ape chained, holding a wine bottle; death with spear; man on horse with bow and arrow, sitting reversed; two figures of SS. John and—?; the Crucifixion and attendant figures; figure in pontificalibus Bishop Veysey? around the edge SAINTE NICOLAE; arms of Bishop Veysey with mitre; Bourchier knot; a sheep; two angels; I. T., I. W., I., G. W., G. D.; medallion, around ST. JH. BT. (St. John Baptist?) G.P.; supported by two eagles a shield with S.J.G.P.; grotesques, &c. The angels on the corbels of the roof bear shields with the arms of Giffard, Raleigh, Whyddon? Risdon, Beauchamp, three double ox yokes? vaire, &c.

*Woolfardisworthy.*—On the bench ends are the emblems of the Crucifixion, the arms of Grenville, S.S., P., A.T., T.S., R.P., &c.

*Frithelstock Church and Priory.*—On bench ends are the following:—a dog; S.O.; double rose crowned (Henry VII, a good example); feather and label (Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII); wheel of St. Katherine; T.W.; F.; stag's head impaled with crozier (Abbey of Hartland); A.; emblems of the Crucifixion, grotesques, &c.

The ruins of the Priory adjoin the Church; the three lofty lancet windows in the gable forming a fine object. "It was founded by Sir Robert de Bello Campo or Beauchamp about the year 1220, for four regular Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, beside a Prior. The religious of this house were generally procured from Hartland Abbey, and at every election of the Priors of Frithelstock, the Abbot of Hartland, and any one of the Canons he thought proper to select, had a right to be present and vote in the Chapter on the occasion. Moreover the Prior of Frithelstock had always a voice in the election of the Abbots of Hartland." (Oliver). Hence the appearance of the device of the Abbots of Hartland on the bench end. John Sturgeon was the last Prior, he was alive in

1553, and 29th Henry VIII, the scite of the Priory was granted to Arthur Plantagenet, afterward Viscount Lisle (Oliver).

In the Monkleigh Register occurs, buried 3rd November 1560, John Sturgin, prieste, probably the last Prior.

GIFFORD. *Chittlehampton and Tirerton*.—In this Church are the following memorials of this family descended from the parent stem at Halsbury, and settled at Brightleigh in this parish, having married the heiress of Cobleigh, whose brasses (previously described) are also in the Church.

A handsome monument in the north aisle of the Chancel, with effigies on a high tomb, and two kneeling figures (male and female) below, thus inscribed:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Giffard, armiger, pietate, probitate, prudentia, providentia insignis, qui ex Honora uxore, e familia Erlicensi, prolem suscepit fecundissimum, primogenito autem ejus Arthuri filium, patre adhuc superstite, Johannem Arthuri filium heredem sibi substituit. Familia itaque sua splendide et feliciter composita natis sufficienter dotatis, atque herede suo Johanne ex illustri Windamiorum prosapia, Somerset, sociato, jam septuagenarius e viris excessit, ejus contractum urnam 2. Regum XII, quasi resurrexisse videntur nomina illa preclara olim defuncta, Rogerus Giffard miles, e familia Hallisburiensi oriundus qui uxorem habuit Margaritam filiam et heredem Johannis Cobleigh de Brightley. Johannis Giffard armiger, cui uxor fuit Maria filia Richardi Greenfield militis, et summe spei, Arthur Giffard, qui uxorem sibi ascivit Agnetam filiam Thomae Leigh, armigeri.*

*Hoc monumentum piissime observantiae symbolum posuit Johannes Giffard nepos maestissimus. A.D. 1625.*

On the top:—

*Portaverunt eum Angeli in sinum Abraham.*

Arms:—1, *baron*, quarterly of four, Giffard, *with crescent for difference*, Cobleigh, Brightleigh *with mullet for difference*, and Giffard impaling Erle; 2, as *baron* on shield 1; 3, Giffard impaling Grenville; 4, as before, imp. *gules, a lion rampant, and a canton or* (Leigh); 5, as before, imp. *gules, a chevron between three houn's heads erased or* (Wyndham!)

Also in the north aisle of the Chancel, with the effigy of a lady, and this inscription:

*To the well deserved memory of Mrs. Grace Giffard, who died at Sherbourne the 3rd and was heere buried (as she desired) by her father and mother the 11th day of November 1667. anno actatis 27.*

*The Graces formerly were counted three,  
Now to the count a fourth may added bee,  
The Virgin that of Graces had such store  
As she made good her name of Grace and more.  
Her loving parents were to her soe deare,  
They going hence shee'd stay no longer here,  
But after hys (blest soul) to heaven above,  
To bee with them i' the family of love,  
And by ther bodies here must ly to rest  
That with them shee may rise together blest.*

On upper part of the gravestone on which are the Cobleigh brasses:—

*Here lyeth ye body of Caesar Giffard Esqr. ye 4th son of  
Brightley who was buried ye 6th day of May, Anno 93,  
Dom. 1715.*

On an upright stone:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Giffard, Rogeri Giffard de Athelington  
generosi filius et Elizabethae ejus uxoris filiae Johannis  
Giffard de Morebath generosi, qui undecimo die Martii,  
sepultus est MDCCXV.*

Other inscriptions record *John Giffard, Esq. of Dublin, 5 May 1819,* and *Sir Ambrose Giffard, Knt., Chief Justice of Ceylon, April 1827.*

Sir Roger Giffard of Brightleigh was third son of Thomas Giffard of Halsbury, Parkham, by his second wife Anne daughter of John Coryton; he married Margaret daughter of John Cobleigh by Isabel his wife daughter of Thomas Brightleigh. To him succeeded John, and Mary daughter of Sir Richard Grenville, John and Honora daughter of Walter Erle of Charborough, Dorset, Arthur and Agnes daughter of Thomas Leigh of Northam, and John (ob. 1666) the "honorable collonel" of Prince, who married Joan the daughter of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard, in Somerset: these are all commemorated on the large monument. Grace Giffard (ob. 1667) was probably an unmarried daughter of the last named John. Caesar Giffard (ob. 1715) was the second son of John, ob. 1712 (eldest son of John and Joan Wyndham) by his second wife Frances daughter of the Hon. Dr. William Fane, fourth son of the first Earl of Westmoreland of that name. John Giffard (ob. 1725) appears to have



been the son of Roger, the second son of Henry Giffard (ob. 1709) elder brother of Cesar; his father Roger was great nephew to Roger Giffard (ob. 1715) second son of the Colonel, and was chosen by his great uncle and namesake at his death, to succeed him in the old family estate of Parkham where he was settled, but the new possessors speedily dissipated the property. John Giffard (ob. 1819) of Dublin, also descends from Henry (ob. 1709). He appears to have been a man of great patriotism and to have rendered essential services during the troubles that prevailed in Ireland toward the close of the last century.

In Tiverton Church in the Chancel is the monument of Roger Giffard, fifth son of Roger Giffard and Margaret Cobleigh of Brightleigh. He was settled at Tiverton Castle, and married thrice, first, Audria daughter of Sir Lewis Stukely of Afton, and relict of Yoe of Branton; secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Grindal of London, and relict of John Duke of Otterton, both without issue; and thirdly, Richard, daughter of John Prouz of Tiverton, relict of Mr. Walrond of the same place, by whom he had a son George (Prince). Query, if his last wife was the widow of the Founder of the alms houses buried under the adjoining tomb? Her name was Richard or Richoard. "Three wives," continues Prince, "all (it seems) rich widows which greatly increased his estate."

The inscription to his memory records:—

*Sacrum memoriæ generosissimi viri  
Rogeri Giffard, armigeri.  
Armigeri quondam Giffardi membra Rogeri  
Hæc tegit in cineres, terra soluta suos.  
Miles erat genitor, dominus de Brightley Rogerus  
Quintius et ipsius, filius ille fuit.  
Consors prima Thori nati genetriceq; Georgi  
Nata equitis de Afton Audria Stucka fuit.  
Æc. Æc. Æc.  
Obiit et sepult, apud Tiverton, Octob. 8.  
An. D. 1603. Ætat. 70.*

Arms: Giffard quartering Cobleigh, Stucley, and sable, three bugle horns argent, stringed or, for Thurston or Cornew.

MONUM. Cornwall. The following inscriptions are quoted from *The Parochial History of Cornwall* (Vol. i, page 72).

*Boconnoc*.—The communion table is large and supported by massive legs, underneath is:—"Made by me Sir Reynold Mohun, 1629." Many of the tablets have been taken down and stowed away in one of the vaults beneath the Church. A solitary one bears this inscription:—

*To the memory of the truly vertuous Penelope, the daughter of Sir Reynold Mohun, Knight and Barronet, for a short time wife unto William Drewe of Broad-Hembury in the County of Devon, Esquire.*

*My name was Mohun, my fate like various ware,  
My short life's often changes makes it cleare,  
A Virgin star on earth awhile I shined,  
With noted splendour, chiefly of the mind;  
Till my Will: Drew me to his nuptiall bed,  
Thence soon by God's high call to heaven I fled,  
Not without hope in Christ to live agen,  
Set in the walls of new Jerusalem.*

*Who was buried the 30th day of March, 1637.*

In the Church of *St. Ewe* (Vol. i, page 379):—

*Here lyes the body of William Mohun, Esq., the last of that antient name and noble family. He died December 2, 1737, aged 32. This monument was erected by his widow, Sibella Mohun, sister of Thomas Trefusis of Penryn, Esq., and his only sister Elizabeth Prowse, widow of James Prowse of Keyford in the County of Somerset, Esq., in gratitude to his memory.*

*Lanteglos-by-Fowey*. The following is a corrected reading of the inscription under the brass of John and Anne Mohun (ob. 1507) in this Church:—

*Hic jacent tumulatu: corpora Johis Mohun, armigi & Anne uxoris eius filie Ric<sup>i</sup> Code armigi et qui q<sup>d</sup>em Joh<sup>e</sup>s fuit filius et haeres Willi Mohun armigi ac Florencie uxoris eius un<sup>i</sup>s soror Edwardi Courtney Comit<sup>is</sup> Devonie, et qui q<sup>d</sup>em Joh<sup>e</sup>s & Anna obieru<sup>n</sup>t mense Septemb<sup>r</sup> infra viginti quatuor horas ex infirmita vocat Sudy<sup>e</sup> A. do. M<sup>o</sup> V<sup>o</sup> VII<sup>o</sup> q<sup>u</sup>or an<sup>i</sup>ubs ppiciet de.*

The inscription is difficult to read being considerably denuded, and it

should be noted that it is erroneous in one of its essential points, the substitution of *Florence* instead of *Isabel*, which is the correct name

COURTNEY, COBHAM, LUTTRELL.-- Bishop Stafford (Reg. vol. i, fo. 4) ordered public prayers throughout the diocese, August 10th, 1395, for the deceased ladies Margaret Cobham and Elizabeth Loterel, sisters to the Primate William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, and describes them "*velut arbor in domo Domini fructificans in vita sanctitate et puritate ac morum et actuum virtuosorum honestate Domino studuerint pro viribus complacere.*" To encourage the faithful to pray for their departed souls he grants an indulgence of forty days (Oliver). Lady Margaret Cobham was buried at that place, and Lady Elizabeth Luttrell purchased the Manor and Castle of Dunster of the Mohuns. Both were daughters of Hugh Courtenay and Margaret Bohun (see ante). Bishop Lacy, 13th January 1450, licensed the celebration of the marriage of James Luttrell, Esq., to Elizabeth (ob. 1493) daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt., within the Chapel or oratory of Powderham Castle. He was slain at St. Alban's. She was buried before the high altar at Dunster, where is her effigy incised on a flat stone of alabaster. The same prelate (Lacy), September 7th 1447, granted his license that Thomas Grenvyle might be allowed to have his marriage celebrated with Anne daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt., in a chapel (Umberleigh?) within Atherington parish.

FERRERS. *Beer-Ferrers*.—Sir William de Ferraris having rebuilt the Parish Church, was desirous of making it Collegiate. For this purpose he assigned a sufficient endowment for an arch-priest and four other priests, who were to live in common under the same roof. Provision was also made for an assistant deacon or sub-deacon, or at least a clerk. The Community were to perform the daily and nightly office in the Church and to offer up perpetual prayers for the prosperity of the Founder and his Lady Matilda during their lives and for their souls after their death, as also for the souls of Reginald de Ferrers and his wife Margery, and the souls of Sir Roger de Carminow, Knt., and his lady Joan, and the Bishops of Exeter were to be remembered living or dead. Bishop Grandison confirmed this foundation 17th June 1333. The Founder did not long survive

his charitable work, for it is found in Bishop Grandison's Register (Vol. ii. fol. 219) that his relict and executrix Matilda obtained from the Bishop 15th December 1338, an acknowledgment of having well and faithfully administered to her husband's property, and that only the sum of £20 remained in arrear, "*ad completionem cantarie de Biry.*" (Oliver, *Mon. Dio. Exon.* p. 289).

This explains the arms of Carminow with Ferrers in the window, accompanying the figures of the Founder and his wife, who also appear on the adjoining tomb (See Plate). The Champernownes succeeded the Ferrers in the right of presentation to the Arch-presbytery, Roger (whose gravestone still exists) appears 1449-52, and succeeding them the Lords Willoughby de Broke; William Willoughby, probably a relative, being the last Arch-priest (ob. 1565).

SULLY. *Crediton*.—In the will of Thomas Barton, Canon of Exeter and Rector of Uffracombe, he grants twenty pounds in gold, in part toward timber for the roof of the north gable of the Chapel where Sir John Sully, Knt., lieth, "*Capelle in quâ Johannes Sully miles jacet Crediton*;" the effigies have been removed from the north transept to the extremity of the south aisle. The evidence of this distinguished and aged warrior in pages 46 and 74 of the Scroop and Grosvenor controversy is particularly important. Too infirm to move, the veteran hero was waited upon by the Royal Commissioners at his house "at Yerdeleye" or Iddeslegh, on July 2nd 1387. He was now 105 years old, and had been engaged in the profession of arms during a period of eighty years, had been in the fight of Halidon Hill, at the siege of Berwick, at the battles of Cressy, Najara in Biscay, Poitiers, and afterwards had fought in Spain. The following extracts from Bishop Brantyngham's Register will shew that this gallant Baron of Torrington and Knight of the Garter survived his examination but a very few weeks. Fo. 175, "Apud Continbeck, 11 August 1387, emanavit mandatum directum decano de Toriton ac curatis ecclesiarum parochialium de Beauford, Winklegh et de Yeddeslegh, ad sequestrandum bona Domini Johannis de Sully, militis defuncti." Fo. 176, the probate is entered. "Penultimo die mensis Augusti Anno Domini MCCC'LXXX septimo probatum fuit testamentum Domini Johannis Sully,

militis defuncti coram magistro Willielmo Piers cancellario reverendi in Christo patris ac Domini Thome Dei gratia in Exoniensis episcopi, &c." (Oliver *Mon. Dioc. Exon.* 76). The red chevrons of Sully are still traceable on the knight's surcoat at Crediton, but there is no garter visible on the left leg. The costume agrees with the era of his death. The figure at Iddesleigh is a century antecedent.

*The Franciscan Convent, Exeter.*—In the course of the summer of 1833, great quantities of human bones were dug up in the precincts. On July 22nd in that year was discovered about two feet below the surface, near the public walk still called "The Friars," a ledger stone thus inscribed:—

*Hic jacet Frater Rogerus Davnatt, sacre theologie Doctor qui  
obit .xliij. die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini MCCCCCXVI.*

*The Dominican Convent, Exeter.*—In this Conventual Church were also interred Jane de Arches, widow of Sir John Dinham, who according to her will 26th January 1496, ordered herself to be buried in her husband's tomb. He was father of Lord Treasurer Dinham (ob. 1502); the arms of De Arches are among the antient stained glass in Bampton Church, where his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Fulk Lord Fitzwarren, together with her husband, are buried.

Lord William Martyn and his lady Alienora also reposed here. In the appropriation of Holne Church to S. John's Hospital, May 20th 1329, Bishop Grandisson directs that the brethren of the said Hospital shall yearly provide, "*viginti cereos, singulos ponderis unius libre cere, super hericium domini Willelmi Martyn et Alienore uxoris ejusdem apud fratres predicatorum Exon, ubi corpora eorum humata quiescunt, die anniversarii dicti domini Willelmi Martyn, viz., in festo S. Catherine Virginis (Nov. 25) collocandos, qui singulis annis accendantur et ardeant, tam dicto die anniversarii, necnon die anniversarii dicte domine Alienore uxoris ejusdem, viz., in festo S. Blasii Martyris (Feb. 3).*"

It was with the Community of this Convent, as stated by Hoker, that a great contention arose in 1301, between them and the Dean and Chapter of Exeter respecting the burial of Sir Henry Raleigh, Knt., who had



directed the interment of his remains within their Conventual Church, the latter requiring that the corpse should first be presented at the Cathedral doors. On the Prior and Convent refusing to submit to such demand, the Dean and Chapter were at length compelled to bury the corpse in the Cathedral. The Dominicans appealed to the Pope, during the appeal the Dean died, the Prior and Convent then objected to any election taking place, on the ground that the electors had incurred excommunication, and that the election of Henry de Somerset to the Deanery ought to be reputed null and void. The bad spirit evinced by the Prior and Convent called for the interference of Archbishop Wilchelsey, who in a letter to his friend Thomas, then Provincial of the Dominicans in England, dated Lambeth, 28th March 1303, directs him to put an effectual stop to the scandal occasioned by the vindictive proceedings of his subjects. (Oliver).

Relative to this feud it is found in the Mayor's Court Roll, 29-30th Edward I,—

“The Prior and brethren of the friars' preachers allege that certain malefactors, unknown, broke the gate of the said priory, and carried away the body of Sir Henry de Raleigh, Knt., deceased, and other goods being in their church to the value of £40, and they demand that inquiry shall be made concerning these matters. The jurors say that they know of no one who broke their door open, but that it has always been the custom, and also is arranged by special convention between the said friars and the Dean and Chapter, that when any layman shall die and shall have in his will chosen his sepulture at the said Priory, his body should be first carried to the Cathedral and mass be there celebrated for his soul; and that when the body of the said Sir Henry de Raleigh lay at the church of the said Priory, in the custody of his executors, at the request of his friends it was taken, not by force and arms but amicably, and, for the good of peace, to the Cathedral, with a cloth commonly called a “bandekyn” and a bier belonging to the said friars which had been lent to the executors. The friars protested against the proceeding, and on the return from the Cathedral shut the gate of the Priory, and would not permit the body to be buried in their church, so that the executors were forced to take it back and bring it to the Cathedral, and would not receive back the cloth and bier, but left them at the gate.”

After lying two years in the Cathedral, it seems the body was transferred to the Conventual Church, and there found its final resting place.

The most westerly of the two cross legged effigies in the south aisle of  
*nn<sup>2</sup>*

the choir of the Cathedral, (although generally assigned to be a knight of the Chichester family), has been thought to represent this Sir Henry Raleigh, and it is related by Pole his shield once bore the arms of Raleigh of Raleigh, *chequy or and gules, a bend vair*. Thomazine the daughter and heiress of John Raleigh married John Chichester, afterward of Raleigh, whose arms the Chichesters adopted, and which may easily account for the tradition that the knight was a Chichester.

Thomas Calwodleigh, by his will dated 1st March 1479, ordered himself to be buried in this Church near his mother Elizabeth, and the altar of S. Peter there is mentioned in the will of Robert Haydon, 3rd April 1532, whose gravestone is in Woodbury Church.

It is nearly certain that the gallant Knight of the Garter, James Lord Audley of Redcastle, Shropshire, who died 1st April 1386, was buried in the choir of this Church near the Martyns, before the high altar (Oliver). The fragment of the effigy in the Exeter Museum supposed to represent him is of much too early a date.

PRIDEAUX. YEO! *Newton St. Petrock*.—On the bench ends in this Church are the following shields: 1, Prideaux, *with a mullet for difference*, impaling, *two demi-lions rampant* (Hatch): Humphry Prideaux (ob. 1550) of Thuborough married secondly Edith daughter of William Hatch of Aller: 2, the same arms repeated, the *demi-lions* slightly differing, *Newton St. Petrock*, says Pole, belonged unto the Priory of Bodmin, and after the dissolution was purchased by Humphry Prideaux of Thuborough, Esq., and is descended unto Jonathan Prideaux. Bodmin Priory was dedicated to St. Petrock, a saint and native of Wales, said to have crossed over to Padstow in the year 518, and afterwards settled at Bodmin, where he died 564. His body reposed in a beautiful shrine before the Chapel of St. Mary, at the east end of the Conventual Church. From Camden we learn, that towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, N. Prideaux, a gentleman of ancient name and family, erected a castellated mansion on its (the Priory's) site (Oliver).

On other bench ends are: 1, *a lion rampant gardant* (Jewe or Morice); 2, No. 1, impaling, *a chevron between three birds (mallards?)* (Yeo or Castel?); 3, the dexter impalement gone, but which may have been

Yeo; sinister, *three rests* (Grenville). Query, if for some members of the Yeo family who lived at Heanton-Sachville in the adjoining parish of Petrockstowe. John Yeo of Heanton married Alice or Joan daughter and coheir of William Jewe of Cotleigh, and Poltimore in Farway, East Devon. William their son married Ellen daughter of William Grenville of Stow, Cornwall.

Another probability may be stated: the arms of Morice are *gules, a lion rampant regardant, or*; of Castell or Kestell of Eglosayle, Cornwall, *argent, a chevron between three falcons proper, belled or strapped of the first*; Sir Nicholas Prideaux (ob. 1606) of Soldon, grandson, by his first wife, of Humphry (ob. 1550) of Theuborough (whose second wife was Edith Hatch) married for his third wife Mary (ob. 1647) daughter of John Castell and relict of Dr. Evan Morice.

*Bradford.* In the pavement on the south side of the altar is a large slab of slate 6 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 11 in., on it is incised at the corners within small parallelograms crosses patée, and in the centre within a larger square is a symbol consisting of a circle in the base, from which ascends a shaft with a cross at the top, just below which is a double pennon. This symbol has all the characteristics of a trade or merchant's mark of early character, and the size of the stone is that of an ordinary gravestone, but there is no inscription. A portion of a similar stone with crosses at the corners is in the adjoining north aisle, which, from the presence of a piscina, was, probably, formerly a chantry. These stones have been surmized to have formed portions of the antient altars, and the symbol intended for the emblem of sovereignty, but a character almost exactly like it is incised on a sculptured wool pack on a pillar at Kentisbeare. Their era may be referred to have been early in the fifteenth century.

*Ford Abbey.*—The sinister coat of arms on the Conventual seal is Beauchamp (not Beaumont) *vaire*, similar to those of Frithelstock Priory. The Beauchamps were the donors of the manors of Strete and Charmouth to the Abbey. The shields on the gateway tower, although decayed and apparently unfinished, are charged *checquy*.

*Totnes*.—John Belworthy, Vicar of Totnes, whose inscription has been given as found in the Chancel of that Church, but the date obliterated, was instituted 14th May 1495, died about 1505.

*SOUTHCOTT. Kilminster*.—The following shields are on the monument: a shield of three quarterings divided palewise: 1, *a chevron argent charged with five guttae gules, between three birds of the first*; 2, Southcott; 3, *gules, two swords crossed points downward, blades argent, hilts or* (Holway); 2, Southcott impaling Fry; 4, Southcott impaling *sable, three castles or chessrooks*.

*GIFFORD. Alwington*.—Let into the sill of the end window of the north transept or Yeo-vale chapel in this Church is a small recess, and in it a diminutive figure apparently of a lady, kneeling, with horned head-dress, the arms somewhat extended, and one hand holding a label. There is no inscription or date, nor record for whom or what intended, but tradition says it was brought from the private chapel at Yeo-vale.

“Yeo, in this parish,” says Westcote, “was the inheritance of Giffard, whose heir was married first to Berry, and secondly to Cary; at which house, in a private chapel, he was buried under a monument with this inscription:—

*Orate pro anima Willielmi Giffard, armigeri qui obiit 12 mo  
die Decembris, A.D. 1400. ejus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

In the window over the sculpture at Alwington are the arms of Berry and Giffard with their alliances, already described. In Cockington Church is the brass effigies of Mrs. Wilmote Cary (ob. 1581) wife of George Cary of Cockington, Esq., and daughter of John Gifford of Yeo, Esq. The inscription has been given.

*BICKFORD. Bradford*.—At Dunsland, the antient seat of Arscott and Bickford, over the window of the Hall on the exterior are the following shields:—

- 1, An escutcheon quarterly of nine—1, *a chevron engrailed between three martlets* (Bickford); 2, *a fess vair between three unicorns' (?) heads*; 3, *a chevron between three arrows, a crescent for*



*difference* (Floyer); 4, *a chevron between three battleaxes* (Batten); 5, *a cross moline, on a chief three mullets pierced*; 6, *a chevron between three escallops* (Dabernon?); 7, *three piles in point wavy* (Cadiho); 8, *Mules*; 9, *Arseott*. On the dexter side a single shield charged with Bickford, on the sinister, *a stag's head between two flanches* (Parker). Over the east entrance, Bickford impaling Prideaux.

Dunsland passed by the heiress of Cadiho, temp Henry IV, to Dabernon, his grand-daughter married Batten, whose heiress after three descents brought it to John Arseott of Holsworthy, in this family it continued several descents; Arthur Arseott the last of the branch died in 1664, his heiress married Bickford, and by Bickford to Coham. Dunsland House was built in 1609 (Lysons). Arseott Bickford married Honour daughter of John Prideaux of Gurlyn, Cornwall, descended from the Theuborough branch, and afterward in 1683, Bridget daughter of Edmund Prideaux of Padstow. In the Church are memorials to *Arthur Arseott*, 1664; *William Bickford, Esq.*; 1659; *Grace his wife heiress of Arseott*, 1686; *John Bickford, Esq.*, 1771. (Lysons).

*Identification of Effigies.* All the difficulties attending the investigation of the identity of these old stone effigies muster in full force as the attempt is made to approach their history, and the larger portion of the work is left unfortunately to conjecture only. But three instances remain where decisive evidence appears to guide the conclusion safely as to who the effigy represents, and these consist of the heraldic device on the surcoat of the knight at Atherington, the arms on the shields at Ashwater, and the inscription on the tomb at Bideford. Singularly barren and uncertain is the work of the investigator with regard to their probable identity obtained through the channels of cotemporary history relating to the parish in whose church they are found. These have been consulted and compared as extensively and carefully as possible, but the conclusions arrived at are offered as probabilities only.

A strange and inconsequent fatality seems to have possessed the placers of these fine memorials of the departed in our Churches. While with the most painstaking care and loving generosity, they thus carved out of



the enduring stone as true a resemblance as possible of the deceased, and enshrined it often in a tomb adorned with all the beautiful imagery and intricacies of the sculptor's art, intending thereby the same should endure (as they have endured) for ages to come, glorious memorials, consecrated to departed worth, reverence, or love; should, nevertheless, in the majority of instances have committed to the frail and evanescent keeping of colour, the name, epitaph, and armorial insignia of the deceased, which the insidious dampness of our climate would ordinarily in a decade of years seriously mar, and the flight of a century almost wholly obliterate, however dry and well protected, apart from the undreamt of vandalism of the modern whitewash brush. Thus, owing to the feeble means used to perpetuate identity having slowly but surely perished, the memories of these old mute semblances of humanity have lapsed into an obscurity that effectually defies the most patient attempts at restoration or revival, and so the gracious purpose of the original dedicators is lost for ever.

How pure at heart and sound in head,  
 With what divine affections bold  
 Should be the man, whose thought would hold  
 An hour's communion with the dead.

In vain shalt thou, or any, call  
 The spirits from their golden day,  
 Except, like them, thou too canst say,  
 My spirit is at peace with all.

They haunt the silence of the breast,  
 Imaginations calm and fair,  
 The memory like a cloudless air,  
 The conscience as a sea at rest:

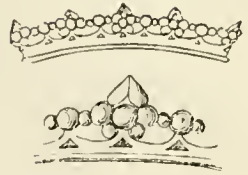
But when the heart is full of din,  
 And doubt beside the portal waits,  
 They can but listen at the gates,  
 And hear the household jar within.—*Tennyson*.

## PART II.

## ARLINGTON.

This beautiful effigy probably represents one of the Raleigh family.

William de Raleigh held Arlington 27th Henry III, 1243: subsequently it passed to the Chichesters by Thomazine daughter and heiress of his descendant John Raleigh, but at a period too late to accord with the style of costume.



Coronet.

There is a marked similarity both in treatment, habiliment and ornament, existing between this effigy and the lady at Wear-Giffard, giving fair warrant to infer that they are both the work of the same sculptor, and the ladies themselves contemporaries.

The arms of Raleigh are :—*Checquy or and gules, a chief vair.* (Pole).

## ASHWATER.

These effigies are found in the south aisle :—

It is probable they represent Sir Hugh Courtenay, son of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe (by his third wife Maud daughter of Sir John Beaumont of Sherwill) and Margaret his wife daughter of Thomas Carminow of Ashwater (ob. 1423).

This Sir Hugh Courtenay, says Cleveland, “is by Sir William Pole called Sir Hugh Courtenay of Ashwater, and by Mr. Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall*, Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnock, from his residence in Cornwall so called,” both being large estates in the two counties, the possessions of the Carminows, which Sir Hugh Courtenay succeeded to on his marriage with their heiress.

Within, on the left hand cusp of the tomb, is a shield, *party per pale*,

on the dexter side, the arms of Carminow *azure, a bend or, a label of three*, thereby inferring perhaps the lady was a heiress and representative of her family. On the sinister, blank. On the opposite cusp is another shield, Carminow, *with a label of three*, impaling, *Courtenay with a label of three*. The shield also issuant from the knight's helmet is charged with Carminow.

Respecting this Sir Hugh Courtenay, Cleveland narrates: "In 1471, 11th Edward IV, on Easter day Queen Margaret wife of Henry VI and her son Prince Edward landed at Weymouth, and went from thence to an abbey near called Cerne, and while they were there Edmund Earl of Somerset, John Earl of Devonshire, and many others came unto them, and welcomed them to England. And the Earl of Devonshire the more to encourage the western counties to join with them repaired to Exeter, where they sent for this Sir Hugh Courtenay of Bocomnock and many others, and having joined the Queen marched with her to Tewksbury where was fought a bloody battle May 4th 1471. And so it was in a little time Prince Edward's army was put to flight, and the Duke of Somerset and many others fled for sanctuary to Tewksbury Church, and in a day or two after were taken out and beheaded, but whether Sir Hugh Courtenay died in battle, or was amongst those who took sanctuary, it is not said, but it is highly probable that he was killed at the time, either in the field or afterwards and was buried at Tewksbury."

It is probable this monument was erected by the widowed Lady Margaret to her unfortunate husband, as it was often the practice to adopt the arms of the wife, if an heiress, and this Sir Hugh was the representative of a collateral branch of the Courtenays only at the time, although owing to the fatalities that followed his family, the Earldom was restored in his son.

Moreover, his widow, with a due regard to the reputation of the house of Carminow, of which herself and sister were the joint representatives, would doubtless desire to perpetuate their antient position by the retention of their arms.

The family of Carminow, says Cleveland, "is said to be one of the most antient in the county of Devon," and they were of even greater consideration in the adjoining county. "In an account of the principal

Cornish landholders, 40th Henry III (1255), the Carminows whose property spread far and wide, both continuing to be esteemed among the first in the county, appear on record here for the first time." (Lysons).

Joan, the other daughter and heiress of Thomas Carminow, married Sir Thomas Carew, Baron of Carew and Mullesford, and Lord of Mohuns-Ottery. (Pole). This Sir Thomas Carew was nephew to the Sir Hugh who married Margaret the other heiress, and whose effigies the figures at Ashwater may be presumed to represent. The fact of an uncle and nephew marrying two heiresses may perhaps be thus accounted for. The father of Sir Hugh who married Margaret Carminow had three wives and he was the son of the *third* (?) wife Maud Beaumont of Sherwill. The mother of Thomas Carew, who married Joan Carminow, was Joan daughter of the said Sir Hugh by his *second* (?) wife Philippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeckne of Haccombe, half-sister to the younger Sir Hugh, and probably much older. Joan Carew the elder, wife of Sir Nicholas Carew of Mohuns-Ottery, and mother of this Thomas Carew her eldest son, took a great displeasure against him, and although she was a great heiress and inherited all her mother's lands, some seventeen manors, disinherited him, and bequeathed the whole to her younger sons. "Thomas," says Cleveland, "repaired the loss by matching with one of Carminow's daughters and heirs," and so the whole estate was kept in the family.

In the east window of the aisle of Ashwater Church, in which the effigies occur, are the arms of Carew impaling Carminow; and on a similar shield the dexter impalement of which is now blank (but was doubtless originally filled by the arms of Carminow), impaling, quarterly Courtenay and De Redvers, thus indicating that both heiresses Joan and Margaret Carminow contributed to the rebuilding of the aisle. The arms of Carminow impaling Courtenay are found also in Wolborough Church, marshalled as at Ashwater, together with the arms of Sir Hugh of Haccombe, his father, and his three wives.

This Sir Hugh Courtenay, supposed to be so represented in effigy at Ashwater, was grandson of Sir Edward Courtenay and Emmeline Dauney, whose effigies are found in Sheviocke Church, Cornwall.

"In the south transept of Mawgan Church, Cornwall, called Carminowe aisle, under the south window, lies the effigies of a crusader carved in

stone, he is represented in mail and surcoat with a helmet under his head, and lion at his feet. Near it is the mutilated effigies of a lady in a long gown with a dog at her feet. These are said to have been removed from the chapel of Carminow Barton (the antient seat of the Carminows) in the reign of King James I." (Lysons).

The arms of Carminow are, *azure, a bend, or.*

"In the great cause between Scroop and Grosvenor in the reign of Richard II, respecting the bearing of this coat, it was deposed by one of the witnesses that the same coat had been long borne by Carminow, and was allowed by the Earl of Northampton, when the matter was brought before him in France. Little credit is, however, due to this evidence, as the witness Thomas Fytchett, deposed to his having heard from old people, that his relation Thomas Carminow, proved the arms to have belonged to his ancestors from the time of King Arthur, whilst Mr. Richard Scroop only proved his family to have borne them from the time of William the Conqueror, the latter period being far beyond the time when arms were first borne in this country." (Lysons).

#### ATHERINGTON.

Three effigies are found in this Church, two, a knight and lady on a high tomb on the north side of the Chancel, the other, the mutilated remains of a crusader on a coffin shaped stone, lies on the floor of the north aisle of the Chancel.

Lysons speaks of these effigies as having existed originally in the antient chapel of the Holy Trinity at Umberleigh, a chantry endowed by Joan, heiress of Champernowne and wife of Sir Ralph Willington, in the reign of Henry III, and which was suppressed in 1547, that it was pulled down about the year 1800, and these monuments subsequently removed to Atherington Church in 1818.

This account has been confirmed by recent enquiries in the parish.

Westcote in referring to them says, "In this chapel were divers fair monuments erected, two whereof only remain undefaced, whereon are many escutcheons cut, but nothing to be seen express, in any sort, what they were. On the one is a knight curiously portrayed; the other monument



should seem to be of a knight-templar, or that had vowed himself for the holy wars, for his legs were crossed."

Risdon narrates,—“In Trinity Chapel, which still stands, many of these (the Willingtons) were interred, this being their principal dwelling, where they had fair sepulchres, on whose tombs some of their proportions were curiously cut; but *Tempus edax rerum*. Now only two of them remain, upon one of which is the effigies of a knight and his lady with their armories, and other noble families, their allies, richly gilded, whereon the Courtenays, Grandisons, Willingtons, Walshborowes did not long since appear. On the other was a proportion, completely armed, lying cross-legged, after the manner of such, as in elder ages went to war as in the Holy Land, but none of them have any inscription left to testify who they were."

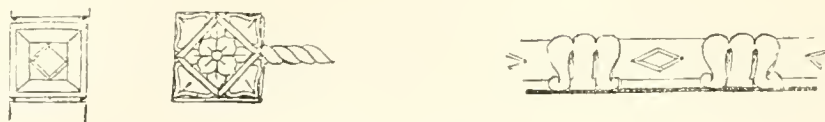
Further he says, “This Lady Joan Champernowne was married to a Knight of Gloucestershire, called Sir Ralph Willington, by whom she had many sons; which lady still retained her own name, and in all her charters and grants is still stiled the Lady Joan Champernowne, and all her sons left the arms of Willington, viz; *Party per pale dente argent and gules, a chief, or*, and gave their mother's arms. Sir Ralph their eldest son was a worthy warrior."

Pole gives the descent of this Lady Joan the heiress of Champernowne. She was the grand-daughter of Sir Jordan de Champernowne, whose wife was Mabel the daughter of Philip de Solaris or Soleigny, by Hawis his wife, daughter of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon.

From the circumstance of this lady having been an heiress of such consideration that her husband and children adopted her arms, which are also displayed on the surcoat of the recumbent knight, it has been surmised that these figures represent this Sir Ralph and Lady Joan Willington. But as she was fourth in descent only from Philip de Solaris, and he according to Pole having died as early as 1171, the probable period at which this lady flourished would point to a date considerably anterior to the style of costume in which the effigies are habited, which assimilates with that worn in the middle of the fourteenth century.

Risdon too, in his allusion to the “armories” of the families once

visible on the tomb, seems to confirm a supposition that they were intended for some later members of the family. A succeeding Sir Ralph Willington married Elianor daughter of John Lord Mohun, and



Ornaments, Atherington.

died 22nd Edward III, 1349, a much nearer approach to the costume and style of tomb. A small circumstance observable in the costume of the lady may seem to favour this view. On the circlet around her forehead is the letter **M** repeated, alternating with gems. This may have been meant as the symbol of the Virgin Mary, or it may have alluded to the first letter of her presumed maiden name Mohun.

The Crusader may probably be intended for Sir William de Champenowne the father of Lady Joan.

#### BIDEFORD.

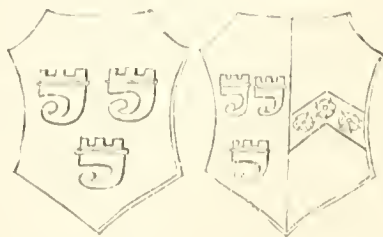
This effigy lies under the south-east arch of the nave. On the frieze of the monument is this inscription.—

Hic jacet Thomas Grenvylld miles patron istī ecclē q̄ obiit xviij  
die mensis marcij ā. d. mccccxiii cuj. aīe pp̄iciet dē. Amen.

Below the effigy on the tomb are two shields.—

1, *Three rests* (Grenville); 2, Grenville, impaling, *on a chevron, three roses* (Gilbert, of Compton Marldon, South Devon).

“Bideford,” says Pole, “is the ancient inheritance of Grenvill. Sir Richard Grenvill of Bideford was one of the knights that went with Robert Fitzhamon unto the conquest of Glamorgan in King William Rufus’ time.” Continuing the pedigree down through various alliances with the families of Courtenay, Cobham, Burghersh, and Bonville, he



Arms on Tomb.

proceeds : " Sir Thomas Grenvill, which by Elizabeth sister of Sir Theobald Gorges had issue Sir Thomas, which by Isabel his first wife daughter of Otho Gilbard of Cumnpton had issue Roger and Richard."

The armorial bearings on the tomb and the name in the inscription seem to conclusively point to this last named Sir Thomas Grenville as the knight for whom the monument was erected.

#### BROADWOOD WIDGER.

This effigy (now much mutilated) is in the south aisle of the Chancel.

No particulars (beyond a tradition in the parish) are known of this figure. This tradition speaks of him as being a Shilston or Upcott, of Upcott in this parish, and that he was noted as a kind of rustic freebooter, or cattle lifter, and was killed while engaged in some foray of the sort, in a field called Chapel Parks, adjoining his house.

It is curious, as agreeing in somewise with this village legend, that one of the coheirs of Upcott of Upcott married a Shilston.

"In this Church," says Westcote, "is a fair monument for William Shilston, whereon is his representation, curiously cut, armed *cap-a-pie*, without any superscription."

#### BUNDLEIGH.

This effigy is on the north side of the Chancel.

He is a priest, in full sacerdotal costume, and was doubtless rector of the parish.

#### CALLINGTON (CORNWALL).

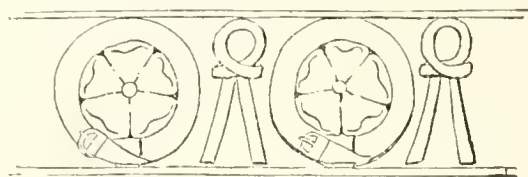
This effigy is under the arch dividing the Chancel from its north aisle, and which was probably originally a chantry.

Sir Robert Willoughby, created Lord Willoughby de Broke, by King Henry the VII, in the seventh year of his reign, Knight of the Garter, and Steward of the Household to that monarch, was the son of Sir John Willoughby of Broke, of the family of Willoughby de Eresby, Lincolnshire. Sir John Willoughby married Anne daughter of Sir Edmund Cheyney,

whose wife was Alice daughter of Humphry Stafford of Hooke, Dorset (ob. 1442), and aunt to Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon.

Lord Willoughby de Broke married Blanch daughter of John Champernowne of Beer Ferrers, who was the son of Alexander Champernowne of Modbury, who married Joan daughter and heiress of Martyn Ferrers of Beer Ferrers.

"He was at the siege of Boulogne with King Henry the VII, and was one of the chief commanders against the Cornish rebels in 1497. He acquired the Manors of Callington, Beer Ferrers, &c. by marrying the heiress of Champernowne, that he occasionally resided and that he died at the manor house of Callington, for he directed by his will, that he should be buried in the Church of that parish in which he should die.



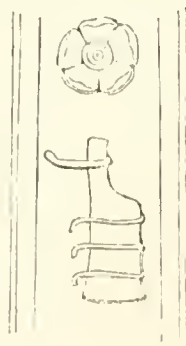
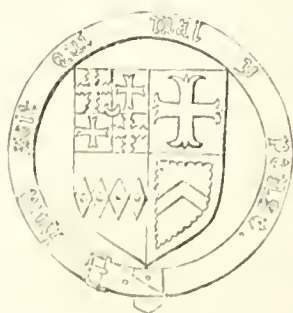
Collar of the Garter on Effigy, Callington Church.

His son Robert, by whose death the title became extinct, lies buried in Beer Ferrers. He was Lord of the manor of Callington, and Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and died in or about the year 1502." (Lysons.)

The head of the effigy rests on the crest of Willoughby, *a Saracen's head, couped at the shoulders, ducally crowned, and with earrings.*

On the tomb below are these arms within the cordon of the Garter;—Quarterly of four;—

1, 1 and 4, *a cross engrailed*; 2 and 3, *a cross moline* (Willoughby de



On Tomb, Callington Church.

Broke); 2, *a cross fleurie* (Latimer); 3, *four fusils in jesse, each charged with an escallop* (Cheney); 4, *a chevron within a bordure enrailed* (Stafford).

There is also the device of *a ship's rudder surmounted by a rose*, sculptured between the panels. There is no inscription remaining.

#### CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

This effigy is on the south side of the crypt or undercroft of the Lady Chapel.

In an engraving given in Dart's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*, published in 1726, the effigy, tomb, and canopy is shewn in its original state. The figure reclined on a plain high tomb, and above it rose an elegant shrine-like canopy, borne on six light shafts, buttressed and supporting pinnacles, with pierced cusped pendant canopies between, terminating above in spires. The whole is now greatly defaced.

"On the south side of this chapel," writes Hasted, "close to the outside of it, there is a handsome monument for Joane, daughter of Bartholomew de Burgherst, Lady Mohun, prepared and set up at her own cost; on the tomb is her figure lying at full length, the inscription in French, being,—

**Pour dieu priez por l'ame Johane Burwaschs  
que fut Dame de Mohun.**

but this, as well as the rest of the monuments in this part of the undercroft, has been from to time much defaced by the carelessness of workmen belonging to the Church.

"From the charter or instrument of her chantry, recorded in a lieger of this Church, and dated in 1395, anno 19th Richard II, we learn that she lived in the days of King Richard II, and wrote herself Lady Dunster (*Domina de Donestur*), wife of John de Mohun of Dunster, being descended from the noble house of the Mohuns of Dunster Castle in Somersetshire. In the indenture between her and the Prior and Convent, in consideration of her payment of 350 marcs sterling, and certain convenient for her charity (with which money the manor of Selgrave was purchased and amortized to the monks, with the King's license), they



granted to her a perpetual chantry, and covenanted with her, that when she died, her corpse should be laid in the tomb, which she had of her own cost prepared and set up, near the altar of Our Lady in the undercroft, and being so intombed there, should never be removed, nor the name of the tomb altered, but be honourably kept, and five shillings *per annum* to the clerk, who kept the Lady Chapel, for keeping clean her tomb, with many other matters in the indenture, which, that the chantry might not be forgotten with their successors, the monks caused to be enrolled and recorded in their *Martyrology*, that upon her *obit* day it might be annually recited.

“The Dean and Chapter now possess the above manor, but the intent of it, as to the tomb, has long since been neglected.” *History of Kent*.

Weever, page 213, thus speaks of this tomb,—“In the undercroft of the Ladies Chapell is an ancient monument thus inscribed:—

*Joane de Burwashes, Dame de Moun.*

Thus surnamed of Burwash a toune in Sussex wherein she inhabited, &c.”

It affords a striking example of the vanity and futility of attempting to perpetuate a name, thus evidenced by the care and consideration of Lady Joan Mohun's bequest for the preservation of her tomb, and its present mutilated and neglected state. A small portion, about a fourth only, of the canopy remains, and this in a very dilapidated condition, and the effigy much broken and injured.

This Lady Joan was the wife of John the last Lord Mohun of Dunster, to whom the tomb and effigies there were presumably erected.

#### DUNSTER (SOMERSET).

Three effigies are found in this fine old Church.

One, a lady, on the south side of the Chancel under an ogee arch, that was originally crocketted, but the top finial is the only portion remaining. Probably a cenotaph to the same Lady Alice de Mohun, mother of Sir Reginald and Sir William de Mohun, the founders of Newenham Abbey, who died about 1257, and who is supposed to be represented by figures very similar found at Membury, and also at Axminster, where she was probably buried.

Or it may be the second wife of her son Reginald, who was, according

to Pole, Isabel, widow of Gilbert Lord Basset, his first wife, a Fleming, being supposed to be represented by the effigy in Stoke Fleming Church.

The other two effigies of alabaster on a high tomb under the arch dividing the Mortuary Chapel from the Chancel on the north side of the altar, may be assigned to represent Sir John de Mohun, K.G., the fifth and last baron of the family, who died early in the fourteenth century, and his wife Joan de Burgwash, set up, probably, in remembrance of him by that lady after his decease, she herself being buried at Canterbury Cathedral.

#### EBRINGTON (GLOUCESTERSHIRE).

This effigy is on a high tomb on the north side of the altar.

Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of England, was third son of Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux, who was the second son of William Fortescue of Wimpston Modbury, seventh in descent from its first possessor of that name.

A circumstantial biography of this most eminent judge, and learned author of the celebrated treatise "*De Laudibus legum Anglie*" and numerous other works, is given by Prince. From this we learn that in 1430 he was called to the degree of Sergeant at Law, and eleven years after (19th Henry VI) constituted King's Sergeant, and the year after, 1442, was advanced by King Henry VI to be Lord Chief Justice of England, and subsequently to the high honour of Lord Chancellor. After an eventful life, "at length," says his biographer, "this great and learned person yielded to fate, though the time of his death, that I can find, is nowhere mentioned, nor can it at this distance of time be well retrieved; in all probability it happened at Eberton, a town in Campden in Gloucestershire, where he had a considerable estate, which he left to his posterity, in whose name it still continues, in which place the tradition is, that this Lord Chancellor Fortescue, being a great Lancastrian, followed King Henry VI to the battle of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, not far from Eberton, where the King being overcome and taken prisoner, anno 1471, he retired to his house at Eberton and died in discontent," and adds, "this noble Lord Chancellor lived to a great age being supposed to be near ninety years old when he dyed."

On the sides of the tomb are some remains of the antient tracery, quatrefoil panels, and floriated arches, and three shields exhibiting the arms of Fortescue. On a marble table over is this inscription, placed there "at the charges of the late Colonel Robert Fortescue of Wear and Philleggh, his direct heir."—

*In felicem et immortalē memoriam clarissimi viri Domini Johannis Fortescuti, Militis, Grandævi, Angliæ Judicis Primarii et processu temporis sub Henrico VI (Rege et Eduardo Principe summi Cancellarii Regis Conciliarii) prudentissimi, legum Angliæ peritissimi nec non earundem hyperaspistis fortissimi: qui corporis exurias lætum resurrectionem expectantes hic deposuit. Marmoreum hoc monumentum positum est, A.D. MD.C.LXXVII: voto et expensis Roberti Fortescuti armigeri ejusdem familiæ hæredis nuper defuncti.*

*Angligenas intra cancellos juris et æqui  
Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet urna viri.  
Lex viva ille fuit patriæ lux splendida legis,  
Forte bonis scutum, sontibus et scutica.  
Clarus erat titulis, clarus majoribus, arte  
Clarus, virtute ast! clarior emicuit.  
Jam micat in tenebris, reluti carbunculus orbi,  
Nam virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.  
Vixit adhuc Fortescutus laudatus in ævum  
Vixit et in legum laudibus ille suis.*

Arms:—Shield 1, Fortescue impaling Grenville and Northcote. Colonel Robert Fortescue married first, Grace the daughter of Sir Bevil Grenville, and secondly, Susannah Northcote.

Shield 2, quarterly of six: 1, Fortescue; 2, or, a bird sable (—?); 3, gules, a mullet within the horns of a crescent, or (Denzell); 4, argent, on a bend vert, between six crosslets fitchée gules, three croziers, or (Treawin); 5, gules, a fess vair, between six crosses formée fitchée, or (Filleigh); 6, Fortescue.

John de Filleigh of Filleigh had issue, Elizabeth wife of William Treawin of Wear-Giffard, Joan their daughter was married to Richard Denzell; Elizabeth daughter of Richard Denzell married Martin Fortescue son of Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor. (Pole).

Two other inscriptions below further record that the monument was restored by the Chancellor's descendant, Matthew Lord Fortescue in 1765, and again by Hugh third Earl Fortescue in 1861.

Another celebrated member of this noble family Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King James I (ob. 1607), is buried at Muresley in Buckinghamshire; they were of Saulden in that parish, and his descendant Sir John Fortescue was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1656; the title became extinct at the death of Sir Francis Fortescue, K.B., in 1729. (Lysons).

Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the son of Adrian Fortescue, Porter of Calais, grandson of Richard the brother of Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor to King Henry VI.

In Filleigh Church, Devon, are two small brasses to Richard Fortescue (ob. 1570) fifth in descent from the Chancellor, and great grandfather of Colonel Fortescue who restored his celebrated ancestor's tomb at Ebrington. The effigy on both brasses is very similar: he is represented kneeling before a *prie dieu*, his hands raised prayer and a book open before him. He is clad in complete armour, with sword, misericorde, and spurs, bare headed, with his gauntlets and helmet on the ground in front. In one brass he is depicted as being in a church, with a chequered pavement and a window behind. Below is this inscription:—

Here lyeth Rycharde Ffortescue of Ffillegh, Esquier, who dyed  
on the last daye of June in the yere of owre Lorde God, 1570.

Behind him are two shields, on the dexter side, Fortescue quartering Denzell, Treawin, and Fillegh; over, on an esquire's helmet is the crest of Fortescue, *a plain shield argent*, on the sinister side, the same coat and quarterings impaling, quarterly, 1 and 3, *gules, a goat's head, caboshed*; 2 and 4, *ermine*.

The other brass appears to have been erected to his memory by his brother-in-law, Sir Barnard Drake, Knt., of Ashe, Musbury (whose effigy is in that Church), who married his sister Gertrude.

“Fforget who can yf That he lyst to see  
Ffortescue of Ffillegh the seventh of that degree  
Remembrance of a frynde his brother Drake doth shewe  
Presenting this unto the eyes of moo  
Wurtful to none and fryndlye to the moste  
The erthe his bones the heabens possesse his goste.

Richard Ffortescue died at Ffillegh the last daye of June 1570.”

On the dexter side are the arms of Drake of Ashe, on the sinister, Fortescue and quarterings as on the other brass.

In Bradford Church a mutilated flat stone records—

*Here lyeth Elizabeth Fortasche late the  
wyffe of Nicholas Fortasche Esquyre  
whych decessyd in the yere of our  
Lord God A 156.vij.*

*The*

*Lord*

#### GEORGEHAM.

This effigy, a crusader lies on a raised tomb immediately in front of the Chancel, and is supposed to represent Sir Mauger St. Albyn, who died 22nd Edward I, 1294. (Pole.)

Westcote thus refers to him,—“Here (in Georgeham) is the large barton of Pidiswell, or Pickwell. In the latter days of Henry the 3rd, the inhabitant was Sir Maugerus de St. Albino, or St. Aubin. This knight and his lady are interred in the Church under a fair monument of freestone, with their representations neatly cut, and lying in his armour, makes shew of large stature, somewhat more than ordinary. The inhabitants report, from their ancestors, that he was of a giant-like stature, and therefore named Major St. Aubyn, mistaking Major for Maugerus or Maugis, a common name in those days. Of this knight also the tradition is, that he was of so great and extraordinary strength that he was able to cast a huge main-stone a very large length. The stone is yet there to be seen, and the throw marked out by two erected monuments yet extant, and the stone so weighty that two strong men of this age are but able to lift it. Well, to come to the name, the distance of these two marks is so large, that the place should thereof be named Pitch-well, as if you should say, thou hast pitched well. He might be, I will not gainsay, of great strength and more than ordinary stature, but if he were such a giant as they report him his lady must be his equal, or the monument is not well made, for their proportions are of one stature. All this granted of his stature and strength, yet it could not give the name (which is that I insist on), for I find Sir Robert de Pidickswell one forty years before him, and another of the name yet more antient.”



Risdon gives a similar version of the exploit of this giant knight, and continues: "His tomb is in the church, having thereon his armed proportion, larger than the ordinary stature of men, cut cross-legged, with two dogs at his feet. His daughter Elizabeth was wife of Jordan de Haccombe, and their daughter Cecily was married to Sir John de Erchdecne. Philippa the daughter of Sir Warren his son brought it to Sir Hugh Courtenay." The presumed effigies of these descendants of Sir Mauger exist in Haccombe Church, as noticed in the description of the South Devon effigies.

Westcote seems to imply there was originally another effigy in Georgeham Church, the wife of Sir Mauger. It is not found there now, and the figure of Sir Mauger, although a full-sized effigy, is not uncommonly large, but the treatment is bold and effective. The animals at the feet are lions, not dogs.

Westcote further adds that among the "armories" to be seen in the church were the arms of St. Albyn—*Ermine, on a plain cross gules, five bezants*. They are not visible there at present.

### HORWOOD.

This figure is in the north aisle.

"This effigy," says Col. Harding, "may probably represent Emma, the wife of John Pollard, a daughter and coheir of John Doddescombe, who lived (probably) in the early part of the fifteenth century. In further support of this supposition the following is from an antient MS. record, which appears almost conclusive :—" We find that John Pollard and Emma his wife, daughter and coheir of John Doddescombe, raised one of the isles in Horwood Church, from thence called the Pollard isle, in a window whereof was this inscription sometimes found :—" *Orate pro bono statu Johannis Pollard & Emma uxoris ejus, qui istam guildham fieri fecerunt*;" in which window Pollard's coat impaleth a *griffin rampant, sable, in a field, argent*; which griffin, according to tradition in that family, was borne by a Duke of France, whose daughter the heir of this house had married. The young lady was cloistered in a nunnery while he was serving his sovereign the King of England in his wars in

that country, of whom he grew so greatly enamoured that he sued and at length obtained a dispensation to marry her."

The arms of Pollard were :—*Argent, a chevron sable, between three escallops gules.* (Pole).

A tablet on the jamb of the window under which this effigy is placed records the death of Arthur Pollard, ob. 1633, and Joane his wife, ob. 1662.

#### IDDLESLEIGH.

This noble effigy is under an obtuse arch in the north aisle.

"Iddesley," says Westcote, "was the seat of a doughty chevalier Sir John Sully *alias* Silly, one of the four barons of this province that subscribed to the answer sent to Pope Boniface VIII in the name of all the temporal lords of this kingdom assembled at the Parliament held at Lincoln, February 12 1301, in answer to his letter, wherein he forbad King Edward I to vex the Scots further by wars, because the kingdom of Scotland was by general consent given to him. The three others were Sir William Martin, Baron of Camois, Sir Nicholas de Carew, Lord of Mewlesford, Sir Matthew Fitz-John, Lord of Stokenham.

"This Sir John Sully descended from Sir Reynold (or Raymond) Sulley, one of Sir Robert Fitzhamon's associates with Sir Richard Grenville at the conquest of Glamorgan. At this place (Iddesleigh) he had a fair house and two parks.

"This valiant knight in 6th Edward II (1313) vowed himself for the holy wars of Jerusalem, where he continued long, and at length was very dangerously wounded."

For the continuation of this story see the notice of Crediton, at which place this "doughty chevalier" and his lady, were without doubt interred. The Crusader in this Church (Iddesleigh) is probably an ancestor of the valiant knight, the costume being a full century earlier than that worn by the effigy at Crediton.

## ROYAL HOSPITAL OF ST. KATHARINE, (LONDON).

This monument and effigies was formerly on the north side of the choir of the Collegiate Church of the Royal Hospital of St. Katharine near the Tower, London, and was removed to the new buildings in Regent's Park when the antient structure there was destroyed, to make additional room for the docks that bear its name.

Gough gives the following description of this monument and effigies previous to their removal :—

“The Duke's figure is in short robes reaching to the waist, and puffed sleeves with wristbands, and waistcoat wrists under the gown sleeves; standing eape, coronet and short hair; under his head a helmet with headless crest; at his feet a lion on its knees; rings on first and third fingers on each hand. Two women are at his left hand, with coronets and reticulated head-dresses, vail behind, their heads recline on double cushions, and one is supported by angels. The first wears the cordon with roses and surcoat, and has a lion at her feet. The furthest lady is exactly the same, but taller, and her surcoat shorter, her arms and hands entire, rings on every finger of each hand, two dogs at her feet with collars and bells, their paws on each other.

Over the centre of the west end is a helmet surmounted by a *lion passant guardant within a border seme de lys*, sided by angels, one holding a guitar and the other a harp. At the feet are three niches and perks; over the centre one, a helmet with crest and arms as before; on each side of it two shields hang from the necks of figures, the north shield has France and England under a label of three, the other the Duke's arms, impaling a *cherron*, whose charge is defaced. The arch is a half trefoil, on the points of which are angels holding shields, one *spotted or*. In the spandrils are two crouching angels with labels; in the larger spandrils are two other angels blowing trumpets, labelled; the cornice has six crouching angels, two supporting a helmet, crest, and shield, in the centre of the monument; one on each side of these; and one at each end of the fascia, each supporting a helmet, crest and shield. Over all twelve niches siding a taller niche in the centre, over them a fascia of lozenges, and another of leaves. Twelve niches on the

altar tomb under a fascia of heads. Up the west side runs a border of a stag hunt, foxes and geese, &c. The centre shield and two angels remain on north side in the vestry (chantry), the lions on the shield run the contrary way. On each side of the vestry (chantry) door are four human figures, the uppermost one on each side having a label an outer border lozengy : over the door three niches, and four lions couchant, pendant from the bases of the finials."

John Holland was second son of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, who was beheaded at Pleshy 1399. He was restored to his father's estate 4th Henry V, 1417, and was in several expeditions in France both in that and the succeeding reign, having been taken prisoner when the Duke of Clarence was slain. He was constituted Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland 21st October 14th Henry VI, 1436, and next year Constable of the Tower. Created Duke of Exeter 21st Henry VI, 1463, with the special privilege that he and his heirs male should have their seats in all Parliaments next to the Duke of York and his heirs male. He died 5th August 26th Henry VI, 1448, and was buried in S. Katharine's, with a monument and effigies of himself, his first wife Anne and sister Constance, or second wife Anne.

His will bears date 16th July 1447, and he there directs his "body to be buryed in a chappell witin the chirch of Seynt Katryne besyde the Toure of London, atte north ende of the high auter, in a tombe yat is ordeyned for me, wit Anne my firste wyff, and wit my sister Custance, and wit my wyff Anne yat now is." And further he directs, "also y woll that III honest and cunnyng preests be ordeyned yearly, perpetually to pray for my soul in the forsaid chappell, and for the soule of Anne my first wyffe, the soule of my sister Custaunce, and for the soul of Anne my wyffe yat now is, when she passeth oute of yis worlde, and for all the soules of my progenitours."

Prince, who gives a biography of this nobleman, says his first wife was Anne, widow of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and daughter of Edmund Earl of Stafford. Secondly he married Anne, sister of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and widow previously, first of Sir John Fitzlewys, and secondly to Sir Richard Hankford of Amery, Monkleigh. She was granddaughter of John de Montacute, Baron of Stokenham, and

her brother the Earl Thomas married Eleanor Holland, fourth daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and cousin to the Duke her husband.

The arms on the tomb, Holland impaling the defaced *cherron* would apply to either wife, as both Stafford and Hankford bear that ordinary in their coat armour. The royal arms would be in right of the Duke's mother who was Elizabeth second daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

In a window of the south aisle of the choir of the Cathedral is an antient shield of glass, charged with Mortimer impaling France and England. Doubtless it has allusion to their alliance with the families of of Holland, Courtenay, and Stafford, as connected with the county. In addition to the presumed alliance of John Duke of Exeter with the wife of Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon (the blind Earl) or his son Edward, married Eleanor daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and sister of Edmond before mentioned. Another shield in the adjoining chantry of S. Mary Magdalene exhibits quarterly 1 and 4, *gules a lion rampant, or* (Talbot ?); 2 and 3, *chequy or and azure, over all a label of three* (—?) and another near is blazoned with Courtenay impaling Bohun. The first, possibly, has reference to the marriage of Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon (ob. 1422), who wedded Anne daughter of Richard Lord Talbot, and sister of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, 'famous' for his participation in the war that consigned the heroic Joan of Arc to the stake. This Hugh was grandson of Sir Edward of Shevocke, third son of Hugh and Margaret Bohun under the south tower. The seal of this Anne Talbot, Countess of Devon, was found in removing an old building in Catharine Street, Exeter, in 1839, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Devon. It is of brass (latten) gilt, and has on it the arms of Courtenay with label, impaling *a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed*, over is an angel, and on each side *a lion rampant regardant*. The legend around is:—**Sigillum Anne Courtenay Comitisse Devonie.**

The monument, as re-erected in the new S. Katharine's, bears the following inscriptions:—

This monument was erected in the Collegiate Church  
of St. Katharine near the Tower to the memory of  
99'



John Holland Duke of Exeter, Earl of Huntingdon and Hereford, Lord of Spere, Admiral of England Ireland and Aquitaine, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and Constable of the Tower. He died 5 August 1447. Also to the memory of his two wives viz, Anne daughter of Edward Earl of Stafford by whom he had issue Henry Holland the last Duke of Exeter of that surname, who married Anne, sister to King Edward IV, and died without issue. And Anne daughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had issue his only daughter Anne, mother of Ralph Neville third Earl of Westmoreland.

On the second:—

*Their remains having been carefully removed from the original place of interment were deposited in this Chapel, as are those of the other persons whose monuments and tombstones were transferred to it from the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine aforesaid.*

#### LANDKEY.

These effigies, three in number, have lately been discovered during the restoration of the church. One had been walled up in its original position, and the other two were found buried beneath the old pews.

They probably represent some members of the Beaupell family, who, says Pole, had their antient dwelling house here, and whose last heiress Margaret married Sir Nigel Loring, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter. Or of the race of Akland or Acland, of Akland in this parish, from whom descend the present family of Aclands of Broadelyst, baronets. The arms of Beaupell were, *gules, a bend vair, between six escallops, argent.* Acland, *cheeky argent and sable, a chief gules.*

#### MORCHARD BISHOP.

These effigies are under the south-east window of the south aisle.

“Beneath the first window of the south aisle,” says Dr. Oliver, “and within a pew, are boxed up two recumbent figures in freestone, of a

lady and her husband, both shamefully mutilated. There is no direct evidence as to whose memory the monument was erected; some have ascribed it to the Eystons. If allowed to hazard a conjecture, we should suppose to some of the Arundel family, who formerly had considerable property both here and in the adjoining parish of Lapford."

The first of these surmises is probably the correct one, that they represent members of the Eyston family, antiently of Eyston in this parish. The aisle is still termed Eyston's aisle, and the inscription on a small monument, just over the figures on the left, offers strong presumptive evidence in confirmation.—

*In memoriam Gabrieli Greene, generosum, qui obiit secundo  
die Novembris, annoq. Dom: 1685.*

*Et in sacrum memoriam de Dorothea uxor predicti Gabrielm.,  
qui obiit decimo die Aprilis, annoq. Dom: 1660.*

Below on a shield are these arms,—*parted per chevron, three dragons or cockatrices crowned*—but the colours obliterated.

Pole gives the arms of Eston (Eyston) of Eston as—*per chevron, or and gules, three sea dragons (naïant), counterchanged in pale, crowned*;—very similar, and it is probable this Gabriel Greene married the daughter and heiress of Eyston

John Eyston, temp. Henry VIII, married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel of Chideock, Dorset (whose effigy is in the church there) and had issue John, Thomas and Mary. This would be about the date of the effigies in Morchard Church.

#### PLYMOUTH, ST. ANDREWS.

Two effigies were found under the floor of the south aisle during the recent restorations.

One a male in *alto relievo* on a Purbeck marble slab, of early date, in plain long gown with straight folds, similar to the figure at Townstal, Dartmouth.

The other, a fragment only, shows traces of a camail and jupon, and is of later date.

It is not known who they commemorate.

## SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

This effigy lies under the northern arcade in the nave.

Sir John de Montacute, Baron Montacute of Stokenham, South Devon, was second son of William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury of that name (ob. 1343) by his wife Katharine (ob. 1350), daughter of William Lord Grandisson, and sister to John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, and Sir Otho de Grandisson, whose effigies (or those of his father Lord William) are in the church of Ottery St. Mary. He married Margaret, sole heir of Thomas, Baron Monthermer of Stokenham. She died 18th Richard II, 1396.

Ralph de Morthermer married the Princess Joan (of Acres), second daughter of King Edward I, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1308. The manor of Stokenham, which belonged to Matthew Fitz-John, and who had also been summoned as a baron of Parliament, was given by him at his death (together with the inheritance of all his other lands) to King Edward I. That monarch bestowed it on his son-in-law, Sir Ralph de Monthermer, to be held of the Crown, of which the Earl of Devon complained, and received redress, as the manor was then held under the Courtenays as of the honour of Plympton.

Sir Thomas de Monthermer, Baron of Stokenham, was eldest son of Sir Ralph. He served King Edward III in the wars of France, and was slain in the haven of Sluys in a sea fight, 14th Edward III, 1340 (Pole).

Margaret, sole daughter of Sir Thomas de Monthermer, married Sir John de Montacute, who in 1337 was summoned to Parliament as Baron Montacute of Stokenham.

"Sir John de Montacute," says Dodsworth in his *History of Salisbury Cathedral*, "was younger son of William first Earl of Salisbury of that family. He was in the battle of Cressy, and afterwards served in the wars of France. In 1382, being Steward of the Household of Richard II, he was despatched to Calais, to conduct Anne, the queen of that monarch, to England. Afterwards he served under Richard himself in the expedition to Scotland. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress

of Thomas de Monthermer, and, in her right, held considerable landed property. He was summoned to Parliament among the barons of the realm from 31st Edward III to 13th Richard II. He died February 25th 1389. By his will dated in March 1388 he ordered his body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, between two pillars or, in case he should die in London, in St. Paul's, near the font where he was baptized. A black woollen cloth was to be laid over his body and within the hearse, and to cover the ground another of russet and white, which was to be distributed to the poor for garments. Five tapers each weighing twenty pounds, and four mortars each of ten, were to be placed about the hearse, but it was to be decorated with no painting except a banner of the arms of England, and four others of the arms of Montacute and Monthermer. A plain tomb was to be erected to his memory bearing the image of a knight, and the arms of Montacute, and a helmet under his head."

In 1789 this tomb was removed with his remains from the north side of the Lady Chapel; the side of the tomb next the nave and the ends are original, the other side is from portions of the Beauchamp Chapel.

On the tomb below are panels of quatrefoils, and in their centres shields. On two of these are the arms of Montacute:—*argent, three fusils in fesse gules, within a bordure sable*, impaling, Monthermer, *or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules*. The bearings of two other shields are defaced.

William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, elder brother of Sir John, married Elizabeth (ob. 1415), daughter of John Lord Mohun, whose effigy is presumably in Dunster Church. Both these noblemen were honored with the Order of the Garter at its first institution. The well known legend connected with its establishment is said to refer to Katharine Grandison, Countess of Salisbury, his mother. This Earl and his wife were both buried at Bisham Abbey. He was largely connected with the overthrow of Mortimer, in whose apprehension he had a principal hand.

William, his son, dying without issue during his father's lifetime, the title reverted to John de Montacute, son of John de Montacute, Baron of Stokenham. Conspiring against King Henry IV, he with some other noblemen, his associates, were beheaded by the town's people at Cirencester,

A.D. 1400, and buried in the Abbey there, but his remains were removed afterwards to Bisham Abbey.

In the east window of St Gabriel's Chantry in the Cathedral are these arms :—

1. Courtenay, *with label*, impaling, *or, three piles in point azure* (Brian). Hugh Courtenay, ob. 1377, eldest son of Hugh and Margaret Bohun, whose effigies are under the south tower, married Elizabeth, daughter of Guy, Lord Brian.

2. *Argent, three fusils in jesse gules* (Montacute). William Montacute, Earl of Sarum, father of John de Montacute, Baron of Stokenham, who was his second son, by Katharine, sister of Bishop Grandison.

3. *Ermine, a cross lozengy, gules* (Northwode). Sir John de Northwode, married Agnes, sister of Bishop Grandison, and of Katharine, wife of William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum. The same coat is on a boss in the nave.

4, Bohun; 5, Bishop Grandison; 6, Northwode, *impaling* Grandison.

In the third window from the west, in the south choir aisle, is *quarterly*, 1 and 4, Montacute; 2 and 3, *an eagle displayed vert*, (Monthermer) *quartering, gules, a saltier argent, a label of three*, (Nevile). Alice, only daughter of Thomas de Montacute, last Earl of Salisbury (grandson of John de Montacute, Baron of Stokenham), married Richard Nevile (Earl of Salisbury), son of Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland.

This effigy is now in the nave.

#### SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Robert Lord Hungerford (ob. 1459), (son of Walter Lord Hungerford) was buried in the north choir aisle between the Lady Chapel and the Chantry his widow founded after his decease. It was an altar tomb within a canopy of four arches, and a fascia of quatrefoils and leaves over. On the tomb below were shields in quatrefoils.

Lord Hungerford fought under the Duke of Bedford in the French wars during the reign King Henry VI. He married Margaret Bottreaux (ob. 1477), daughter of William Lord Bottreaux of Bottreaux Castle, Cornwall, and Molland Bottreaux, Devon, who was slain at the second



battle of St. Albans, 1462. She was buried in the centre of the chapel she had founded, in the aisle close adjoining her husband's tomb. It was an altar tomb with eight shields in quatrefoils under, and the slab a good imitation of a pall with a cross on it.

The chapel was beautifully decorated with *sickles, garbs, and griffins*, the badge of Bottreaux, and a number of shields on the walls displayed the alliances of Hungerford. Among these were Courtenay, and the two coats of Bottreaux, *argent, three toads erect sable*, and *argent, a griffin rampant gules*.

No trace of the tomb remains, and only a few inconsiderable fragments of the chapel are now left to attest its original splendour, both probably shared the common fate of many others during Wyatt's ruthless destruction.

#### SHEBBEARE.

This effigy is under an obtuse arch in the south aisle.

Westcote says "Here is the monument of some lady with her picture cut in alabaster, without inscription, but tradition delivers that it was Lady Prendergest of Ladford."

Risdon gives a similar version: "There is a monument in that Church, covered with seats which (as they have by tradition) was erected to the memory of Lady Prandergist, sometime lady of Ladford and Beare, who built the south side of the Church and covered the same with lead."



Rosary or Necklace Shebbeare.

The "picture" is not cut in alabaster but ordinary sandstone. The above story is only a tradition probably, as Prendergist is not a Devonshire name, and not identified with any of the old county families.

Ladford was the lands of John a younger son of Sir William Hankford in King Henry IV's time (Pole). This Sir William was probably Lord Chief Justice Hankford of the King's Bench, and of Amery, near Monkleigh (ob. 1422), and buried in Monkleigh Church.

#### SHERWILL.

This effigy is in the north chancel wall and represents a lady.

The early lords of Sherwill were the De Bellomonte or Beaumont family, who had their dwelling at Youlston in this parish.

Possibly it may be intended for Joan, daughter of John and Alice Beaumont, wife of Sir John Chudleigh. She was the survivor of the three children of John and Alice Beaumont, who all died issueless. At her death she left her lands to her kinsman Richard Beaumont of Sebriscot, the direct representative of the family, who flourished about the middle of the reign of Edward III. (Pole).

From the Beaumonts (temp. Henry VIII) it passed to the Chichesters.

Or it may be a cenotaph to Maud, daughter of Sir John Beaumont, and third wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, and whose effigy with that of Philippa Arcedeckne (his second wife) are presumably found in that church. Lady Maud Courtenay was buried in the Lady Chapel of St. Nicholas' Priory Church, Exeter, 1468.

Bartholomew St. Ledger married Blanch, daughter of William Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren. She was buried in Sherwill Church 1483.

#### SHEVIOCKE (CORNWALL).

Three effigies are found in this church—two under a canopy in the south transept, and one in the north aisle.

The two figures in the transept are considered to represent Sir Edward Courtenay (ob. *citâ patris* 1372), third son of Hugh Courtenay, third Baron of Okehampton, and second Earl of Devonshire, of that name (ob. 1377), and his Countess Margaret, daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and granddaughter of King Edward I, and Emmeline Dawney his wife (ob. 1370), daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney of Sheviocke (ob. 1334.)

Lysons, referring to these effigies, observes: "There are several shields over the monuments the arms of which are obliterated. A few years since those of Courtenay impaling Dawney were visible over the figure of the lady, evidently indicating that it was intended to represent Emmeline, the daughter of Sir John Dawney, and wife of Sir Edward Courtenay, who by this marriage acquired the manor of Sheviocke."

"This Sir Edward Courtenay, surnamed of Godlington," says Cleveland,

“married Emmeline daughter and heir of Sir John Dawney, and had by her sixteen manors, he died before his father the Earl, and had by his lady two sons, Edward who came to be Earl after his grandfather, and Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, whose grandson Edward was restored to the Earldom of Devonshire upon the failure of his elder brother’s issue.”

The richness of attire observable in these effigies, the gilded armour of the knight, and head-dress of the lady, give a strong warrant that they are intended to represent this noble pair.

The single effigy in the north aisle may be assigned to be Sir John Dawney (obit 1334), the father of the Lady Emmeline Courtenay, by his wife Sibella, daughter of Hugh de Treverbyn.

The two male figures are exactly alike in attitude and costume, but no colour or gilding is observable on the effigy in the aisle.

The baronial family of De Alneto or Dawney were of very antient descent, and possessed of large landed estates in the county.

The arms of Dawney are:—*argent, on a bend cotized sable, three annulets of the field* (Lysons).

#### TAWSTOCK.

This effigy is under an obtuse arch in the north Chancel wall.

In 1435 John Pulton, S.T.P., was instituted to the rectory, patron King Henry VI, “*ratione minoris ætatis Thomasine filie et heredis Ricardi Handkeford militis defuncti.*” This Sir Richard, son of that celebrated judge Sir William Handkford, was buried at Monkleigh. His daughter Thomasine became wife to Sir William Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarren, and brought the Tawstock estate to his family. Under an obtuse arch in the north wall of the Chancel is the well executed figure of a female in oak, with her hands joined before her breast. Can it represent Thomasine Hankeford the heiress above mentioned? (Oliver).

The costume of the effigy represents an era at least a century earlier than the date of John Pulton’s institution. Thomasine Hankford was buried at Bampton with her husband Lord Fitzwarren.

Arms of Hankford:—*gules, a chevron barry wavy argent and sable.*

## WEAR-GIFFARD.

These effigies recline under arches in the north wall of the nave near the Chancel.

The arch over the knight is rather high and acutely pointed, while that above the lady is very low and looks apparently recent. From the ample width of the tomb on which the knight is found, it is probable the lady originally had her station beside him.

These figures possibly represent some members of the Giffard family who were the early lords of the place, perhaps Sir Walter Giffard, who held it 27th Henry III (1243), and at his death left issue one daughter Emma, wife of Sir Hugh de Widworthy, whose daughter Emma married Sir Robert Dinham. From Dinham it descended by heiresses through Trewen (who adopted the surname of Weare), Filleigh, and Denzell to Fortescue.

Arms of Giffard: *sable, three fusils in fesse, ermine.*

## WEST DOWNE.

This effigy is in the north transept.

Westcote alluding to this monument, says, "Here (in West Downe) is Stowford, the seat of a reverend judge Sir John le White, vulgarly of his seat named Stowford (38th Edward III) who lies there interred, with his resemblance, under a large monument in a little church. There is not much recorded of him but that he was a mild, merciful minister of justice, very precise in equity, yet withal laifull favour, which proceeded not of feminine pity as coming from too great a tenderness and weakness of mind, but rather that he never ministered justice with such vigour and extremity that *summum jus* might be thought *summum injuria*."

Risdon observes, "Stofford, a very ancient place in this tything, was (as some dream) the dwelling of Thomas de la Wayt, who, as they say, lieth buried in the north aisle of West Downe Church: but more probable it is, that it was the dwelling of the ancestors of Sir John Stowford, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and that its inhabitants took name thereof, he was a judge in the time of King Edward III. And that the tomb of Sir John Stowford with his effigies thereon in red robes, representing no less. And very likely it is he lived in this place bearing

his name; for in this north part this judge Stowford dwelt that built Pilton bridge."

Prince enrols him among his *Worthies*, and speaks of him as being Lord Chief Baron, "born according to a reasonable computation, about the year of our Lord 1290; who, having had the advantage of a good education, applied himself to the study of the laws of the land, and grew up to great eminence in that gentile profession, insomuch that having been called to the bar, he was at length advanced to the degree of Sergeant at Law, and in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Edward III, being the year of our Lord 1341, he was made King's Sergeant; about five years after this he was constituted capital baron of the Exchequer, and honoured with the title of knighthood, and in the twenty-second year of King Edward III, 1349, he was one of the judges or justices itinerant, as they were then called, for the county of Kent. At length this worthy and reverend judge, full of days and good deeds, put off with his robes his rags of mortality, at his house at Stowford; which last were carefully deposited in the north aisle of the parish Church of West Downe aforesaid. To whose memory is a fair and large monument erected there of alabaster, says my author (Westcote), though some say of timber, representing his effigies in his scarlet robes, with his lady lying by him, Joan coheir of Tracy of Wollacomb Tracy."

The effigy is of oak, but there is no lady with him, and traces of scarlet and black are found on his robes, below the incrustation of whitewash. Arms of Stowford, *or, a chevron between three bulls' faces, sable.*

#### WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This effigy is in the Chapel of St. Nicholas.

Philippa, Duchess of York, was second daughter of John, the last Lord Mohun, K.G., by his wife Joan de Burghwash, whose effigies are presumably found in Dunster Church and Canterbury Cathedral. She married, first Lord Fitzwalter, secondly Sir John Golofre, and thirdly Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, son of Edmund of Langley, fifth son of Edward III.

The following inscription was on the verge of the tomb:—



**Philippa filia et cohæres Johannis Dom: Mohun de  
Dunster, uxor Edwardi Ducis Eboracensis, moritur  
Anno Dom. 1474.**

This reading is taken from a history of the Abbey, date 1722, it is now almost illegible. The year of her death as given. 1474, seems too late; another account makes her to have died 17th Henry VI, 1439.

On the panels below are seven shields thus emblazoned in colours:—

- 1, *Or, a fess between two chevrans gules* (Fitz-Walter) impaling, *or, a cross engrailed sable* (Mohun); 2, *Barry nebule of eight argent and gules, on a bend sable three bezants*, (Golofre) impaling, Mohun; 3, France and England quarterly, with *a label of three argent, on each point three torteaux* (Plantagenet, Duke of York), impaling Mohun; 4, Mohun impaling, *gules, a lion rampant* (March?); 5, Mohun alone; 6, Plantagenet, Duke of York alone; 7, Mohun alone.

Sir John Golofre, her second husband, is buried just outside the Chapel of St. Nicholas, in the ambulatory surrounding the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor.

On a large flat stone, now much denuded, are traces of a matrix representing a knight under a canopy, with a ledger line around. One pinnacle of the canopy, and a small portion of the inscription only remains:—

. . . tam probatus, jacet hoc saxo tumulatus  
ac nonageno cum sexto consociato, novembris  
mense . . . .

Edward Duke of York was slain at Agincourt, his body brought home and buried at Fotheringay where his effigy in brass was set on his tomb, which was destroyed at the dissolution of religious houses. According to the Visitation of Devonshire, she appears to have married fourthly Lord Vesey.

The Golafres were probably of Fyfield near Abingdon, Berkshire. John Golafre was Knight of the Shire in 1337. Sir John Golafre was employed in an embassy to France in 1389. Either this Sir John Golafre or a son of the same name died seized of the manor of Fyfield in 1442. The

same year a license was granted by the crown for the foundation of a chantry at the altar of S. John the Baptist, pursuant to the will of Sir John Golafre, who is styled in the charter servant to King Henry V and King Henry VI. The daughter and heir of the last mentioned Sir John Golafre married John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who lost his life at the battle of Stoke, and was attainted of treason. In the north aisle of the parish Church is the monument of Sir John Golafre who died in 1442. His effigies in armour lies on an open altar tomb, beneath which is the figure of a skeleton in a shroud. The arms of Golafre are on the tomb, and in the windows of the Church (Lysons). The first Sir John Golafre (ob. 1363) settled at Fyfield in consequence of his marriage with Elizabeth daughter of John Fyffede or Fyfield (ob. 1360); Thomas his son (ob. 1378); John son of Thomas (ob. 1441). Sir John Golafre, the ambassador, died at Wallingford in 1396, and was buried in Westminster Abbey (Lysons). This last mentioned Sir John Golafre must have been the second husband of Philippa Mohun.

The Duke of York her husband among other honours held the office of Governor and Lord of Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight, which office his Duchess appears to have held after his decease, up to the time of her death, when she was succeeded by Humphry Duke of Gloucester.

#### MODBURY, SOUTH DEVON.

It has been surmised that the more antient effigies in this Church, a female nearly perfect, and the mutilated portions of two crusaders, represent members of the family of Prideaux of Orchardton in this parish. as an aisle in the Church (mentioned by Leland) was named after them.

‘Sir John Prideaux, Knight of the Shire for Devon in 1383 and 1386, presented to the Church of Combe in Tinhead in 1391. There is a tradition that this Sir John Prideaux slew his relation Sir William Bigbury, at a place called ‘The Five Crosses,’ near Modbury, and being one of the party of the ‘White Rose’ against Henry IV, in order to secure his pardon was obliged to part with considerable manors, *e.g.*, Cullom John and Comb in Tynhead. No one of the the name of Prideaux ever again presented to the Church of the last named manor. He died in 1403, and in his will dated 5th June in that year, he directs that his

body should be buried in the aisle (ala) of the Church of St. Peter at Modbury, and gives to the same Church 100s., under the condition that if the parishioners of the said Parish Church shall buy within two years a set of vestments they shall be paid, but if not, then the gift shall go for the picture lately bought for the high altar of Modbury; gives to his daughter Thomasia all his pearls, and residue to Elizabeth his wife. He died on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary 1408, seized of the Manor of Orchardton." (Sir J. Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*).

The costume of the effigies is a full century antecedent to the death of this Sir John Prideaux, but they may represent earlier members of the family. Roger, Sheriff of Devon 1271, 2, 3, or his father Geoffrey who married Isabella daughter of John de Orchardton.

The tomb in the north transept has recently been restored, and an uncommon feature discovered, that of a small quatrefoil opening or window in the back of the canopy. The Bigbury family are commemorated by brasses in the adjoining Church of that name.

#### BEER FERRERS, SOUTH DEVON.

Relative to the effigies and arms, both in the window and on tombs in this Church, the following descent will be explanatory.

Sir William de Ferrers married Isolda de Cardinham, daughter of Andrew de Cardinham, and widow of Thomas de Tracy. Their eldest son Sir Reginald de Ferrers married Margaret sister and heir of Sir Robert le Dennis. His eldest son Sir William married Matilda daughter of Sir Roger and Joan Carminow. Sir Oliver Carminow son of Sir Roger, married Isolda daughter of Sir Reginald de Ferrers, sister of Sir William. Sir William de Ferrers had issue Sir John, who had issue Martin, last of the name of Beer Ferrers, whose daughter Jane married Alexander, eldest son of Sir Richard Champenowne of Modbury, who left issue Roger, (of Beer-Ferrers) whose gravestone still exists there.

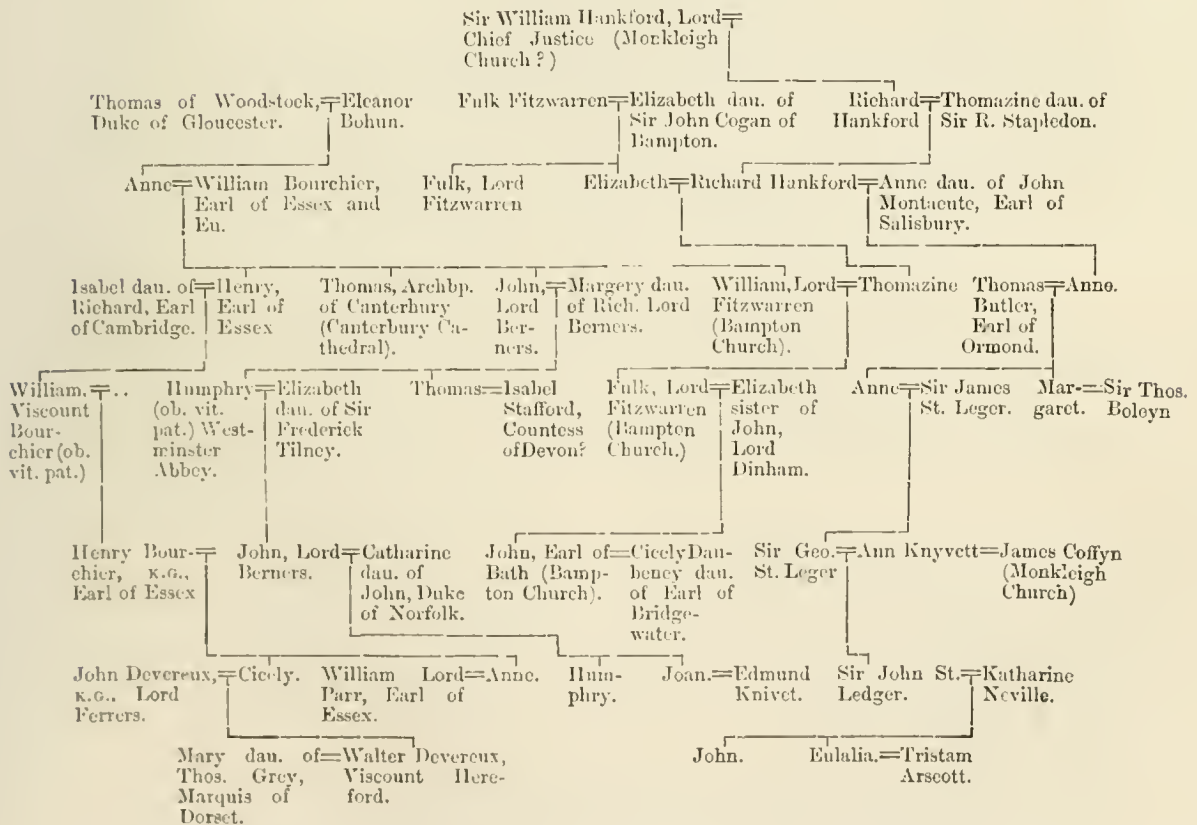
We pass: the path that each man trod  
Is dim, or will be dim with weeds:  
What fame is left for human deeds  
In endless age? It rests with God.—TENNYSON.

## APPENDIX I.

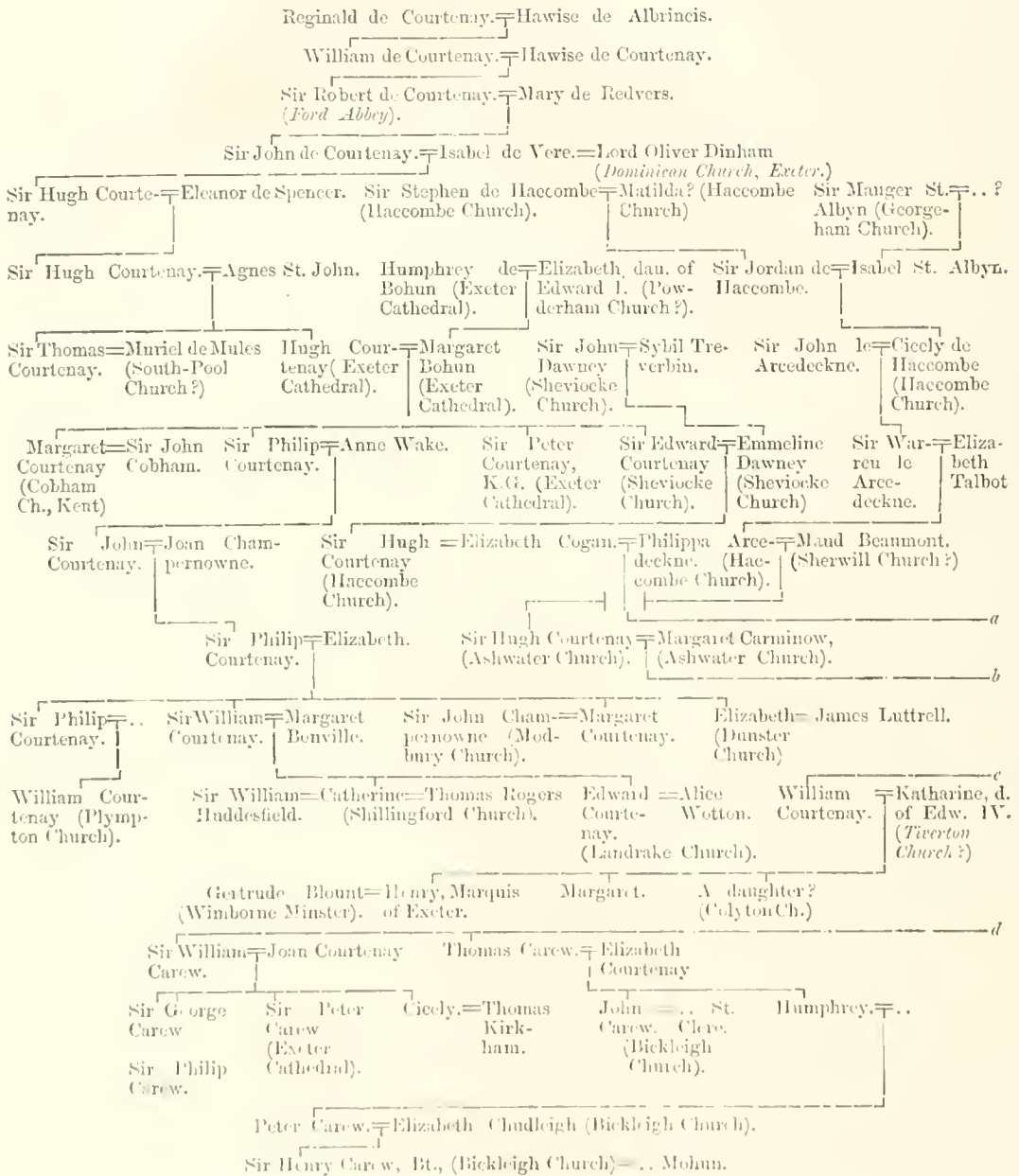
## SYNOPTIC TABLES

OF THE RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED BY A LARGE  
NUMBER OF THE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES AND OTHER MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE  
OF AND IN DEVON. AND WHERE SUCH REMAINS ARE FOUND.

## BOURCHIER, FITZWARREN, HANKFORD, ST. LEGER.

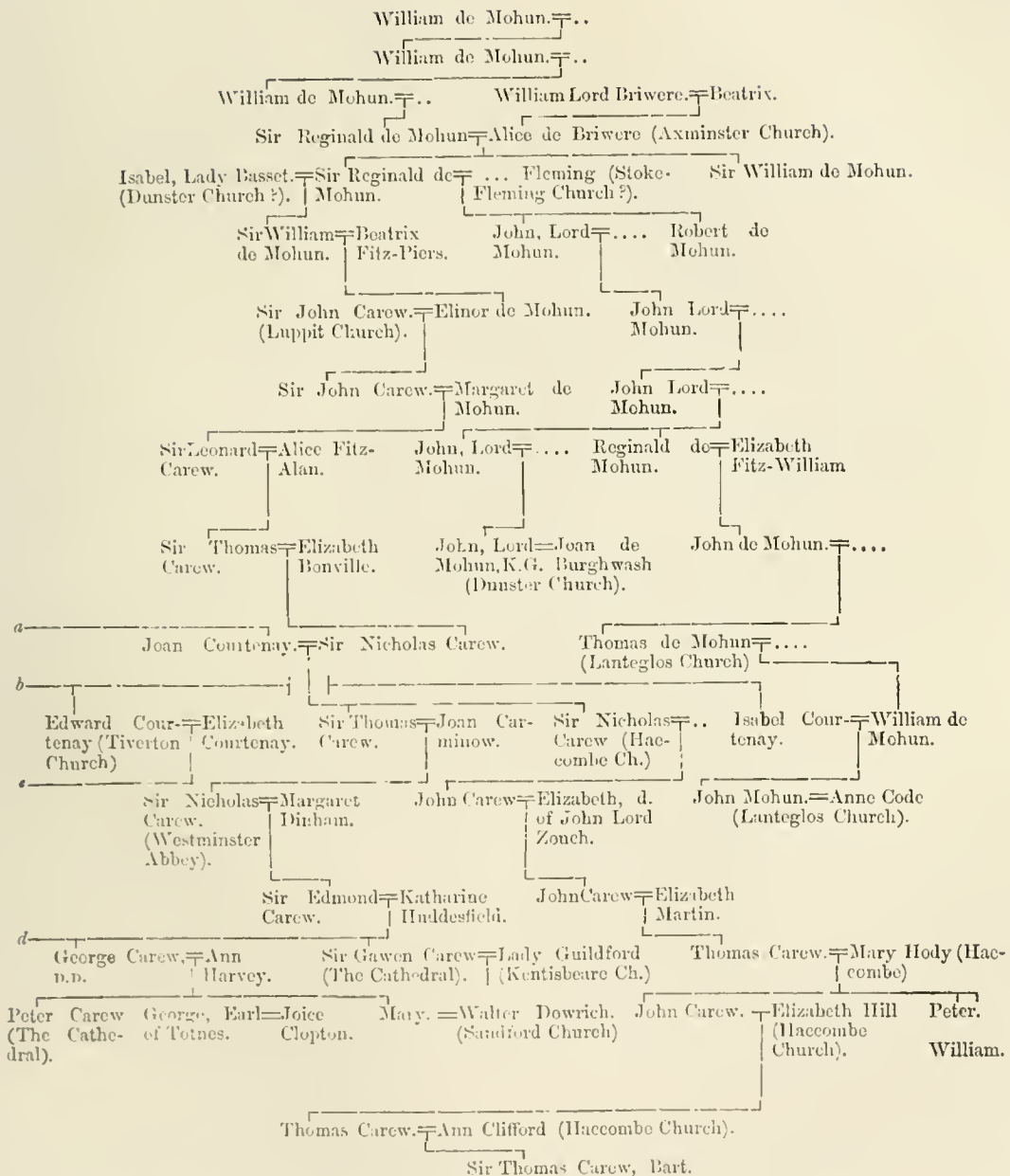


## APPENDIX II.



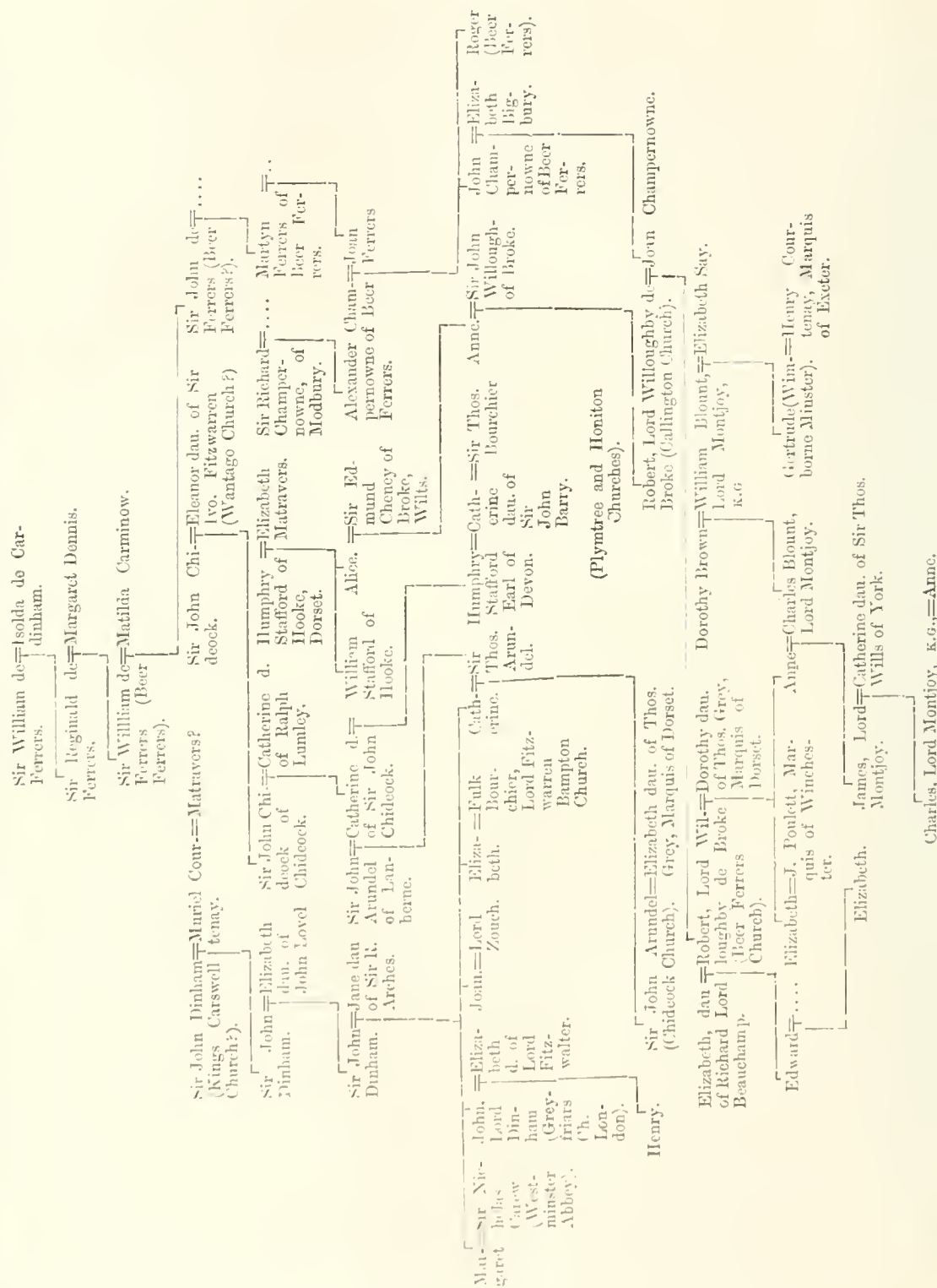


## APPENDIX II.



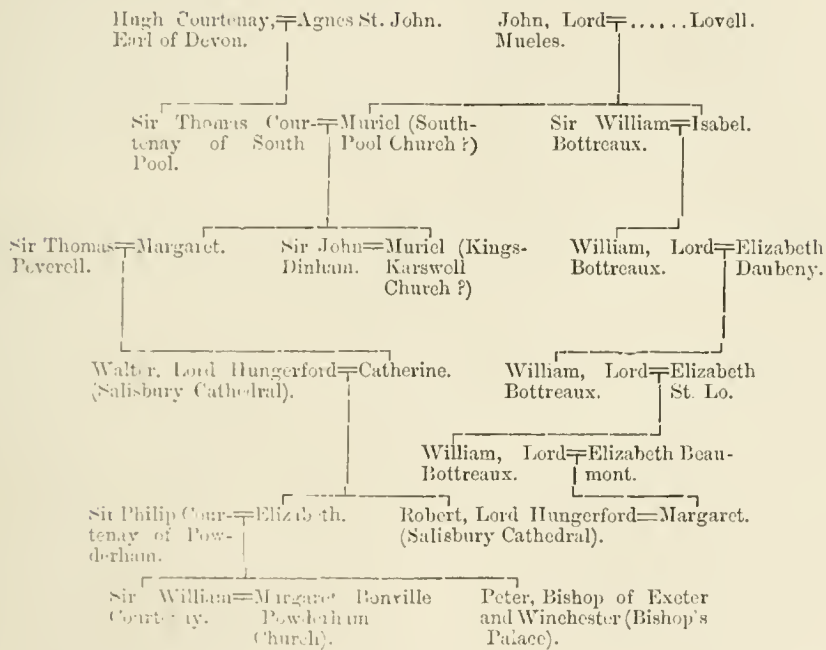
## APPENDIX.

WILKINSON, BOURCHIER, ARUNDEL, WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, CHAMPERNOWNE, STAFFORD, MONTJOY,



## APPENDIX IV.

MULES, COURTENAY, PEVERELL, HUNGERFORD, BOTTREAUX, COURTENAY.



## APPENDIX V.

ST. AUBYN. *Georgeham*.—Sir Mawger St. Awbin held one fee in Ham, and in Nitherham. Hole, Twangelegh, Prestlegh, and Sturde-ton one fee. He had issue Sir Mauger and Guy. Sir Mauger had issue Isabel, wife of Sir Jordan Hacombe, which had issue Cicely, wife of Sir John Erchedene, which had issue Sir Warryn and divers others. Sir Warryn, by Elizabeth sister of John Talbot of Castel-Ricard, had issue Phillip wife of Sir Hugh Courteney, Margery wife of Thomas Arundel, and Elinor wife of Thomas Lucy (Pole).

*Fine Roll, 22nd Edward I (1294)*.—Lands taken into the hands of the king. Whereas Mauger de Sancto Albino who of the king held in capite has closed his last day, and the king takes his possessions. It is commanded Malcolm de Harle, Escheator this side of the Trent that all the lands and tenements of which the said Mauger was seized, &c., without delay to take unto the hands of the lord the king and keep in custody, &c. Witness the king at Portsmouth, 12th day of August.

*Inquisition p.m., 22nd Edward I, No. 21, Aug. 28th 1294*.—Inquisition taken at Exeter on Sunday the Feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, 22nd Edward I, of the lands and tenements of Mauger Sto. Albino; Isabella his wife mentioned. He held the manor of Ho by service of one knight's fee, and the value per annum is 100s. in all issues, also twenty librates of land, also the manor of Peavicumber, &c., the manor of Hamme, the manor of Pydakeuille, which he holds of the Lord Godfrey de Cammyle, &c., and that Mauger is his son and next heir and is aged twelve years.

Drake. *Musbury*.—Sir Barnard Drake, Knt., whose effigy is in Musbury Church, was not buried there. He succumbed to jail fever caught at Exeter, at an Assize held before Sergeant Flowerby, from which disense also perished Sir Arthur Bassett and Sir John Chichester. Sir Barnard probably endeavoured to reach Fillogh, where his wife's family

resided, but apparently could get no further than Crediton, where he died and was buried. This is confirmed by the following entry in the Crediton Register:—12 April, 1586, *buried Sir Barnard Drake, Knyght*. The following inscription (previously omitted) occurs under the third of the series of effigies at Musbury:—

*Sir John Drake, Knight, buried here,  
26 August, 1636.*

This must be the Sir John who married Eleanor daughter of Lord Boteler, and whose obliterated gravestone is in the floor of the aisle.

ROBERT CHICHESTER. *Bishop of Exeter*.—On the cover stone of a plain tomb on the south side of the choir of the Cathedral is the indent of a small brass of circular shape, divided trefoil shape at the top by cusps, and within is the outline of a bust of a Bishop with a mitre on. This has been assigned to be the tomb of Bishop Chichester, consecrated 9th Jany, 28th Henry I, 1128, obiit 4th Feb. 1150. This memorial is evidently of much later date, probably early in the fourteenth century, and contemporary with the incised gravestones of the Precentors in S. Andrew's chantry in the north choir aisle.

EDMOND LACY. *Bishop of Exeter*.—The indent of a Bishop in pontificalibus, with pastoral staff, and place for inscription below, is found on the cover stone of a plain high tomb on the north side of the choir, beneath a low ornamented arch in the screen, on which is a shield with Bishop Lacy's arms, *three shovellers heads erased*. This tomb, says Polwhele, "was thus defaced by Heines, Dean of Exeter. In the days of superstition there was a great resort of pilgrims to this tomb, at which many miracles were pretended to have been performed." Bishop Lacy died 23 May, 1155, and his long episcopate of thirty five years appears to have been an active one. The arms of this Prebete are found in the churches of Totnes, Highweek, Ashton, East Budleigh, &c.

BRETT. *Pilton*.—On flat stones are the following inscriptions:—

"Here lyeth Alexander Bret Esquer  
which decessyd the xiiij day of July in the  
yere of our Lorde God mcccexxviij.

Here lyeth Robert Bret Esquer which  
decessyd the xij day of Septembee in  
the yere of our Lord God mcccexxi.

They were of Pillond in this Parish, and Churchstanton, the heir of Pillond married unto Bret. Robert Bret dwelled in this place in King Edward IV time. Robert Bret has issue Alexander, which had issue John, which had issue Sir Alexander, which sold Pilton unto John Wotton, Bishop of Exeter (ob. 1593) William Walrond of Bovey, Beer, temp. Edward IV married Joan, daughter of John Brett. His arms impaling Brett are on the remains of the screen formerly in Seaton Church. John Courtenay of Molland (ob. 1510) married Joan, daughter of Robert Brett of Pillond. The inscription on his gravestone in Molland Church, as recorded by Cleveland, has been already given.

BEAUMONT. *Gittisham*.—On the capitals of the pillars of the south or Beaumont aisle in this Church are the following initials and arms:—

1. Parted per pale, baron, *barry of six vair and gules* (Beaumont) impaling quarterly 1, a cross lozengy (Stowell); 2, three bends (Merton).

For Henry Beaumont son of John Bodrugan *alias* Beaumont, and Elizabeth his wife daughter of Robert Stowell of Cotelstone. The Stowells married the heiress of Merton.

2. Beaumont alone, with his supporters *two bears collared and chained*.

This arch is wide, and paneled within, and has the appearance of a mortuary canopy, and it is probable Henry Beaumont was buried below it.

On the capital of the next column are four shields: 1, E. H.; 2, H. B.; 3, *within a bordure, three lions rampant* (?); 4, plain.

Pole gives a circumstantial account of the descent of Beaumont of Yolston and Gittisham, who were allied with Willington, Dinham, Stewkey and Courtenay, and of the contention between the heirs general, the taint in blood alleged against John Beaumont *alias* Bodrugan, and the final apportionment of the Gittisham estate to him. Philip Beaumont, Sheriff of Devon 1469, third son of Sir Thomas of Yolston, by his wife Philippa, daughter of Sir John Dinham, and who held the estate,

by his will 1 January 1473, 12th Edward IV, "appointed that a marble stone should be laid on his body, with his arms graven on it, and his portraiture of copper, with this inscription on it:—

"*Testis sis tu Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste  
Corpus ut ornatur, sed ut spiritus memoretur.*" (Pole).

No record of such memorial now exists.

John Beaumont, otherwise Bodrugan, married Isabel daughter of Thomas Kawoodlegh (ob. 1479). Henry his son (who took the name of Beaumont) Elizabeth daughter of Robert Stowell of Cotelstone in Somerset. Humphry his son (ob. 1572) Jone daughter of John West, brother to the Lord de la Warr. they had issue Henry and John, and a daughter, married to Robert Muttelbury of Somersetshire. John died without issue, as did Henry (ob. 1591), who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Roger Bluett of Holcombe Rogus. Henry at his death devised the Gittisham estates to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Cole-Orton, in Leicestershire, whose son Sir Henry sold them to Mr. Nicholas Putt.

The gravestone of Humphry Beaumont, son of Henry and Elizabeth Stowell, remains in the pavement of the aisle:—

Humphrey Beaumont, esquier, dyed the xij day of August in the yere of or. Lord God, anno. domini, 1572.

The tomb of Henry Beaumont (ob. 1591) is under the east window of the Beaumont aisle. Two small effigies in alabaster kneel on crimson cushions before desks, on which lie books open. The male is in complete armour, bareheaded, the lady in black gown, gold chains, ruff and coif. On the desk before the lady is the representation of an infant in swaddling clothes.

*Entered here within this tombe, doth Henry Beaumont rest,  
A man of just and upright life, with many graces blest,  
Who learned to know God's holy will, at wicked waies deyst,  
And as he learned so did he tyre, and as he tyred he dyed.  
What good might he be gladly did, and ever harmed noy,  
Courteous he was in all his life, and friendly unto many,  
But most of all his liberal gittes, abounded to the poore,  
A worthy practise of that word, that he had learn'd before;  
Borne of what honorable race, is needless for this verse,  
Since French and English chronicles, sooft him our rehearse,  
Which ancient bloude within himselfe, by want of issue spent,  
The sinking line thereof he covet, by one of that descent,  
He lived thirte tenn years and nine with his most godly wife,  
Who yielded him his honor due, vnder of unkindly strife,  
And for true witnes of her love, which never was defaced,  
As dutie last this monument, she caus'd here to be placed.  
Obijt Aprilis primo, 1591.*

Arms.—In the centre at top, Beaumont, impaling, a saltire vair (Willington). Crest, a stork or heron. Sir William Beaumont of Yolston married Isabel sister and heir of Ralph and John Willington; 2, Beaumont,



impaling, *gules, three lions current regardant, or, a label of three azure, each point charged with three fleur-de lys* (Plantaganet, Earl of Lancaster). Relates to the Cole-Orton descent.—John Lord Beaumont son of Henry Beaumont (ob. 1340) Earl of Buchan, married Eleanor fifth daughter of Henry Plantaganet, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III; 3, Beaumont impaling, *or, three piles in point azure* (Brian). Before the male, 4, Beaumont, impaling, *or, a lion rampant gules* (?); 5, Beaumont, impaling, *gules, four fusils in fesse argent* (Dinham). Sir Thomas Beaumont (son of William and Isabel Willington) married Philippa daughter of Sir John Dinham. 6, A large escutcheon, on the dexter side, Beaumont and Willington, quarterly; on the sinister, quarterly of twelve.—1, *argent, a fesse indented sable, a crescent for difference* (West, Lord de la Warr); 2, *gules, semée of crosslets fitchée, a lion rampant argent* (De la Warr); 3, *argent, three leopards' heads, or, jessant-de-lys* (Cantilupe); 4, Mortimer? *the inescutcheon ermine*; 5, *gyronny of eight argent and gules, within a bordure sable bezantee*; 6, *vaire, counter vaire*; 7, *argent, three mullets gules*; 8, *gules, within a bordure argent, three lions rampant or*; 9, Grenville; 10, *gules, three bends or*; 11, *argent, on a bend cotized gules, three mullets or*; 12, *argent, ten escallops sable, 1, 3, 2, 1*. Over the lady, Beaumont impaling Bluet; behind her, Beaumont impaling Stowell, and Beaumont impaling, *argent, three rams current sable* (Sydenham). Humphry Beaumont, father of Henry, married secondly Jane daughter of John Sydenham of Leigh, Somerset, by whom he had a son Thomas, who died without issue.

The *double rose* is conspicuous among the bosses in the roof of the aisle, which appears to have been erected toward the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The H. B., on the capital doubtless refers to Henry Beaumont, father of Humphry. E. H., probably relates to some benefactor, and the *three lions rampant within a bordure*, on the shield, seems connected with the initials, and is found on the genealogical shield on the monument, but the arms do not appear to belong to the County.

CHICHESTER. *Pilton*.—On a flat stone is the following:—

Orate pro aia Ricardi Chichester armigi  
qui obiit xxib die mes decebr anno dmi  
mccccxxxiij. Cuius aie ppietetur T.us.  
E.H.S.

He was the son of John Chichester by Alice daughter of John Wotton, heiress of Widworthy, and married Margaret daughter of Nicholas Keynes of Winkley, was Sheriff of Devon 9 and 15 Edward IV, died about 12 Henry VII, aged 72, and was succeeded by his grandson John son of Nicholas Chichester, who married Christina daughter of Sir William Paulet. A massive tomb on the south chancel aisle is erected to the memory of Sir John Chichester, Knt. (ob. 30 November, 1569) and his wife Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham. (ob. 30 April 1566). Another high tomb with canopy and six offiges commemorates his eldest son Sir Robert, and his first wife Frances, daughter of John, Lord Harington of Exton, Rutlandshire.

WADHAM. *Branscombe*.—The following entries occur in the Register:—"Mrs. Jane Wadham, wid. was buried the 30 September, 1583." This was the mother of the Founder of Wadham, whose monument is in Branscombe Church. "Mrs. Doratha Whaddam died the xxi of Mai, and was caried from ey [sic] the xviij of May, 1618." She was the wife of the Founder, and was buried at Iminster with her husband. Edge appears to have been the residence of the widow of the family.

HARFORD.—*Spreyton*. The following is quoted from a recent description:—"In Harford Church every rib of the cradle roof of the nave is carved with a twining stem, from which graceful leaf-age expands on either side, while the stem itself branches from the wall plate, also carved and decorated. On the north side of the Chancel this carving gives way to an inscription:—'*I. H. S. helpe us, Amen. Walter Hele, pson., 1539. I. H. S. Salus.*' At Spreyton, the timbers of the Chancel are covered with long inscriptions placed there by Henry le Moine, Vicar, the constructor of the roof in 1451. '*Normannia terra,*' runs one of these records, '*Henricus hic natus fuit, et ipse scripsit hæc omnia manu sua propria.*'

## APPENDIX VI.

## MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK: WAKEFIELD AND TOWTON.

“They never fail who die  
 In a great cause—the block may soak their gore,  
 Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs  
 Be strung to city gates and castle walls,  
 But still their spirit walks abroad—though years  
 Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,  
 They but augment the dark and sweeping thoughts,  
 Which overpower all others, and conduct  
 The world at last to freedom.”

Micklegate Bar, York, an antient and interesting structure, is the most important of the four gates or bars, by which the city was entered in olden time, and to it seemingly was reserved the invidious distinction of having been selected as the structure on which the heads of those unfortunate men, who, cast out in the changes of human fortune and called traitors, were, after decapitation, exposed.

The battle of Wakefield was fought by the energetic Queen Margaret in 1460, the divisions of her army being commanded by the Dukes of Somerset and Exeter, the Earls of Northumberland and Devon. This Earl was probably Thomas, the son of Thomas, Earl of Devon, who died at Abingdon Abbey, “poisoned, it is said,” 3rd February, 1458, “but, according to other historians,” slain at Towton, 1462. Although this Earl Thomas was on the victor’s side now, the usual fate accorded to the vanquished and prisoners in the fluctuating fortunes of these merciless encounters subsequently befel him. At this battle, fighting on the side of York, perished the son and grandson of Lord William Bonville, who was also in the same engagement, and is said to have been an eye witness of their deaths.

“With them also fell the Duke of York, and his second son, an interesting boy, thirteen years old, was stopped at Wakefield bridge as he was fleeing with a priest called Sir Robert Aspull, who was chaplain and schoolmaster to the young Earl. The poor boy fell on his knees to pray for mercy, but as soon as he was known, Lord Clifford, whose father had been killed by the Yorkists at St. Albans, plunged a dagger in his breast, vowing by God’s blood, that he would do the like to all the kin of York, and then savagely bade Aspull, go and tell his mother. Margaret vented what spite she could upon the lifeless body of Duke Richard, by her orders his head was stuck over a gate of the City of York, and a paper crown was put on it in cruel mockery.”

Two years afterward the mighty slaughter at Towton put York in the ascendant. The battle appears to have lasted two days, beginning at Ferrybridge on the 28th. and concluding on Palm Sunday, 29th March, 1462. Thomas, Earl of Devonshire, engaged in the army of Queen Margaret, was made prisoner at Ferrybridge, and he, the Earl of Wiltshire, and other captives, followed in the train of the victorious Edward to York. When that monarch arrived there, says Cleveland, "he saw the heads of Richard Duke of York, his father, and some other of his friends set up upon a gate of that city, at the sight of which being greatly incensed, he commanded that the heads of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and three others taken in the battle should be beheaded, and their heads set up in the place of the former."

In 1572 the unfortunate Earl of Northumberland, so ruthlessly betrayed by Morton, was hurried from Berwick to York, and there beheaded without trial. His head was then placed on a high pole over Micklegate Bar, where it remained two years. During the rebellion of 1745 twenty-two of the rebels were executed at York, and the heads of two of them, William Conolly and James Mayne, were placed on iron spikes over Micklegate Bar.

#### ST. ALBANS.

"In Saxon strength the Abbey frowned,  
With massive arches, broad and round,  
That rose alternate row on row,  
On ponderous columns short and low."

The venerable associations of St. Albans, the beauty and interest of its almost matchless Abbey Church, require no, necessarily imperfect, description here. The sanguinary encounters that took place during the wars of the Roses, almost under the shadow of its walls, connect it with the history of this county, as it is probable the dust of a Devonshire nobleman who, on the side of the White Rose was one of the most devoted partizans engaged in that bloody struggle for ascendancy, lost his head after the last battle, and by whose death an influential name ceased to appear on the roll of the antient nobility of the county, finds a resting place within its majestic precincts, or in the adjoining and lesser sanctuary of St. Peter.

The first battle was fought 23rd May 1455, and here victory began, as it finally ended at Tewksbury, after incessant bloodshed on the side of York. Thomas, Earl of Devon, although fighting on the side of Henry, appears to have escaped the massacre that took place, "when Warwick with his match-men broke into the town in the middle of St. Peter's street," and in the end the King's army was routed with great loss. "The slain lay thick in the upper street, and at the division of ways near the market, among the slain were the dead bodies of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord Clifford and others." For fear of the Duke of York no one ventured to prepare for their burial until the good Abbot John interceded with the conqueror for mercy for the vanquished and decent sepulchre for the dead. This was granted, and then the bodies were interred in the

Chapel of the blessed Virgin, and laid in the ground, "*lineali ordine, juxta statum, gradum, et honorem dignitatis*," and a stone with a Latin rhyming epitaph common to all placed over them.—Beattie.

The second battle was fought 15th February 1461, six years afterward, the palm of victory being this time awarded to the determined Margaret, who surprized and discomfited her then great foe Warwick, and recovered possession of her husband King Henry. Here Courtenay and Bonville were again arrayed on the opposing sides, but Bonville was taken prisoner, and although he was promised safety by the King with whose custody he had been fatally entrusted by the Yorkists, was nevertheless the next day, in company with the brave Sir Thomas Kyriel, beheaded by order of the vindictive Queen. Cleveland states that Margaret was incited to this act of vengeance by the Earl of Devonshire and the Duke of Exeter, if so, a signal retribution overtook the Earl, when his decapitated head supplanted that of the Duke of York's father on the gate of York after the battle of Towton.

Princee quoting from Camden seems to infer that the body of Lord Bonville was taken to Chewton Mendip and buried. There is nothing visible identified with Bonville at Chewton, and it is probable, he found an unmarked grave, either in the Abbey or in the Church of St. Peter. It is on record, a number of those who were slain in both battles were buried in St. Peter's, but the tower of the Church fell in 1800, unfortunately destroying the chancel and transept, and no monumental remains now exists to any so interred there. At this battle, also, perished William, the last Lord Bottreaux, and James Luttrell of Dunster, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham; names also closely connected with Devon.

Cicely Bonville, at her great grandfather's death, alone remained to represent that ancient name, a little child, but a great heiress, and a peeress in her own right with many titles. She was married to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, step son to king Edward the IV, in whose cause three generations preceding her had perished, either on the battle field or by the executioner's axe. Three generations afterward the head's-man's block again extinguished the descendants of the name to which she was wedded. The splendid chapel attached to the fine church of Ottery St. Mary, on which the sculptured emblems of her noble lineage and alliances are largely displayed, remains the most important memorial to her in the County. Cicely Bonville died 19th Henry VIII, and by her will dated 6th March bequeathed her body to be buried with her husband at Astley, and appointed that soon after her death a thousand masses should be said for her soul, in as convenient haste as may be, and that a goodly tomb should be made in the Chapel of Astley over the Lord Marquess her husband, and another over herself, and two priests provided for eighty years to pray for the soul of the said Marquess and her own soul—Dugdale.

The following from Cleveland gives an interesting glimpse of the *status* of some of these Devonshire ladies and their husbands at the court of Henry VIII:—"In the year 1533 (being Sunday) Sep. 7, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, was born the Lady Elizabeth, daughter to King Henry VIII, afterwards Queen of England. She was born at Greenwich, and there christened at the Fryers Church the Wednesday after; the god father at the font was the Lord Archbishop



of Canterbury, the god mothers the old Duchess of Norfolk, the old Marchioness of Dorset, widow (Cicely Bonville?); and at the confirmation the Lady Marchioness of Exeter (Gertrude Blount) was god-mother: in the procession went the Earl of Essex bearing the covered bason gilt, after him the Marquess of Exeter (Henry Courtenay) with a taper of virgin wax, next him the Marquess of Dorset (Cicely Bonville's son) bearing the salt. When the ceremonies and christening was ended the Archbishop gave the Princess a standing cup of gold: the Marchioness of Exeter gave three standing bowls graven, all gilt, with a cover." Five years after this courtly pageant, Henry Courtenay met his death on Tower Hill, and found sepulchre probably in the chapel adjoining, with the many other headless victims there interred. His wife Gertrude, after narrowly escaping the same fate the year following, found about twenty years afterwards a peaceful grave in the choir of the fine old Minster of Wimborne, where her tomb still exists. The aged Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was implicated in the same accusation as Gertrude Courtenay in 1539, condemned and afterward beheaded with such unparalleled savageness in 1541, was buried in the Abbey Church of Christchurch, Hants. in a beautiful chantry still remaining, but every trace of her tomb or ornament referring to her therein was afterward stultiously effaced by the myrmidons of Henry VIII.

#### TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

"Here her dear Devonshire, noble Courtney, dyed;  
Her faithful friend, great Somerset, here fell."—DRAYTON.

The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury is, perhaps, second only to St. Albans in extent and magnificence of fabric, while for richness of monumental remains it is almost unparalleled. The series of monuments round the east end of the choir is remarkably fine: on the north side is the monumental chapel of Isabel, Countess of Warwick, the wife of the King Maker, the tombs of Fitzhamon, the Founder, and the gracefully canopied tomb of Hugh De Spencer; on the south those of Edward De Spencer and Sir Guy de O'Brien, and many others scattered round, to the Clares, De Spencers, and the Abbots that presided over the Monastery.

On the 4th May 1471, on ground still known as "Bloody Meadow," was fought the battle of Tewkesbury, and with its disastrous and cruel incidents expired the last hopes of the House of Lancaster. In Queen Margaret's army "the rere-ward," says Grafton, "was put in the rule of the Erle of Devonshire," and curiously enough on the side of King Edward "the Lord Marques and the Lord Hastings led the rere-garde." This Lord Marquis was Thomas Grey, the husband afterward of Cicely Bonville. Engaged on the side of Edward IV also was John Courtenay, sixth son of Sir Philip of Molland, "and presently after the fight, as Stow says, he made Bannerets, Sir John Courtenay and Sir Thomas Grey" (Cleveland). The tragic incidents of this battle, and the cruel murder of Prince Edward, afterward, are well known matters of history, but, according to Grafton, "Thomas, Marques



Dorset," was one of the four noblemen "who sodtynly stroke and cruelly murdered" this handsome and fine spirited youth, whose "bodeye was homelye interred with the other simple corses in the Churche of the Monasterye of the Blacke Monkes at Tewkesbury." A brass plate under the tower contains an inscription to his memory, but the spot where he was interred, however, is a mystery, it is merely stated that, in the common fosse dug for the reception of the other victims he was interred.—"*ejus corpus, cum reliquis interfectorum cadaveribus, in proximo Canobio monachorum ordinis Divi Benedicti humatur.*"—Beattie.

The Earl of Devonshire was killed either in the field or in the chase, and according to Dugdale was buried in the Abbey. Tradition assigns him to have been beheaded, which is confirmed in Leland's list of those who were slain and buried in the Abbey Church. Among them he enumerates:—"Thomas? Courtenay, Comes Devonie ibidem sepultus; Humfredus Handeley decapitatus cum Thome Courtenay, et una cum eo sepultus." The battle took place during the Abbey of John de Streynsham (ob. 1481), and the bodies of the Duke of Somerset, Lord John Somerset, the Earl of Devon, and Sir Hugh Courtenay were buried in St. James's Chapel, a large chantry on the eastern side of the north transept, of the Abbey Church, a beautiful Early English building, erroneously designated the Chapter House. This Earl must have been John Courtenay, the last of the three brothers who successively lost their lives in the cause of Lancaster: Thomas, the eldest, was after the battle of Towton beheaded at York 1462; Henry his next brother, according to Cleveland, attainted of treason at Salisbury, was tried and shared a similar fate on the same day, 4th March 1466. But Earl John was not the only member of the House of Courtenay who perished at Tewkesbury, his cousin Sir Hugh, who married Margaret Carminow of Ashwater, was with Sir John Arundell and many other influential persons of the west, engaged in the ranks of the defeated Margaret, and he appears also to have been slain in the fight or immediately afterward. Where he was buried does not appear, but the effigy at Ashwater evidently represents him, and the curious circumstance of his arms and those of his wife, being placed *behind* the enps of the canopy, an altogether unusual position, and as if intended to be hidden from observation in these troubled times, and the arms of Carminow alone in the helmet, seems to confirm the surmise.

Of Henry Courtenay, second of the three brothers, so said by Cleveland to have been beheaded at Salisbury, on 4th March 1466, he further narrates that Sir Humphry Stafford was said to have procured, or at least to have been anxious for his destruction, at any rate *at interim*, a month before Earl Henry's death, in February 1466, Edward the IV created him Earl of Devon, and gave him a large portion of the escheated estate of Earl Thomas Courtenay, brother of Henry, beheaded at York four years before, and that Sir Humphry did not long enjoy this honour, for by order of the same monarch, after his defection at Bimbury in 1468, which lost the battle of Edgecote, whereby the Earl of Pembroke and others lost their lives, he was arrested near, and subsequently beheaded in, the almost adjoining town (from Salisbury) of Bridgewater, and his body was interred under the great tower of the Abbey Church of Glastonbury.

Whether much credence should be placed on these statements and influences, is

perhaps questionable, but one thing is remarkable, the grim retribution that seems to have been impartially meted out to these daring and apparently unscrupulous intriguers and partizans, during a tumultuous and bloodthirsty period of our history. At the death of this Earl John ended the first line of the Courtenays in Devon, but the title was subsequently revived in the person of Edward (son of Sir Hugh Courtenay, whose presumed effigy is at Ashwater, also slain at Tewkesbury) on 26th October, 1485, by Henry VII, who also restored to him very many Castles, Manors, and Hundreds formerly belonging to the Courtenays, for his adherence to that Monarch, and services to him on Bosworth field.

The beautiful woodcuts of the exteriors of St. Alban's and Tewkesbury Abbeys have been afforded by the kind permission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, that of Glastonbury Abbey through the kindness of Mr. Jackson of Wells.

#### GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

Of this magnificent foundation, whose history is entwined with the earliest traditions of the empire, but few remains are left, a portion of the choir and transepts, the Chapel of St. Joseph, and the Abbot's kitchen. The lofty eastern arch of the central tower is still entire; under the southern arch was buried Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon, beheaded by order of Edward IV at Bridgewater in 1470.

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COURTENAY. *Molland-Bottleaux.* At the east of the north or Courtenay aisle on a flat stone:—

Orate p. aia. Johs. Courtenay armigeri, qui obiit xij.  
die Martii Anno d. mccccxiiij. aie ppetitur Deus.

I.H.S.

At upper end of the stone are two pieces of carved stone, seemingly portions of a raised tomb, within quatrefoils are the following shields: 1. Courtenay *with label and roundels or mullets*, quarterly, with apparently *a bend charged with three mullets*. 2 and 3, Courtenay alone. 4. Courtenay, supported by *dolphins*. The sculpture is much denuded. On a large mural monument:—

*To ye memory of ye Right Worshipful John Courtenay, of West Molland, Esqr. He married Margarete the daughter of Sr. John Windham of Orchard in the County of Somerset, knight, by whom he had two sones and fower daughters, viz. John, James, Elizabeth, Katherine, Margerie and Grace; he departed this life 26th February, A.D. 1660. To the memory also of the Right Worshipful John Courtenay, Esqr., soun of the above named John Courtenay, he departed this life 24th April, A.D. 1684. To ye memorie of Margarete ye wife of ye above named John*

*Courtenay, and daughter of Sr. John Windham of Orchard Windham, by the Lady Johan his wife, who was daughter of Sir Henry Portman of Orchard Portman in ye County of Somersett. Shee departed this life 1st October 1684.*

ARMS:—Courtenay impaling Windham.

*In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Shapcote the wife of Philip Shapcote of Knowstone, Esqr. and relict of James Courtenay Esq, and now lies buried in the same grave with him according to his passionate desire, and her promise to him in testimony of their mutual love, 12th November, 1700.*

ARMS:—Three castles, (Shapeote?) impaling, within a bordure bezantee, a demi lion, rampant (———). Crest, a demi lion rampant.

*Here lyeth the body of John the sonne of John Courtenay, Juur., Esq., who departed this life 29th June, Anno Domini, 1682.*

ARMS:—1. Courtenay, 2. Clifford; a flat stone. On a mural monument—

*Here lyeth the body of John Courtenay of West Mollart, Esqr.; 14th Sep. 1724. . . . who married Amy daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford Lord Treasurer of England in the time of King Charles the Second; died 1693, aged 33:—left three sons and three daughters. George Courtenay, gent., second surviving son, 17th June 1731, aged 39.*

ARMS:—Courtenay imp. Clifford. On a flat stone—

*Here lyeth the body of Susanna Courtenay the wife of Captaine James Courtenay of Meshot in ye County of Devon, Gent., and daughter of Henry Sanford of Ninehead in ye County of Somerset, Esq.*

ARMS:—Courtenay imp. three bars wavy (Sanford). A mural monument—

*Underneath lyes interred the body of the Honourable John Courtenay, Esqr. 11th Decr. 1732, aged 44. This monument is erected on the appointment of the Honourable Margaret Courtenay, relict of the said John Courtenay, Esq. daughter and sole heiress of John Gifford late of Brightley, in this County, Esq.*

*As good, as great, but living among sinners, was translated.*

*(Wisdom 4th chap.)*

*Underneath and on the left hand of the above said John Courtenay, Esq. are reposed the remains of Margaret (his late wife and widow), 30th Aug. 1743.*

ARMS:—Courtenay, with Gifford on an escutcheon of pretence.

Sir Philip Courtenay (second son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, and Elizabeth daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford) had, through his mother, who was sister of Robert, Lord Hungerford, who married Margaret daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Botreaux, Molland given to him as his portion. He married a daughter of Robert Hingeston of Wonowell: John, his eldest son (ob. 1510, gravestone at Molland) Joan daughter of Robert Brett of Pilton, Pilton (gravestone there): Elizabeth, sister of John, married her kinsman Edward Courtenay of Tiverton, afterward created Earl of Devon by Henry VII. William

Courtenay, second son of Sir Philip, was of Loughton, Plympton, his effigy is probably in the Church there. John Courtenay (ob. 1510) had issue Philip, who married Alice daughter of Edward Matthew of Dodbrook, who had issue John, sans issue: Robert second son married Dorothy daughter of Sir Hugh Pollard of Nymet, had issue Philip, who married Jane daughter of Boys of Denton, Kent, Esq., who had issue Humphry, who married Jane daughter of Sir William Mohun, sans issue, Charles, second son and heir. Anna daughter of John Coles of Barton, Somerset, issue John (ob. 1660), married to Margaret Windham (Westcote). John Courtenay, Esq. (ob. 1732) was the last heir male of this branch of Courtenays West Molland, their antient seat, is now converted to a farm house.

William, the last Lord Bottreaux, in his will dated 20th July 3rd Henry VI, ordered himself to be buried at Cadbury (Somerset) in the Chantry founded by his grandmother Elizabeth de Aubeny (ob. 1433) wife of William Lord Bottreaux (ob. 1392), but he was slain at the second battle of St. Albans, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Beaumont, Margaret wife of Robert Lord Hungerford.—Dugdale.

BASSETT. *Atherington*. The following is given in Polwhele as occurring on a much denuded flat stone, near the tomb with the brasses in this Church.—

*Here lie the bodies of the Right Worshipful and Worthy Knight Sr Arthur  
Bassett, and Eliora his wife daughter of Sr John Chichester, Knight.*

. . . . . the 2nd April 1586,—the latter

. . . . . buried the 10th of July 1585

. . . . . behind them two sons & 2

. . . . . ters. Requiescant in pace.

*He that is 3 in 1 and 1 in 3*

. . . st made us 2 then 1—this one were we

*One love one life we lived—1 year—1 death*

*Rock'd us asleep by borrowing but 1 breath*

*Grave the bed that holds us both—the stone*

*Hides us covert—the bed is one*

*1 Heaven contains our souls—1 trump—1 day*

*Raise our bodies from this bed of clay*

*Death which useth ever to disserve*

. . . . . once united us for ever.

This Sir Arthur (Sheriff of Devon 1575) was grandson of Sir John of the adjoining tomb, and father of Sir Robert (ob. 1641) whose gravestone is at Heanton Punchardon.

COPLESTON. *Yealmpton*. On a small brass plate—

"Thrice shined September sun, five hundred years thrice thrice spent.

And four times twenty were, since Christ on earth was sent.

When Isabel the wife of Copleston dear did die;

The third day buried thence, now here in tombe dole lie;

To Henry Fortescue, third daughter by degree,

And Agnes the her mother's name, of St. Maures blood was she."



The Coplestons were of Bowdon in this parish, and descended from Walter, third son of John, grandson and heir of Adam Coplestone, of Colebrook. John Coplestone married Isabel daughter of Henry Fortescue of Spridleston, Esq.

SPREYTON. The interesting inscription on the roof timbers of this church is here given in full :—

*Henricus Le Moyne, Presbyter, Vicarius istius ecclesiæ  
me fecit fieri Anno Domini 1451.*

*. . . . de Cowyk, et Ricūs Talbot armiger Dominus de Spreyton  
dedit de bonis suis ad me faciendum.*

*Ora te pro animabus eorum.*

*Normannia terrā Henricus hic natus fuit et ipse scripsit  
hæc omnia manu suā propriā.*

*Dulcis amica Dei vernans ut stella decora*

*Tu memor esto mei mortis dum venerit hora :*

*Jesu parens resolve gentes quæ corde precantur*

*Labe carens renova mentes quæ sorde ligantur.*

*Hæc domus orationis vocabitur in eā omnis qui petit accipit :*

*Qui quærit, invenit ; et pulsanti aperietur.*

*Testus sis Christe qui in scriptis sic luxisti*

*Corpus ut laetetur sed spiritus ut renovetur.*

*Ora semper pro nobis, Sancte Nicolæ*

*Sancte Martyr Edwarde intercede pro nobis.*

*Stultum peccatum perpetuo sit reputatum :*

*Pro solo pomo perditur omnis homo :*

*Virgo Deum peperit,—sed si quis quo modo quærit*

*Non est nosse meum : sed scio posse Deum.<sup>1</sup>*

The words *de Cowyk* with much probability give a clue to the appearance of this good presbyter here, though born in Norman land. The living of Spreyton was an appanage of the Priory of Cowic, which was an alien priory belonging to the cele-

<sup>1</sup> *Henry le Moyne, priest, vicar of this Church, caused me to be made A.D. 1451.*

*. . . . de Cowyk, and Richard Talbot, Esq., the Lord of Spreyton, gave out of his goods  
for my being made. Pray for their souls.*

*This Henry was born in Norman land, and himself with his own hand wrote all these.*

*Sweet friend of God, bright as a graceful star*

*Be thou mindful of me when the hour of death comes.*

*Obeysing Jesus, set free the people who pray from the heart.*

*Pure from all stain renew the minds which are bound in impurity.*

*This house shall be called (the house) of prayer ; in it every one who asks receives ;—*

*Who seeks, finds ;—and to him who knocks it shall be opened.*

*Be thou my witness Christ, who in (holy) Scriptures hast shone so brightly,*

*That the body may be foul, that the spirit may be renewed.*

*Pray always for us St. Nicholas, St. Edward the Martyr intercede for us.*

*May sin ever be considered folly.*

*For one single apple every man is lost.*

*The Virgin bare the God,—but if any one ask how*

*It is not mine to know,—but the power of God I know.*



brated Abbey of Bec in Normandy, Henry II, by charter, having confirmed their estates then belonging to them in England. The religious of Cowie Priory, who were of the Benedictine order, were a filiation from Bec, as Henry VI informs us in a letter addressed to Bishop Lacy (Reg. fol. 206), and its Priors were regularly appointed by the Abbots of that great monastery. In common with other alien priories, it lived a very chequered existence, till it accidentally took fire on Palm Sunday 1444-5, when, probably, the disturbed state of the times, and the increasing difficulty of procuring religious subjects from the mother house at Bec, induced Prior Robert de Rouen to resign his office and surrender up his convent, which he did by deed in the Provost Chambers at Eton College, on 22nd November 1451. In adopting this measure, he might have been influenced by the advice of Thomas, Earl of Devon, the patron of Cowyk, who had proved himself a generous benefactor to the new College of Eton, then recently founded by King Henry VI; and this King applied the revenues of this priory and its right of patronage to Eton College, but thirteen years after Edward IV transferred this donation to his favourite Abbey of Tavistock (Oliver). It is singular that Presbyter le Moyne placed the inscription in Spreyton Church in the same year as his patron's resignation of office, doubtless he was one of fraternity at Cowyk, and when his fellow countryman, the Prior, resigned his office there, the Presbyter was transferred to his peaceful sphere of labour at Spreyton.

"Spreyton," says Risdon, "hath very antiently been in the tenure of the Talbots, and from the time of Henry II unto Henry VI continued in that tribe, most of them being called William, the last had issue, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Kelly of Kelly, lord of this manor." They were also of Talbots-week in Sourton, William was Escheator in the time of Henry V, and Sir William, Sheriff of Devon, 6th of the same reign, 1419.

ARMS:—*Argent, a chevron between three talbots passant, sable.*

BOTTREUX. *Molland-Bottreaux, and North Cadbury, Somerset.* Molland-Bottreaux, says Pole, so called of the lords thereof which have had their dwelling in this county and in Cornwall from King Henry I's time, unto Henry VI, that this name fell to the family of Hungerford, by Margaret wife of Robert Lord Hungerford. Lord Nicholas de Mules, a counsellor of estate in Henry III's time, held the manor of Kings-Carswell; he married Hawis, one of the daughters and heirs of John de Newmarch, Lord of North Cadbury. His great grandson, John Lord Mules, left issue Muriel wife of Sir Thos. Courtenay, and Isabel wife of William Lord Bottreaux. He had issue William (seventh of that name) Lord Bottreaux (ob. 1392), who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Ralph d'Aubeny (ob. 1433). She founded a chantry in North Cadbury Church, where she was buried. They had issue William, who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir John St. Lo, and John (third son), who dwelled at Molland temp. Henry VI. They had issue William, the last Lord Bottreaux (who had summons to Parliament 11th to 38th Henry VI,) who married Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Beaumont. He held a vast estate at Cadbury, and elsewhere in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, descended from Mules and others his ancestors. He made his will 20th July 3rd Henry VI, and ordered himself to be buried at Cadbury in the chantry founded

by his ancestors there. He was slain at the second battle of St. Albans, 1461. They left one daughter Margaret (ob. 17th Edward IV, æt. 40), married to Robert Lord Hungerford (whose effigy is in Salisbury Cathedral), where she was also buried under a tomb in a chantry she founded, both now demolished.

North Cadbury Church is a fine Perpendicular structure of splendid masonry, with rich open-timbered roof, and was doubtless rebuilt by the Bottreaux's early in the fifteenth century, probably by William and Elizabeth d'Aubeny his wife, who founded the chantry there. The carved open benches are of much later date, and contain the *rose* and *pomegranate* of Henry VIII, and several shields of arms.

In the south corner of the tower is a high tomb with two effigies thereon, a knight in complete plate armour, pointed helmet with a wreath or orle around it, collar of S.S., his feet on a lion, his head on a tilting helmet, with a griffin for the crest; and a lady with mitre head-dress richly embroidered with pearls, and coverchief, necklace and cross, long gown with mantle over, fastened with cord and tassels. Her head rests on a double cushion with the remains of angels supporting, at her feet two dogs, one with bells. Below are panels with angels holding shields, the blazonry effaced, at the east end three panels, in the centre the Virgin and Child, on the right a knight, on the left a lady in the attitude of prayer, with scrolls around them, but the inscriptions obliterated. There is no inscription of any kind. This tomb previously stood on the north side of the chancel against the eastern wall, but it is questionable if that was its original position, which may have been in one of the side aisles where there were chantries. There is a canopy above the heads of the effigies. The appointments of the knight's armour were gilded, the gown of the lady was red, the bodice blue, and the mantle black.

There can be little doubt but that these figures represent the last Lord William Bottreaux, slain at St. Albans 1461, and his wife Elizabeth Beaumont. The costume closely agrees with the era, and the fact of the crest of the knight being a *griffin* seems conclusive, as this nobleman appears to have been the first to relinquish the antient coat of Bottreaux, *argent, three toads erect sable, 2 and 1* (and another assigned to that name *checquy or and gules, on a bend azure, three horse shoes argent*;) and to have adopted instead *argent, a griffin segreant, gules, taloned azure*. The first and last of these coats were largely displayed on his daughter's chantry in Salisbury Cathedral.

SHERMAN. *Ottery St. Mary*. Three interesting brass effigies on a flat stone in front of St. Stephen's Chapel:—*Johannes, ob. 1542*; *Gulielmus, ob. 1583*; and *Richardus, ob. —*. The inscription on a brass plate below the figures records:—

*Joannis Sherman generosi, Gulielmi filii ejus, et*

*Richardi nepotis qui, ex ipsorum voto, unâ requiescunt.*

To which is added an epitaph in verse. Two long poetic inscriptions within the Chapel commemorate the death of John (?) and his son, ob. 1617, on the same day, and Dorothy his wife, sister to John Duke of Ashe, ob. 1620. The Shermans were a reputable family of Ottery, and purchased Knightstone (the escheated property of the Duke of Suffolk) of the Crown, and rebuilt the house, which is dated 1567. Their descent is given in the *Visitation*, 1620.

ARMS: *Or, a lion rampant and sable, between three holly leaves vert.*

## APPENDIX VII.

GREY—BONVILLE. *Astley, Warwickshire*.—Astley is a small parish in a picturesque country, about sixteen miles east of Birmingham. Its parish church is the remains of a beautiful structure erected about 1350. This consists of the choir and Lady Chapel of the original structure, and a heavy tower at the west end, erected early in the seventeenth century, when its predecessor and the nave had fallen in or were destroyed. The choir is lofty, with open timbered roof, fine windows with decorated tracery of flamboyant character, and buttresses between, on each of which, as also studding the cornice over, are shields with the device of Astley, *a cinquefoil*. The Lady Chapel (now the chancel) is of later date, outside on the cornice are shields with the arms of Grey, the *fret* of Harrington, &c. Two side chapels that were formerly existent on the north and south sides of the nave have been destroyed. Within the choir is a series of stalls with carved wood canopies, at their backs are painted full length figures of saints with labels, very perfect. On the floor are several stones with the matrices of brasses, one of a knight with bascinet, winged angels over his head and ledger inscription, all gone, probably of the Founder, Sir Thomas de Astley; another has the indent of a lady with horned head-dress; and a third has the portion of a brass of a lady in long robe and coverchief still remaining, apparently coeval with the building. But the most interesting relics of the past in this sadly mutilated church are three beautiful alabaster effigies, evidently representing persons of the first rank, formerly recumbent on tombs in the choir, now fixed upright in the west wall of the tower facing the choir, a knight and two ladies, all finely sculptured with great expression in their partially defaced countenances; the knight is in complete plate armour, with mail collar, his head uncovered, collar of SS., and feet on a lion. By his side is a lady with long flowing hair and coronet, necklace, and collar of suns and roses, from which is suspended the lion of March, gown with mantle over. The other lady has a pyramidal head-dress, gown richly embroidered, and mantle, on which are traces of crimson.

The heads of both ladies repose on cushions, with the remains of angels supporting. The female figures are much shorter than the male, and it is probable that each was originally laid on a separate tomb, and the dates of all may be referred to the reigns of Henry VII and VIII. There are no portions of the tombs, armorial bearings, nor inscriptions remaining. On the sill of the north-west window of the choir are two or three helmets (salades) with crests, but too high up for observation. In the wall opposite are the iron stanchions on which they originally were placed. The locality of the destroyed tombs must have been below, or near.

Thomas, son of Sir Giles de Astley, 2nd Edward III (1338,) founded a chantry, in the parish church of Astley, for one priest to sing mass daily for the health of his soul and the soul of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and the soul of his father (*Inscript. tumuli apud Astley*). In 17th Edward III (1344), he obtained further licence to change these Chantry Priests into a Dean and two secular Canons, the same year he began the structure of a most fair and beautiful Collegiate Church in the form of a cross, dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, with a tall spire covered with lead. He was summoned to Parliament 16th, 22nd and 23rd Edward III. He left one son William (temp. Henry VI) who left one daughter and heir, Joane married first to Thomas Raleigh of Farnborough, Warwick, and secondly to Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, whose issue enjoyed the inheritance.

Sir Edward Grey, (ob. 36th Henry VI, 1458) was second son of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Joan Astley. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby, by whom he had two sons, John and Edward. Sir John of Groby, eldest son, was slain at S. Alban's on the side of Henry VI, his wife was Elizabeth Woodville, afterwards Queen to Edward IV. Of her two sons by Sir John Grey, one, Richard, was beheaded at Pomfret, 1st Richard III (1483), the other, Thomas, was created Earl of Huntingdon and Marquis of Dorset; he married Cicely Bonville, died 20th September 17th Henry VII, and ordered himself to be buried before the image of the Blessed Trinity in the midst of his closet at Astley. His wife survived him nearly twenty years, and married secondly Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, at her death (ob. 19th Henry VIII) she ordered herself to be buried beside her first husband at Astley, and goodly tombs to be erected over their graves. Thomas, their son, second Marquis of Dorset, bequeathed his body also to be buried at Astley. in the same chapel near his father, ordered in his will. that a chapel should be made there according to the will of his father, with a goodly tomb over his father and mother, and



another in the midst of the chancel, where he himself resolved to be buried. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wotton, of Borton, in Kent, and died 22nd Henry VIII, three years after his mother. (Dugdale).

Sir Edward Grey (brother to Sir John Grey of Groby, who married Elizabeth Woodville) married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle; 15th Edward IV was created Baron, and 1st Richard III, Viscount Lisle; died 7th Henry VII (1492), and bequeathed his body to be buried in the new chapel of our Lady, begun by himself to be built in the College of Astley, where the body of his late wife Elizabeth lay interred. By his wife he left one son John and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Muriel. Muriel was the first wife of Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, and he married secondly her cousin's widow, Cicely Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset.

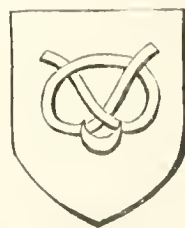
Owing to the lamentable destruction that has taken place, it is now almost impossible to individualize, with certainty, who these fine effigies represent, but it may be fairly inferred that one of the ladies is Cicely Bonville, probably the figure with the coronet (on which are traces of fleur-de-lys and pearls) and rare collar of the White Rose, in which cause her father, grandfather, and great grandfather perished. Or another supposition may be hazarded, the lady with the coronet and collar (who appears the younger of the two) was perhaps Muriel Grey, Countess of Wiltshire, and first wife of Henry Stafford; the lady with the pyramidal head-dress, his second wife, Cicely Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset, who was at her death an elderly person. The knight is probably her first husband the Marquis of Dorset, rather than his uncle Sir Edward Grey (who ordered himself to be buried in the Lady Chapel) although both died within a few years of each other. The armorial bearings of both her first husband, and of her title as Lady Harington, are on the cornice of the Lady Chapel outside. Close beside the church is Astley Castle, once her residence, and afterward that of her grandson, the unfortunate Duke of Suffolk; in it is a chair that is said to have belonged to him. The building has been modernized.



PEPPER, All Saints Church



Dorset Chapel, Ottery St. Mary



Screen, Seaton Church,

BARONS OF CICELY BONVILLE, FOUND IN DEANS



## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page	4,	line	32.	For <i>festoon</i> , read <i>testoon</i> .
„	38,	„	1.	After <i>label of three</i> , add <i>thereon nine plates</i> .
„	63,	„	5.	After <i>Treasurer</i> , add <i>and K.G.</i>
„	116,	,	31.	For <i>Isabel</i> , read <i>Florencie</i> .
„	137,	„	3.	For <i>Courtenay</i> , read <i>Hidon</i> .
„	219,	„	34.	For <i>humetum</i> , read <i>humatum</i> .
„	225,	„	35.	For <i>mcccexi</i> , read <i>mcccccxj</i> .
„	228,	„	26.	After <i>Roger Champernowne</i> , add <i>both of whom were sons of Alexander Champernowne, who married, &amp;c.</i>
„	229,	„	25.	<i>Portions of a high tomb.</i> About the middle of the 15th century ; probably of Alexander Champernowne, who married Joan, daughter and heiress of Martyn Ferrers.
„	231,	„	31.	For <i>lugati</i> , read <i>jugali</i> .
„	232,	„	1.	For <i>quare</i> , read <i>quarum</i> .
„	232,	„	2.	For <i>serins</i> , read <i>senii</i> .
„	232,	„	9.	For <i>evanescit</i> , read <i>evanescat</i>
„	234,	„	32.	For 1520, read 1509.
„	326,	„	34.	For <i>boars</i> ? read <i>lions</i> .
„	377,	„	32.	After <i>Merton</i> , add <i>or Bodrugan</i> .



### QUARR ABBEY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Cistercian Abbey of Quarr was begun by Baldwin (de Vernon) Earl of Devon, 32nd Henry I.

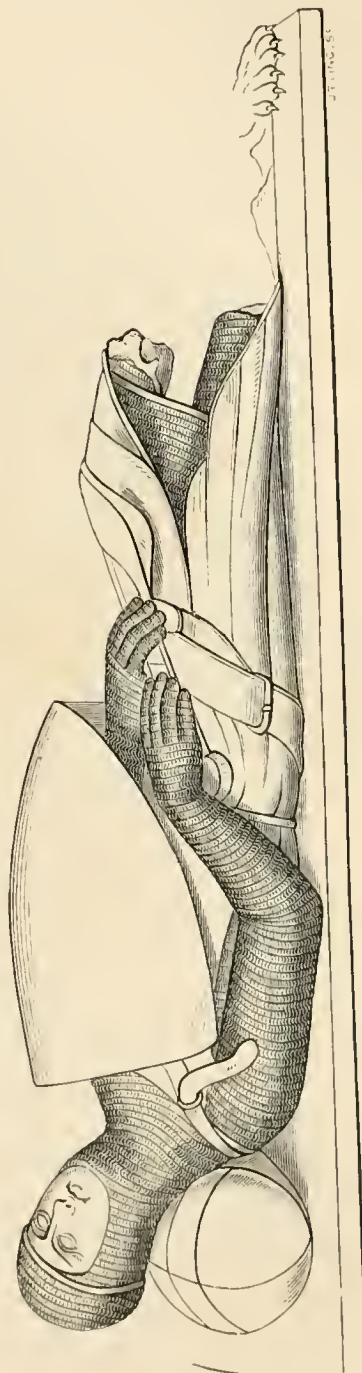
“Among the persons of consequence known to have been buried here, are Earl Baldwin the Founder, Adeliza his Countess, and their son Henry. William de Vernon bequeathed three hundred pounds for making a tomb here for himself and his father Baldwin. The Chapel also contained a monument to the Lady Cicely, second daughter of King Edward IV.”—*Sir R. Worsley.*

SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION I.—A.D. 1250 TO 1310.



HACCOMBE.

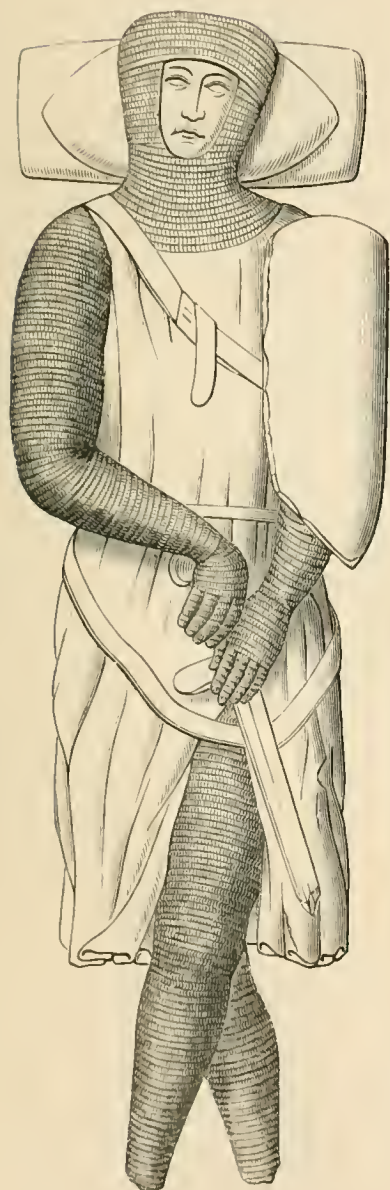


BEER-FERRERS.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION I.—A.D. 1250 TO 1310.



BEER-FERRERS.





SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION I. —A.D. 1250 TO 1310.



HACCOMBE.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION I. — A.D. 1250 TO 1310.



STOKE-FLEMING.



AXMINSTER.



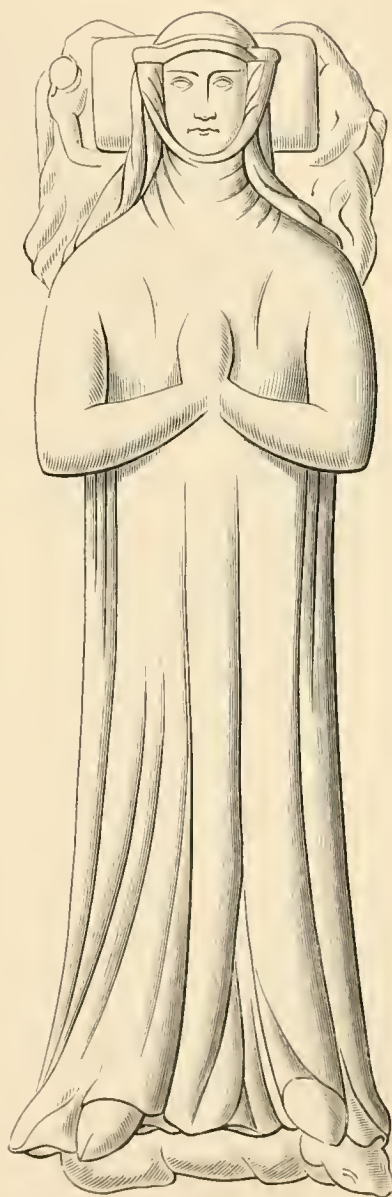


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION I.—A.D. 1250 TO 1310.



MEMBURY.



USINGTON.

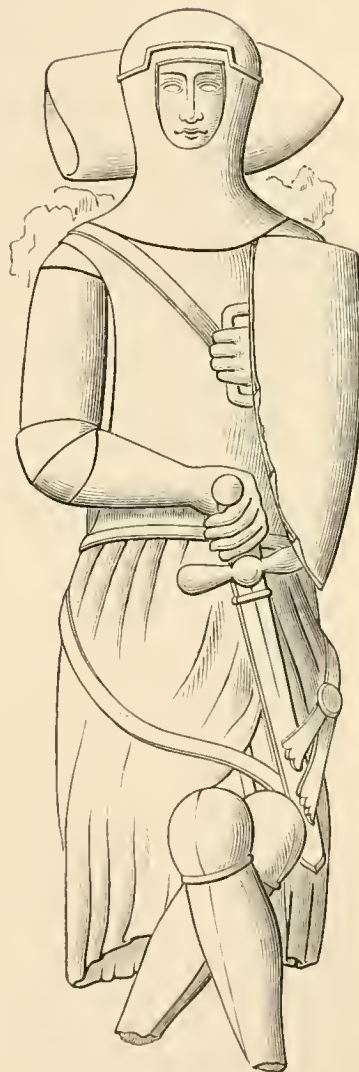


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION I.—A.D. 1250 TO 1310.



MODBURY.

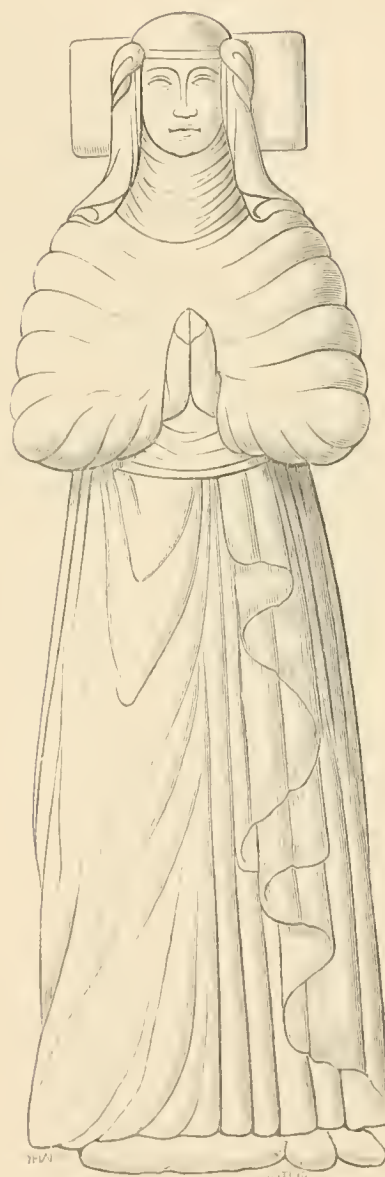
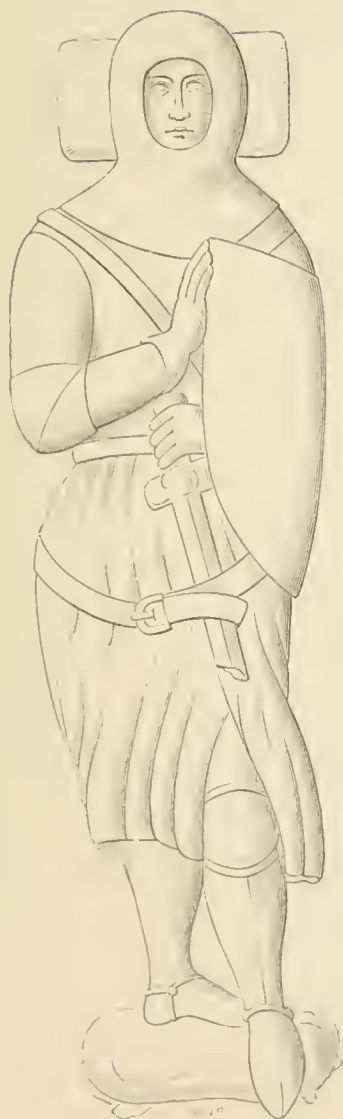


SAMPFORD-PEVEREL.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION II. A.D. 1310 TO 1350.



LISTED II.





SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION II.—A.D. 1310 TO 1350.



AXMINSTER.



AXMOUTH.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION II. - A.D. 1310 TO 1350.



LUSTELIGH.



TOWNSTAL, DARTMOUTH.





SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION II.—A.D. 1310 TO 1350.



LITTLE HEMPTON.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION II.—A.D. 1310 TO 1350.

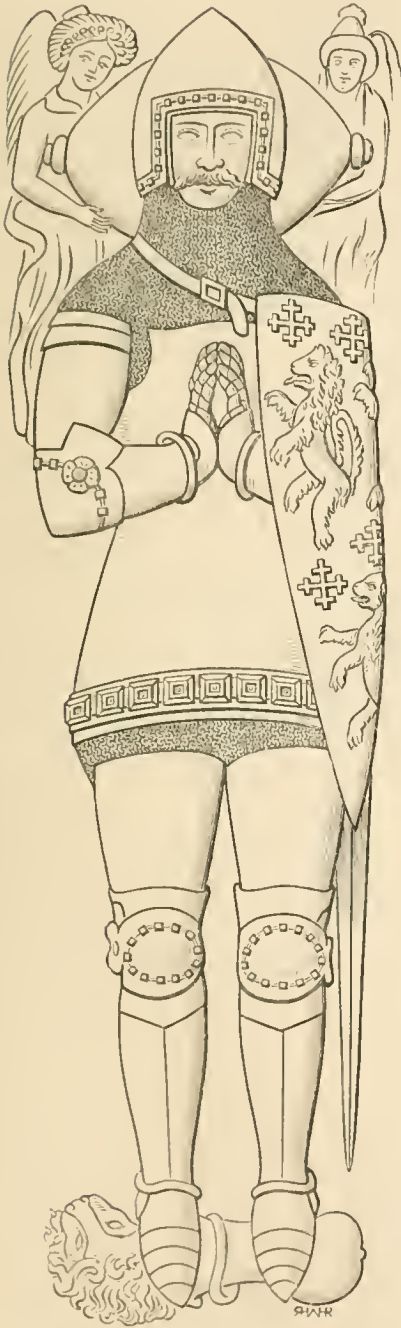


OTTERY ST. MARY.

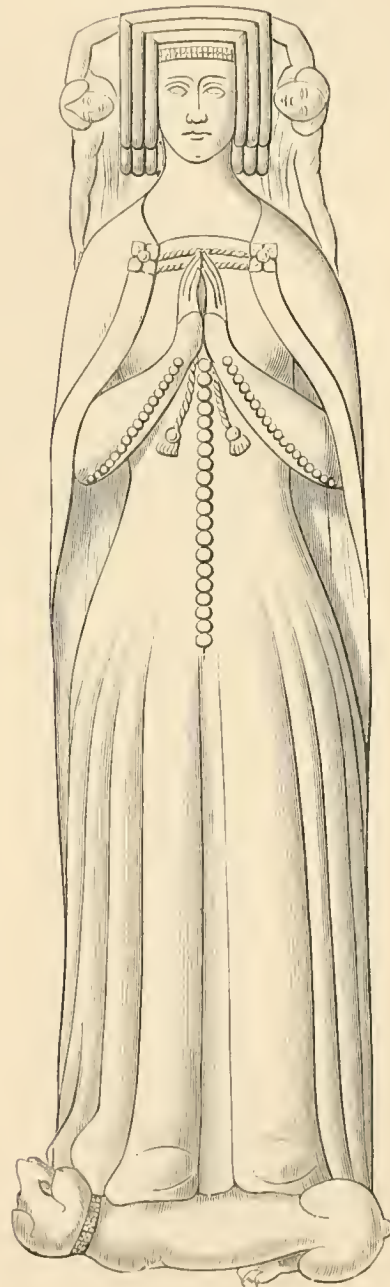


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION III. A.D. 1350 TO 1420.



WIDWORTHY.



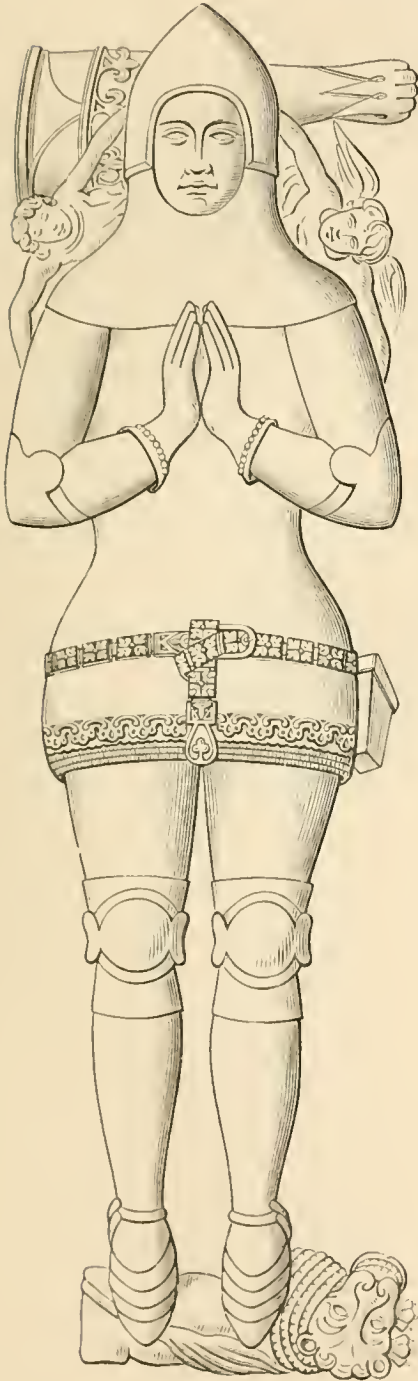
POWDERHAM.



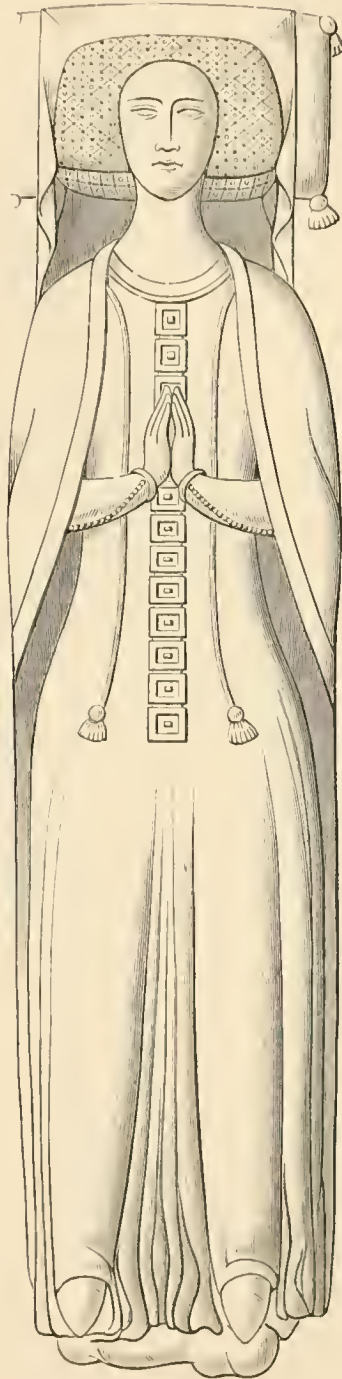


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION III. A.D. 1350 TO 1420.



BROAD-CLYST.

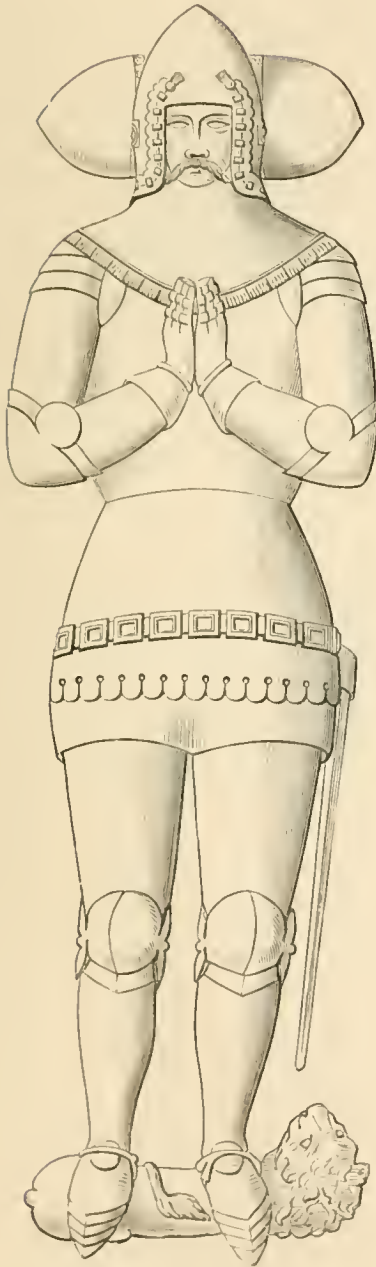


SOUTH-POOL.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION III. A.D. 1350 TO 1420.



LITTLE-HEMPSTON.



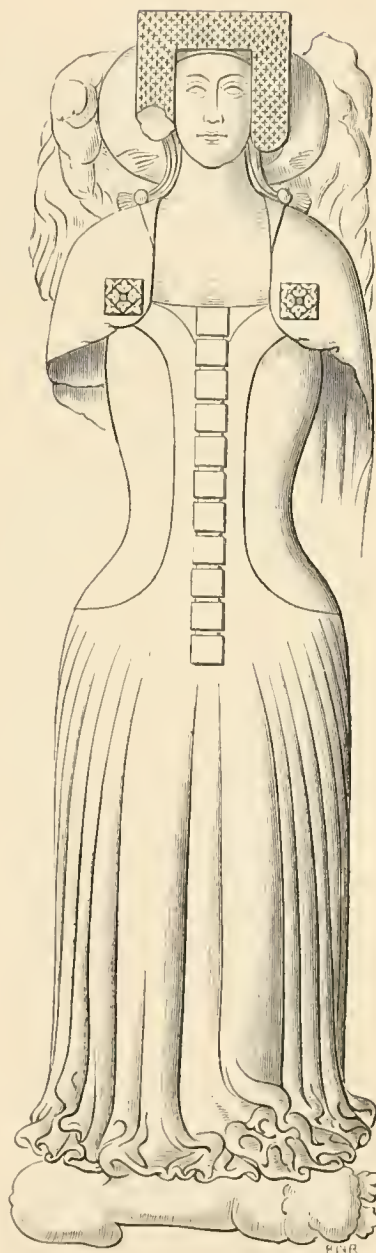
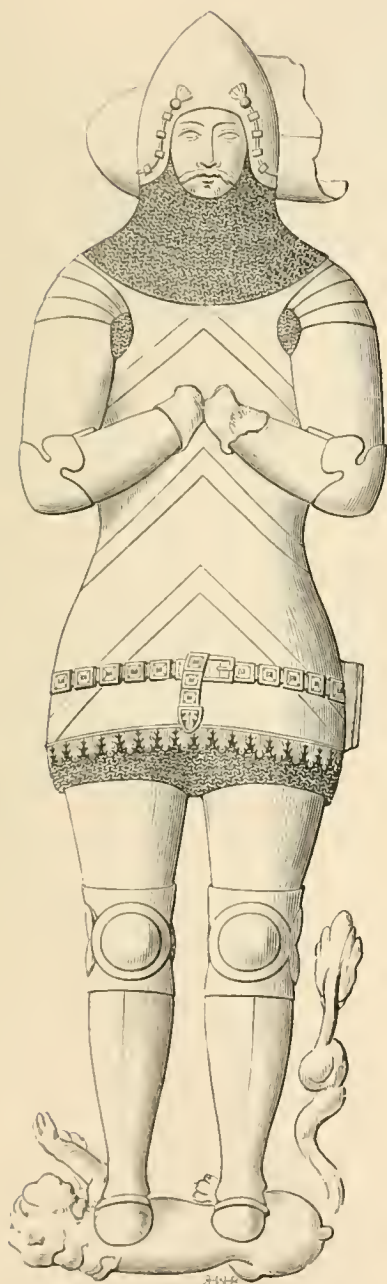
KING'S-CARSWELL.





SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION III.—A.D. 1350 TO 1420.

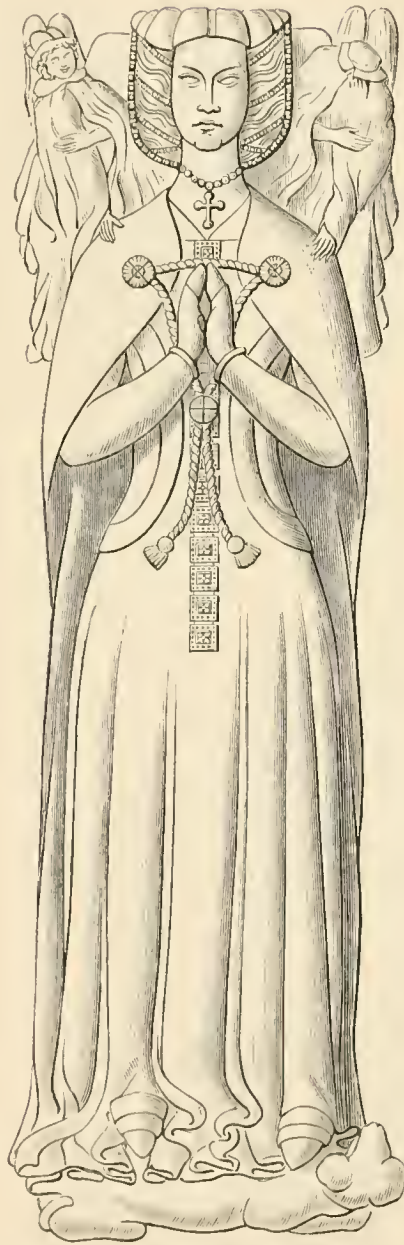


CREDITON.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION III.—A.D. 1350 TO 1420.

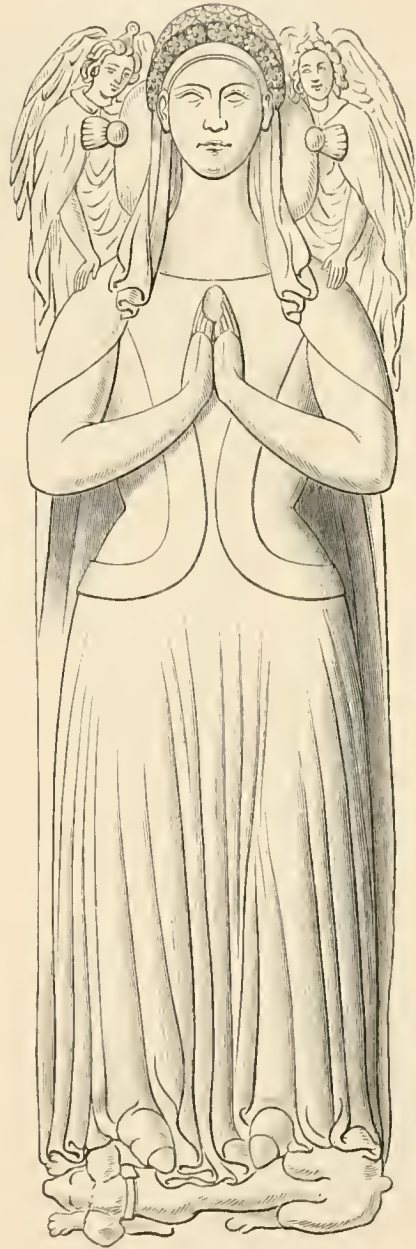
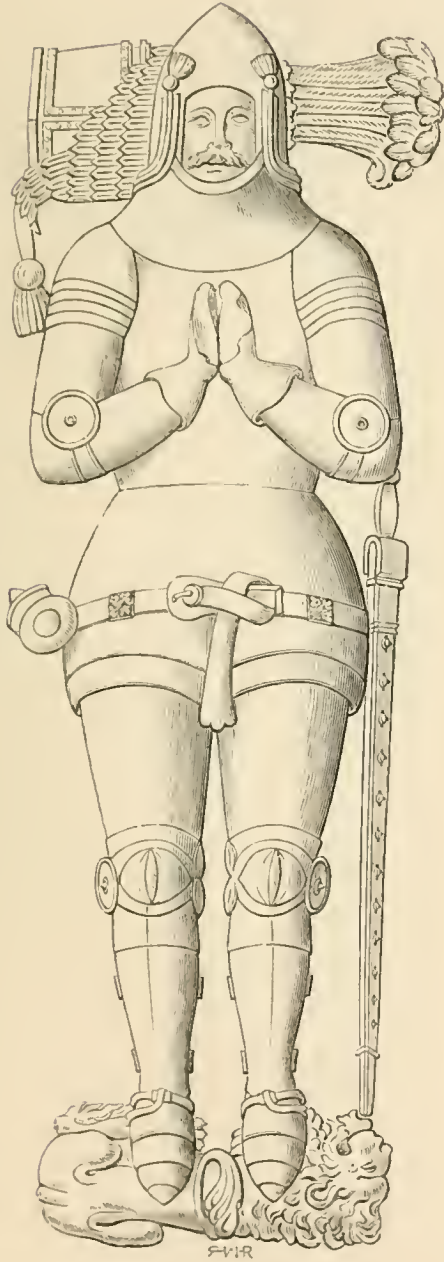


TAMERTON-FOLIOF.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION III.—A.D. 1350 TO 1420.



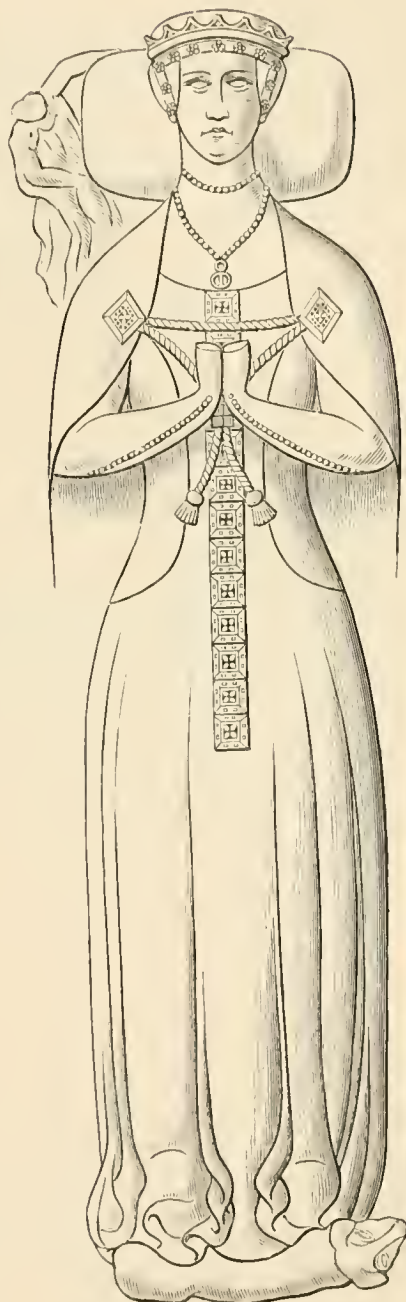
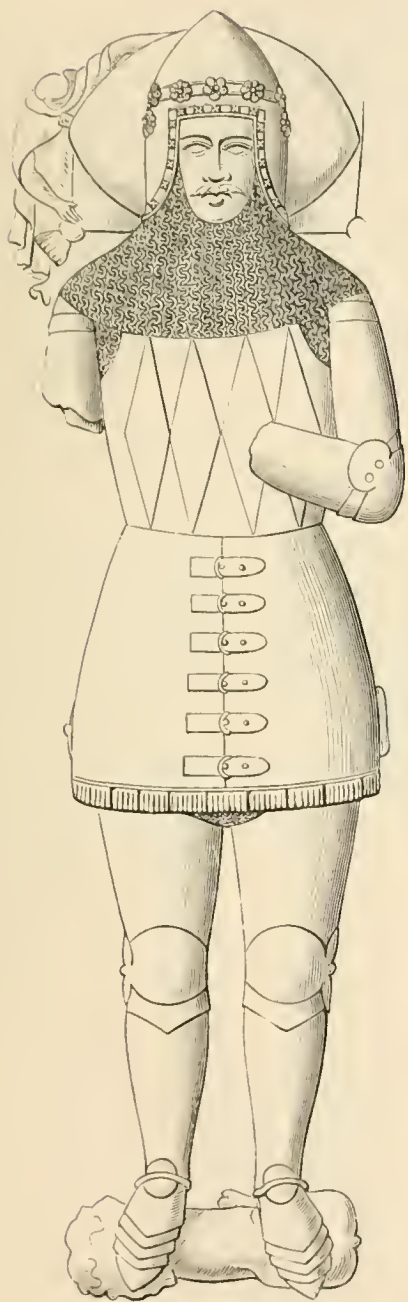
HACCOMBE.





SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

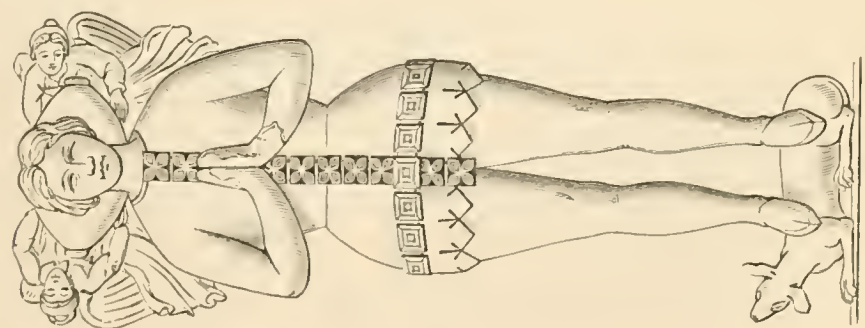
DIVISION III.—A.D. 1350 TO 1420.



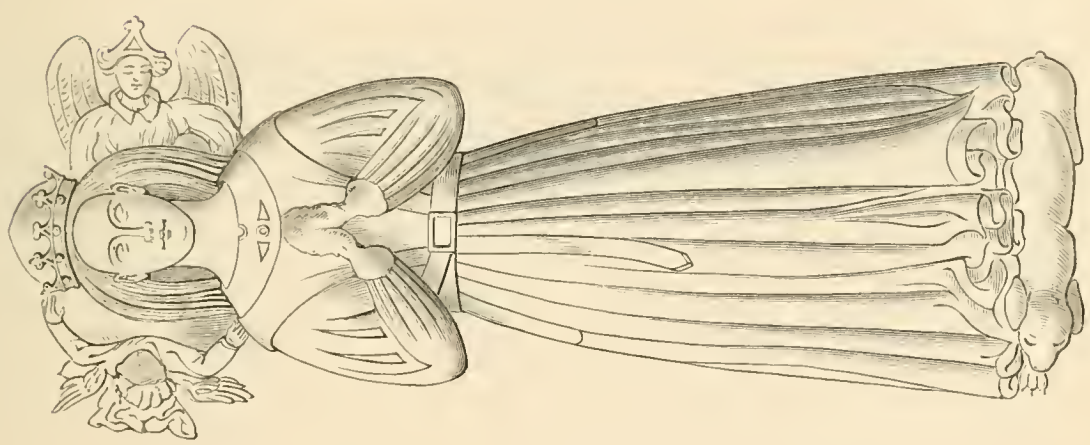
KINGS-CARSWELL.



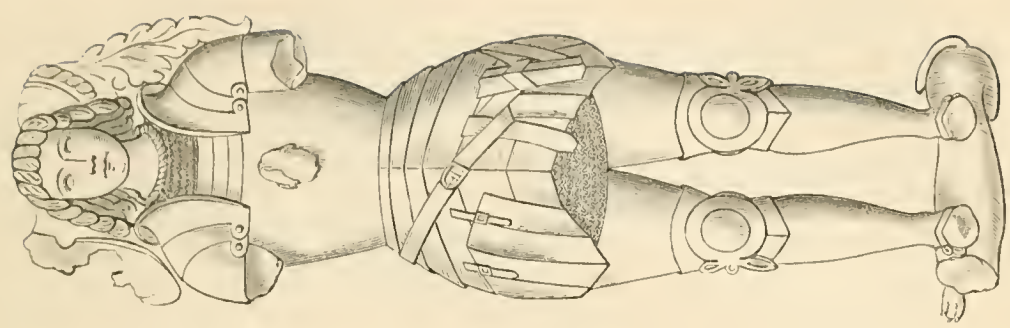
DIVISION IV.—A.D. 1450 TO 1550.



HACCOMBE.



COLYTON.



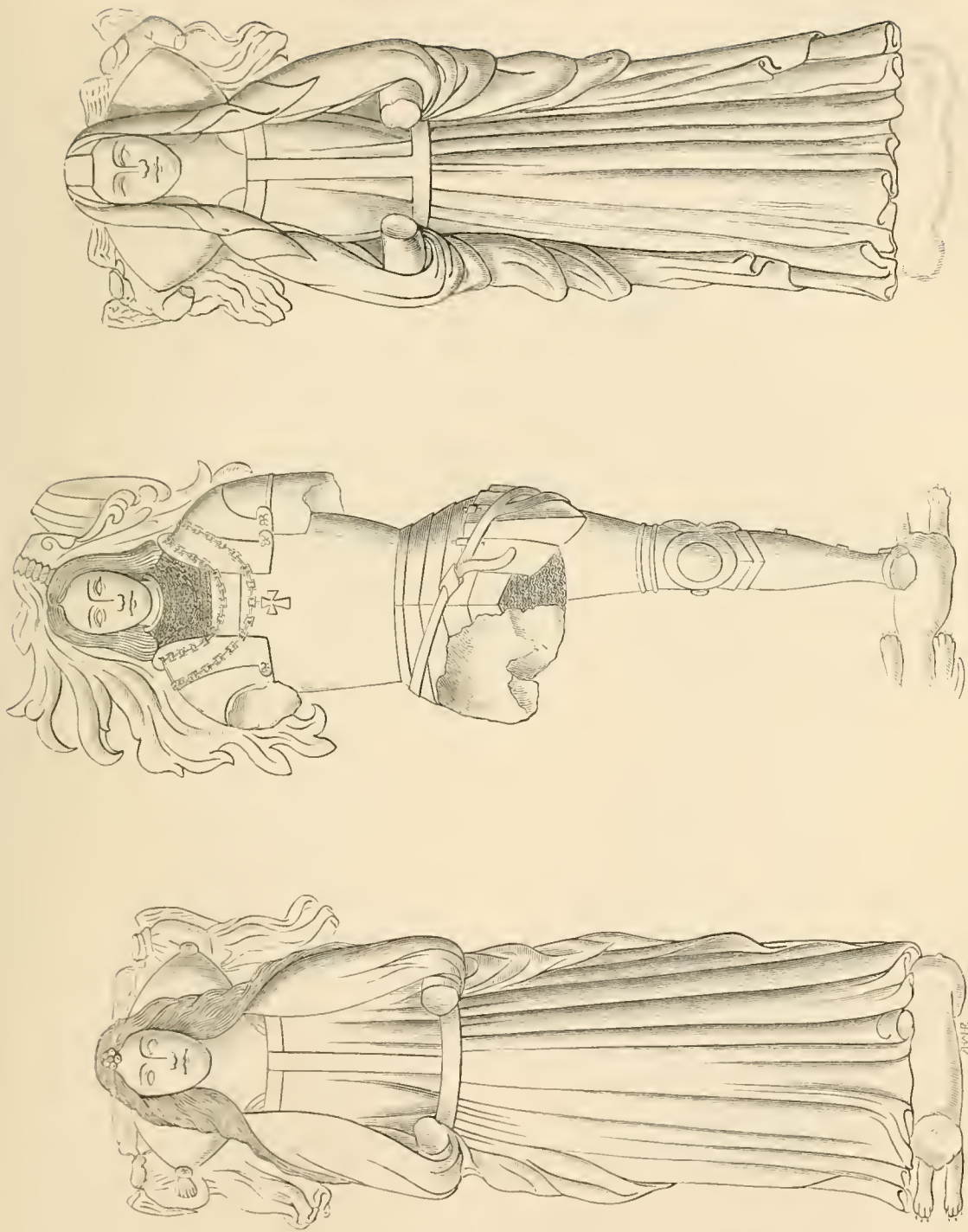
MARLDON.





# SEFULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON

DIVISION IV.—A.D. 1450 TO 1550.



PARGENTON.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION IV.—A.D. 1450 TO 1550.

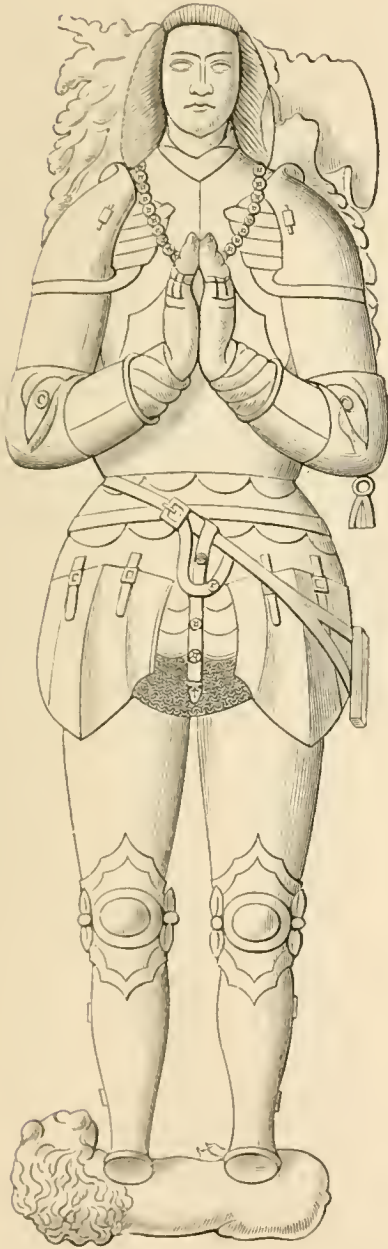


PLYMPTON.

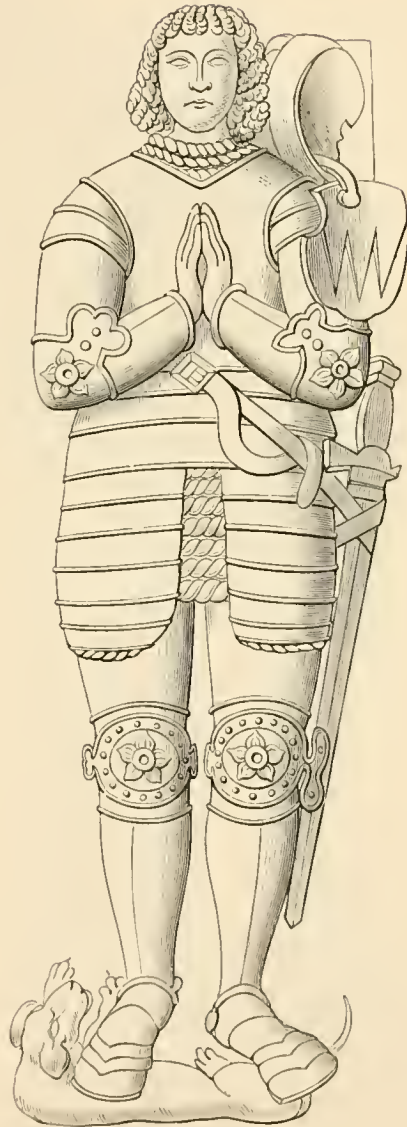


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION IV.—A.D. 1450 TO 1550.



MODBURY.



UPTON PYNE.



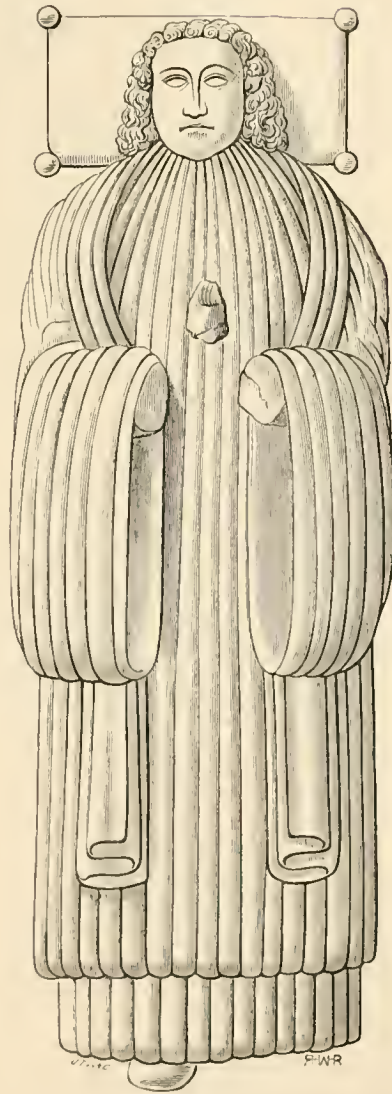


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

DIVISION IV.—A.D. 1450 TO 1550.



ST. MARY-ARCHES, EXETER.



SOUTH-POOL.



DETAILS OF COSTUME.



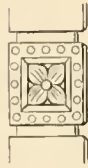
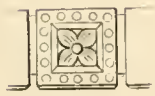
Div. II.—Ottery St. Mary.



Div. III.—Crediton.



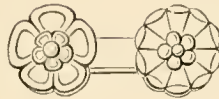
Div. III — King's-Carswell.



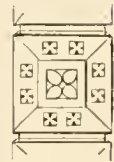
Div. III.—Tamerton-Foliot.



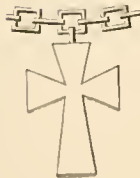
Div. III.—Broad-Clyst.



Div. III.—King's-Carswell



Div. III — Haccombe.



Div. IV.—Paignton.



Div. IV.—Modbury.



Div. IV.—Paignton.





COAT-ARMOUR.



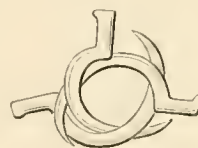
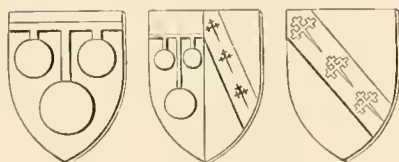
Div. III.—Widworthy



Div. III.—King's-Carswell.



Div. IV.—Colyton.



Div. IV.—Plympton.



Div. IV.—S. Mary-Arches,  
Exeter.



Div. IV.—Upton-Pyne

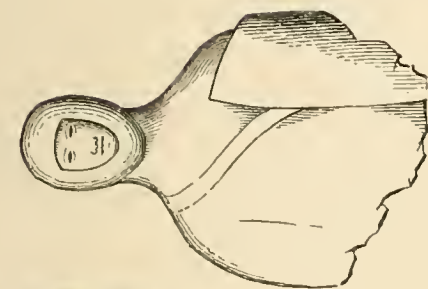


Div. IV.—Plympton.

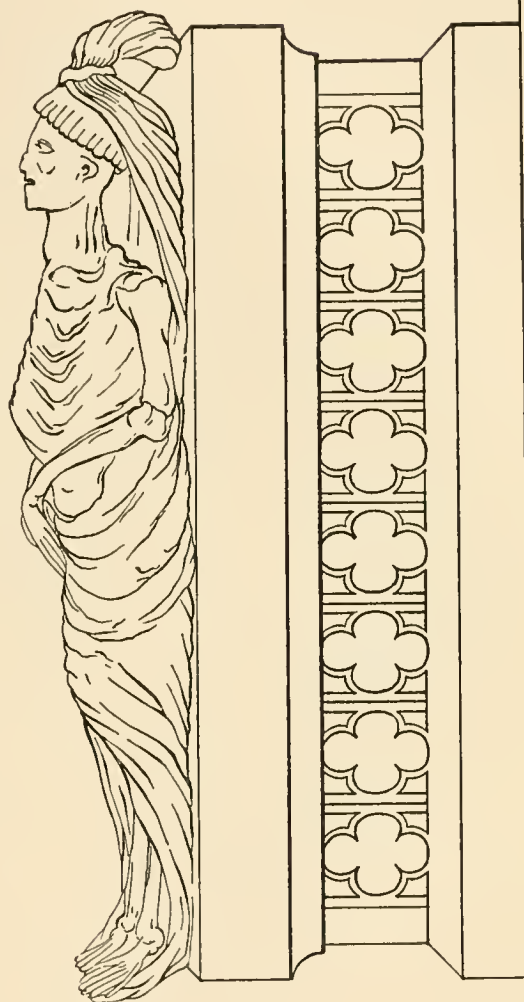


SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN THE PARISH CHURCHES OF SOUTH DEVON.

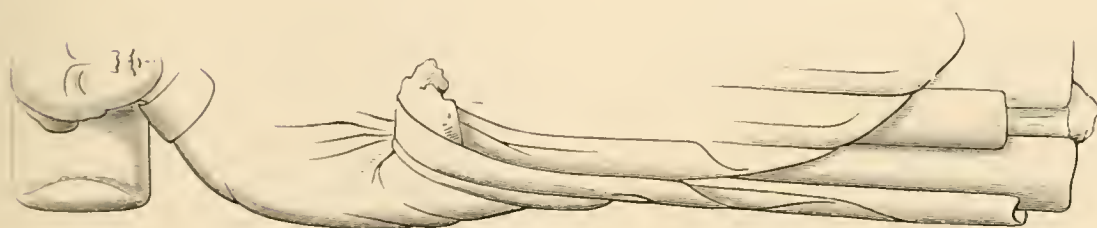
DIVISION IV.—A.D. 1450 TO 1550.



MODEBURY.

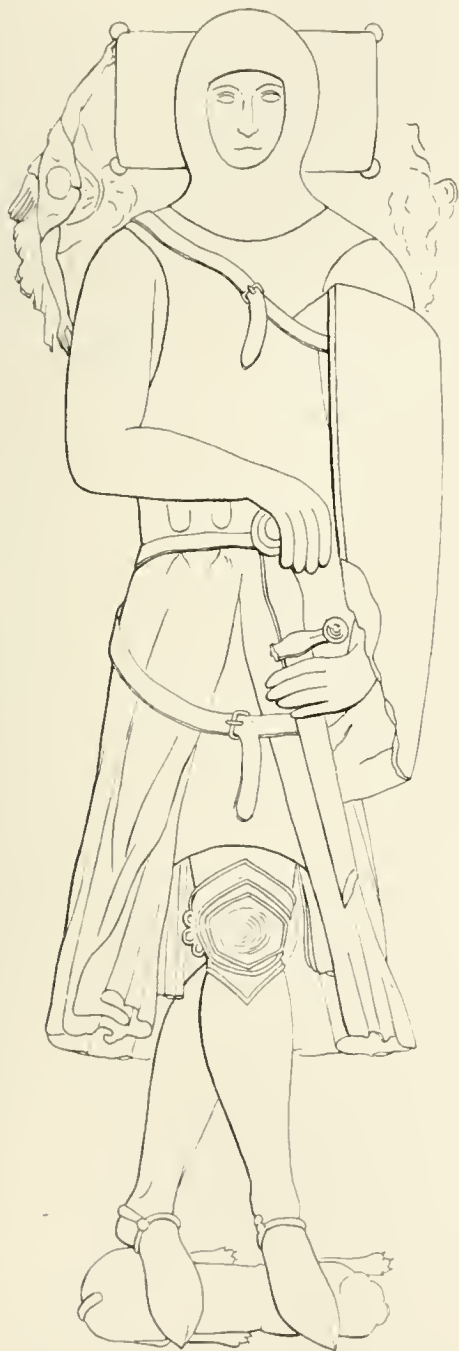


FENITON.

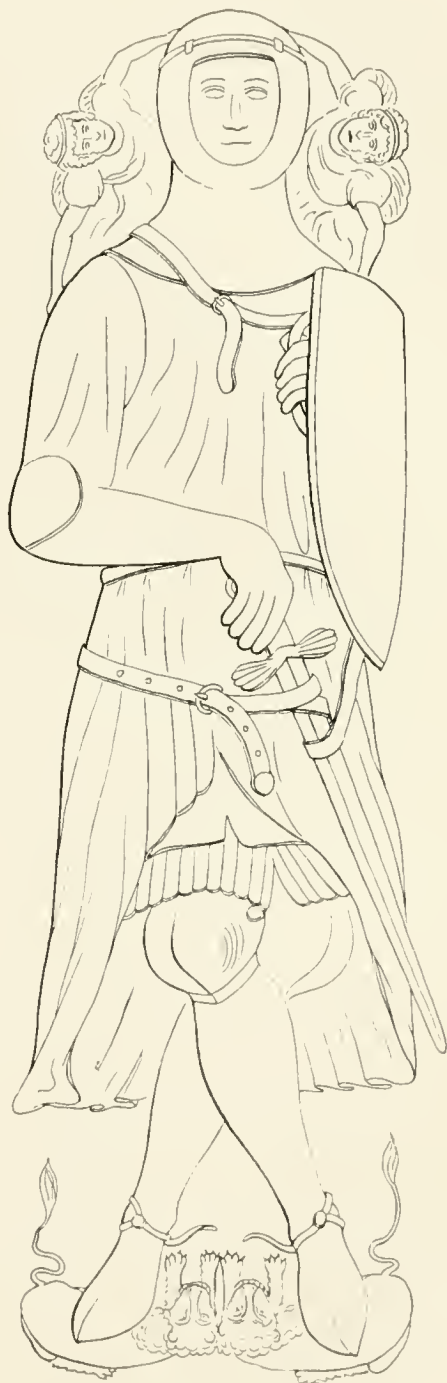


CLAYHEDON.





WEAR-GIFFARD.



GEORCEHAM.







IDDESLEIGH.



WEAR GIFFARD





ARLINGTON.



TAWSTOCK.







LANDKEY.



LANDKEY.



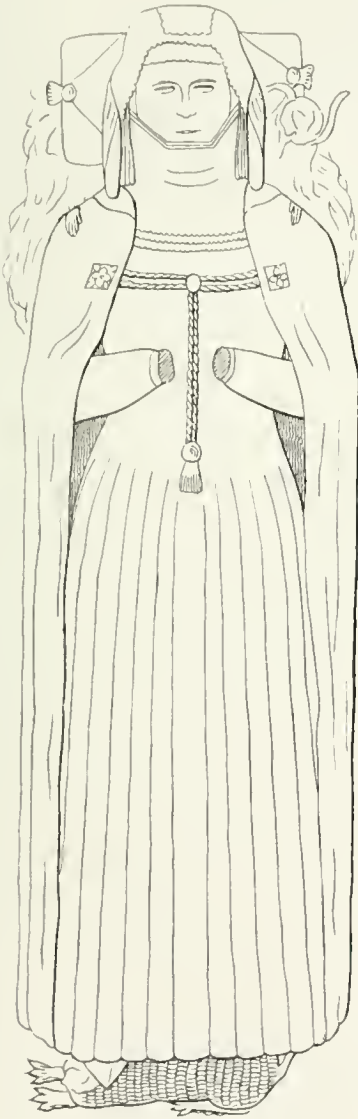


PLYMOUTH.

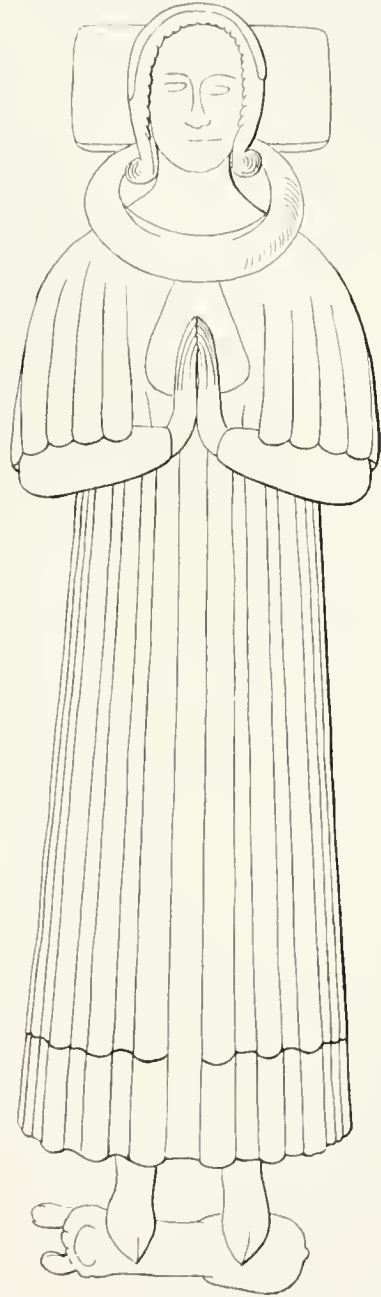


DUNSTER.  
(SOMERSET.)





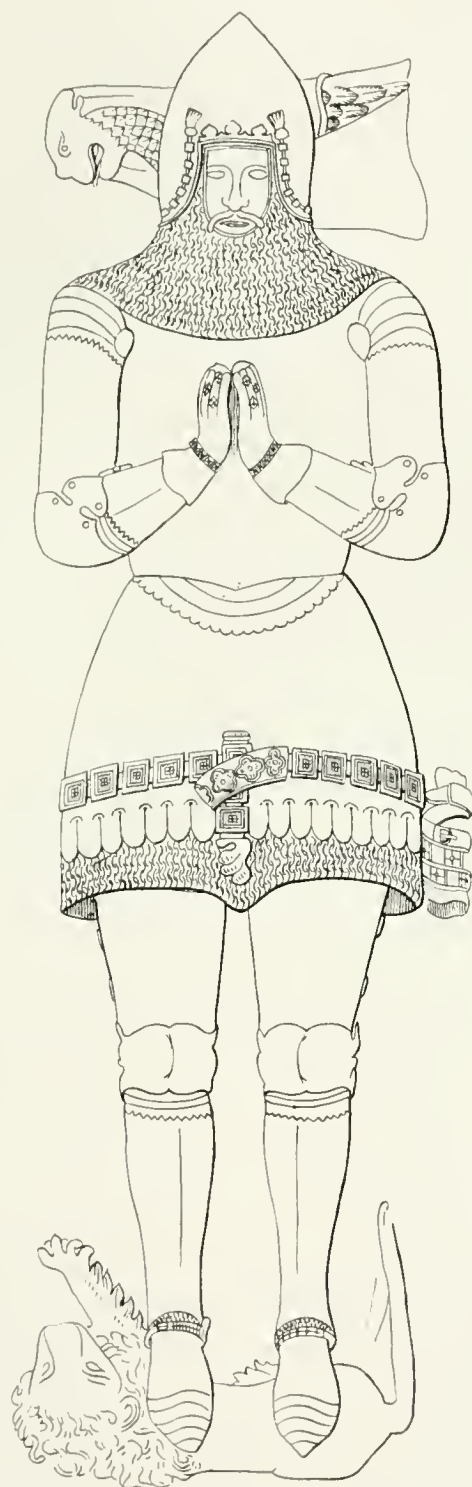
LANDKEY.



WEST DOWNE.

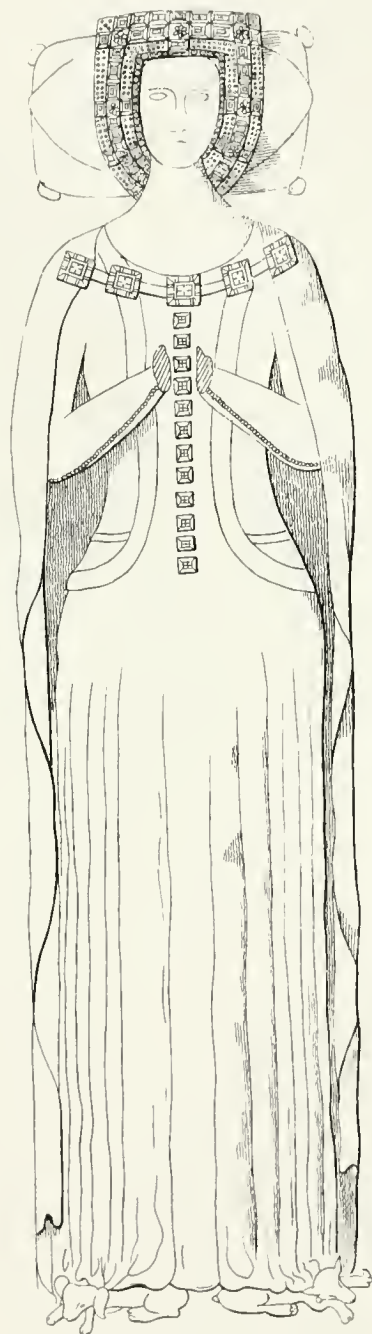
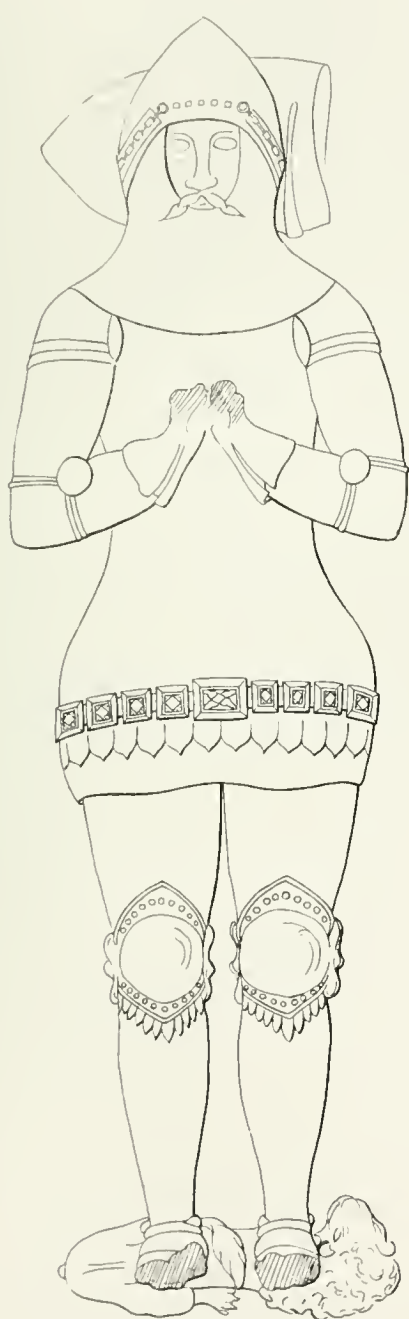






SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

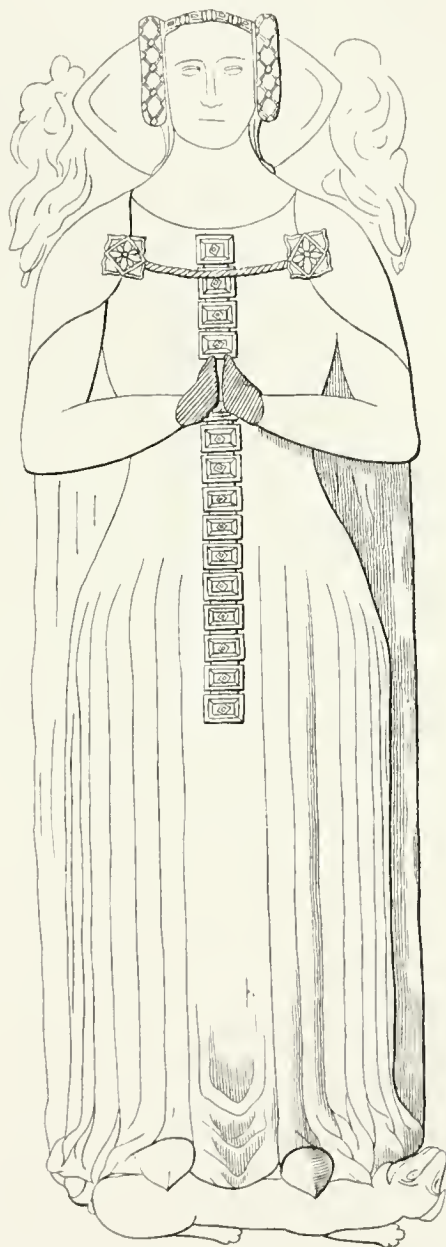
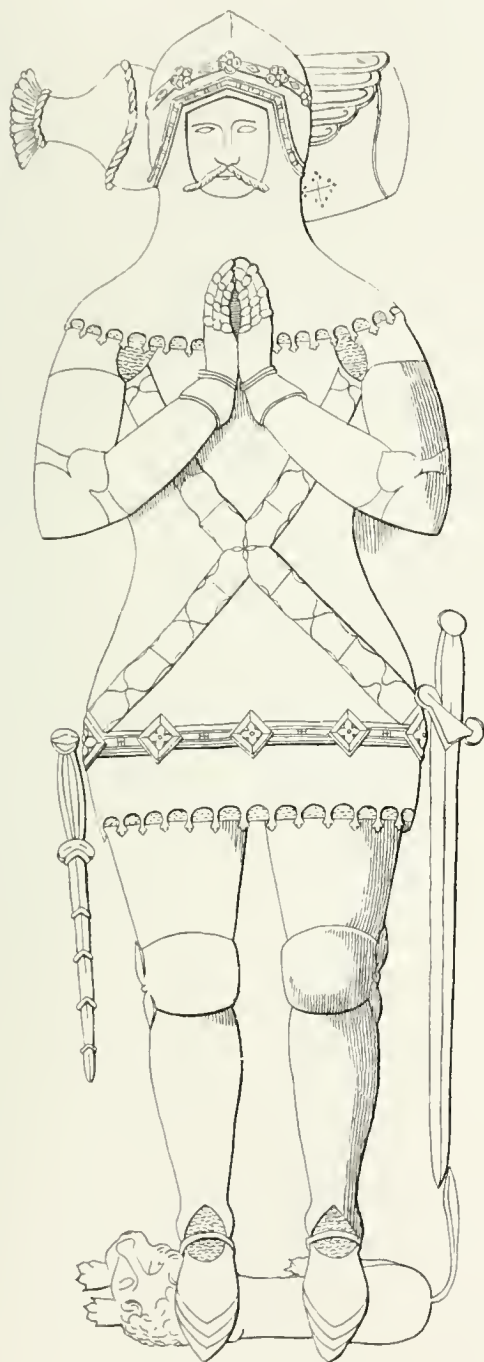




SHEVIOCKE  
(Cornwall.)

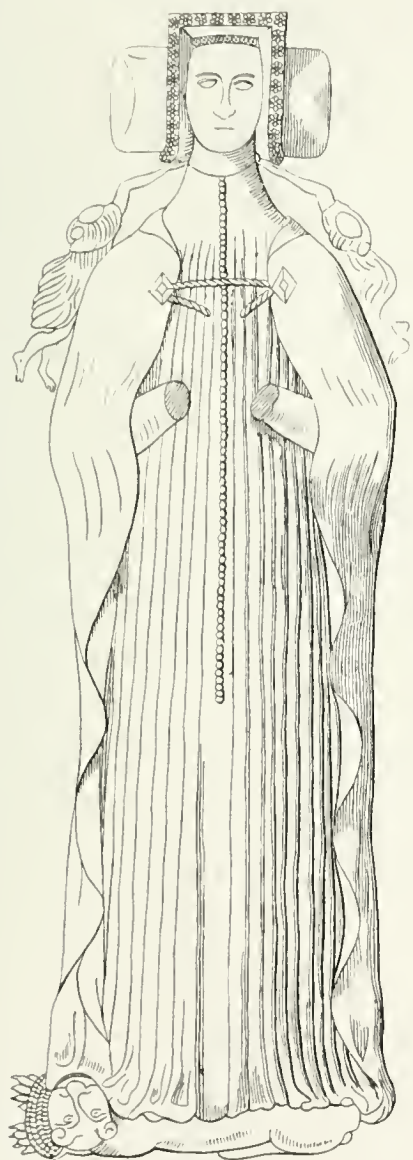






ATHERINGTON.



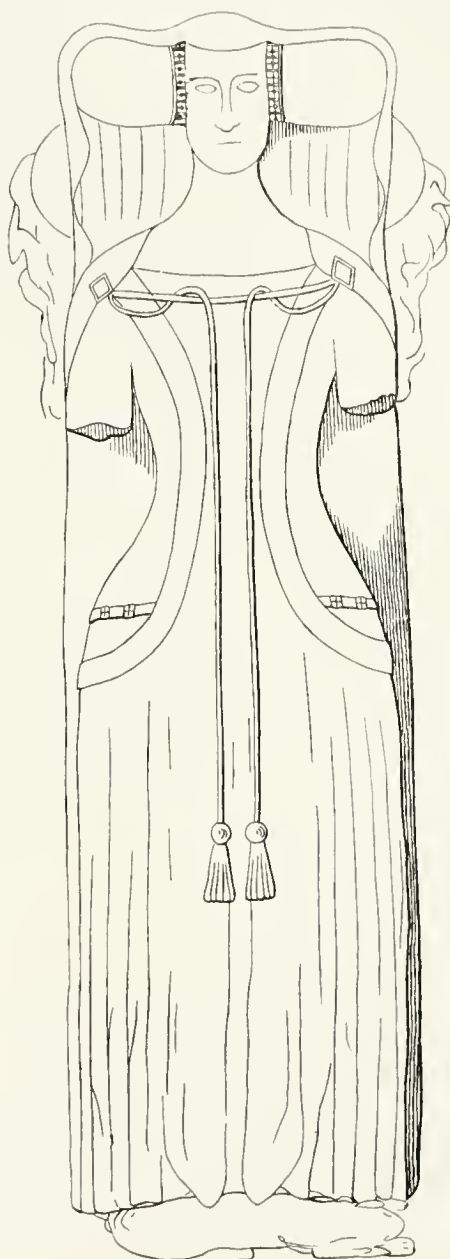
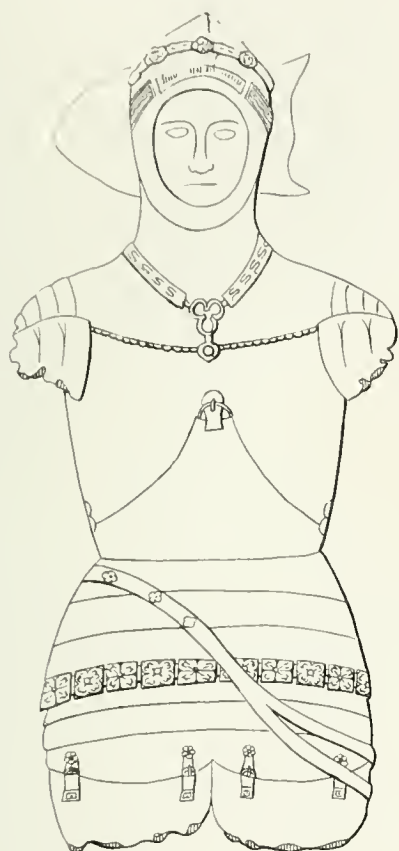


SHERWILL.



SHEBBEAR.

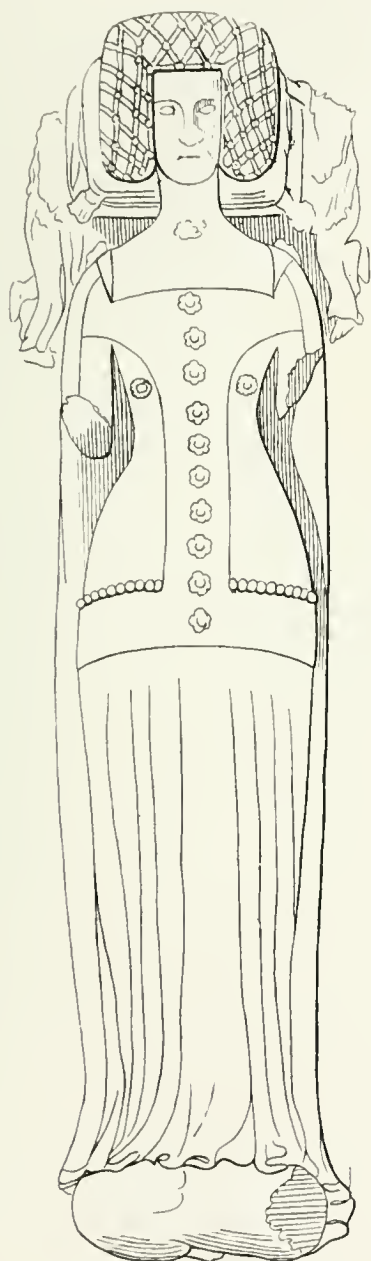




DUNSTER  
(Somerset.)







CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

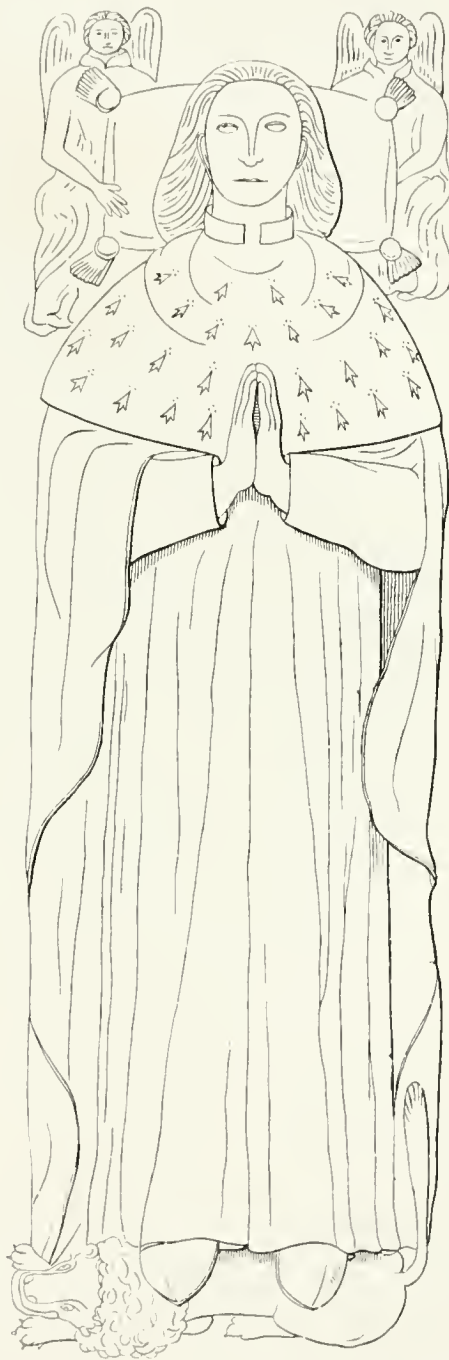


HORWOOD.





WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

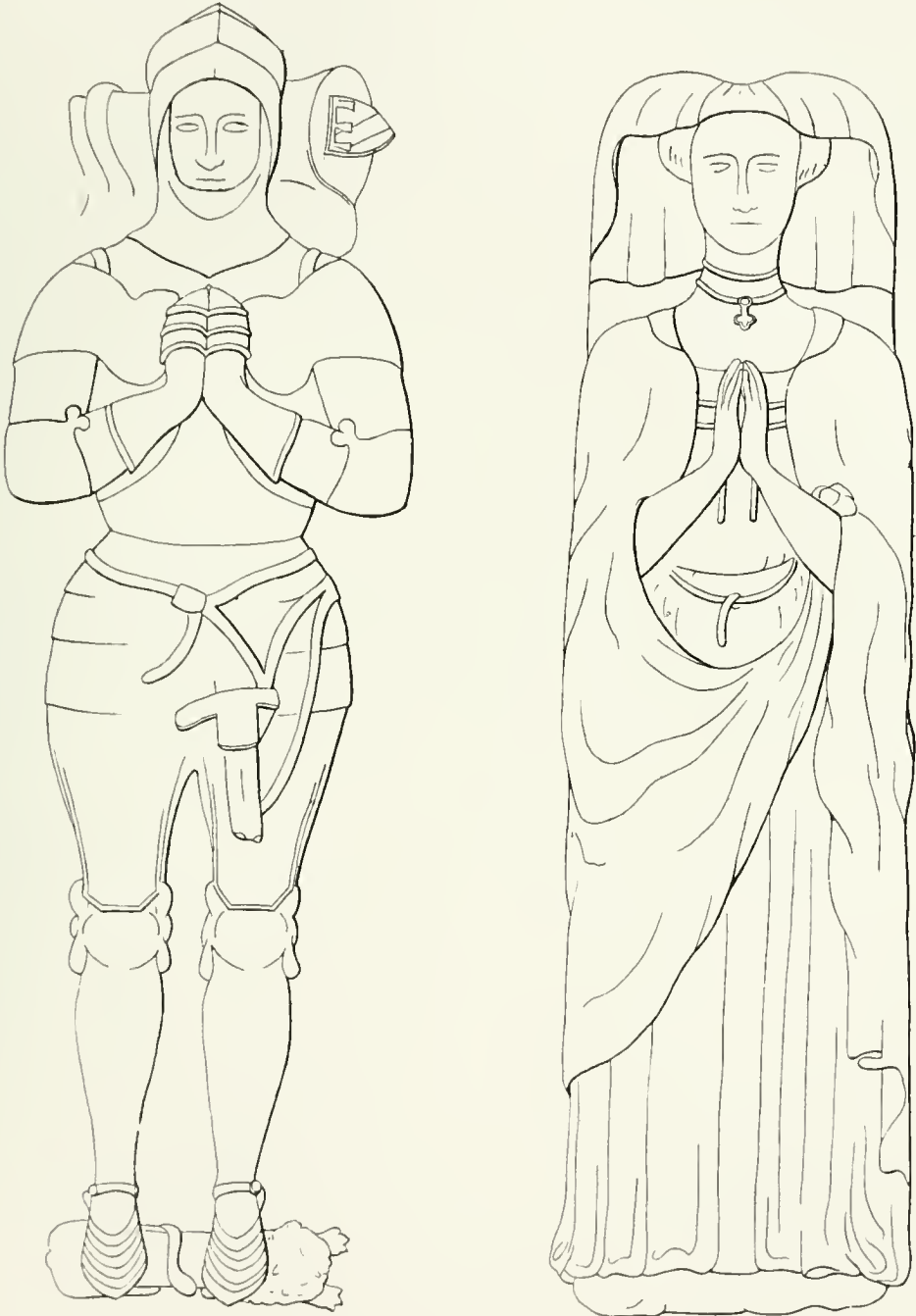


EBRINGTON

(Gloucestershire)

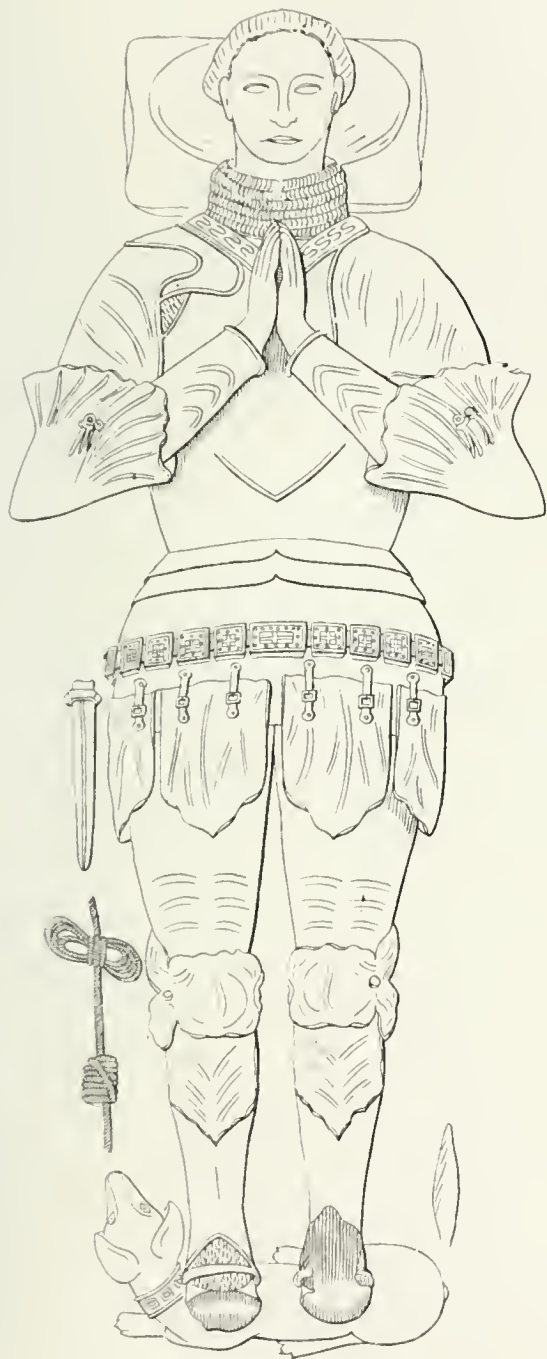




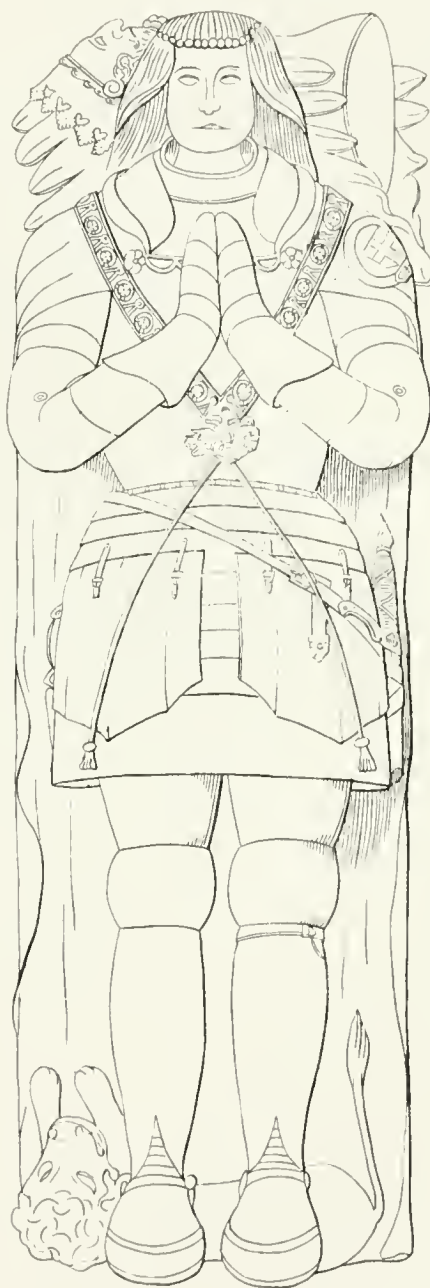


A S H W A T E R .





SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

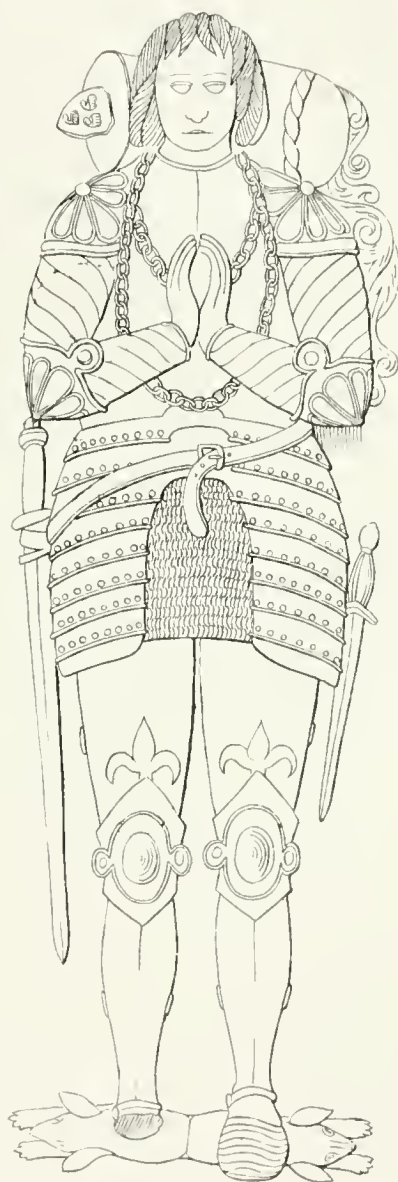


CALLINGTON.  
(Cornwall.)





BUNDLEICH.



BIDEFORD.







MORCHARD - BISHOP.

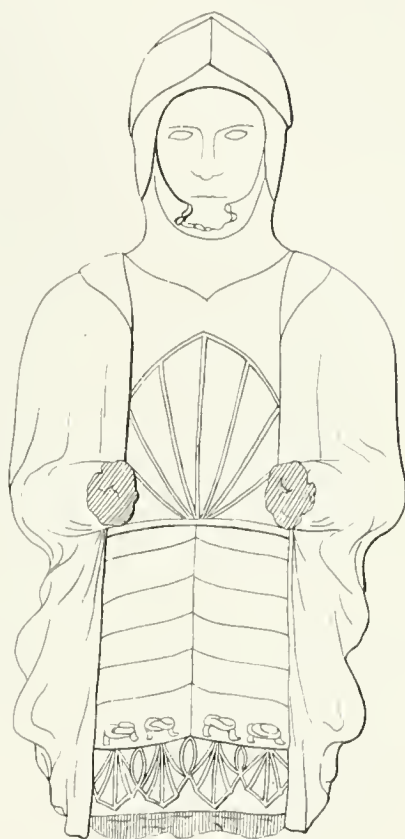


*Division I*



ATHERINGTON

*Division IV.*



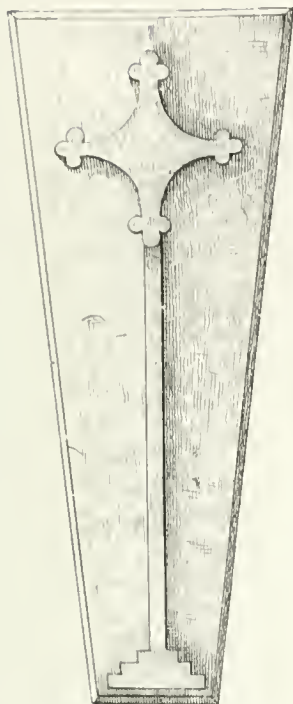
BROADWOOD-WIDGER.



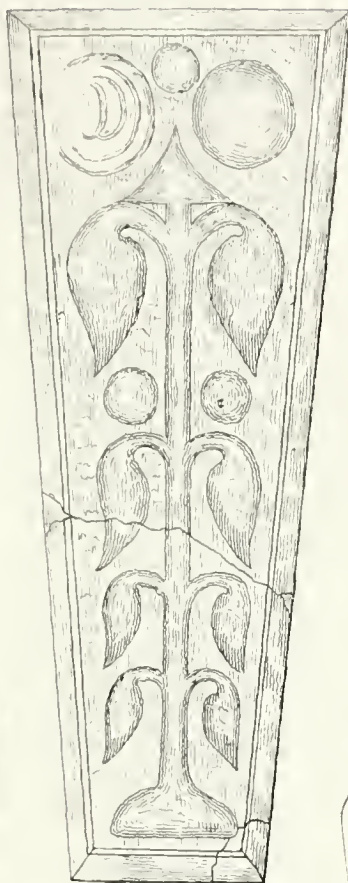


A.D. 1220-1320.

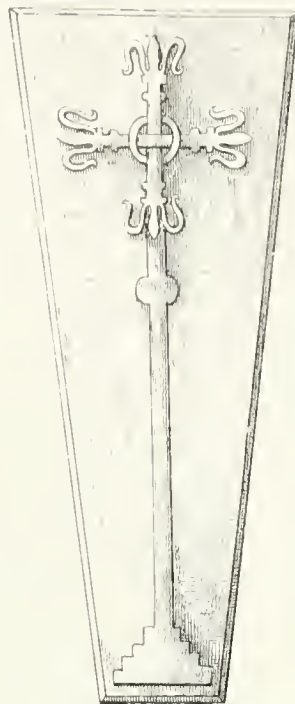
MEMORIAL SCULPTURE OF DEVON



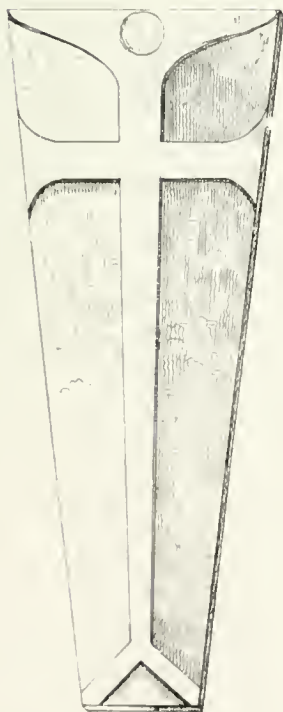
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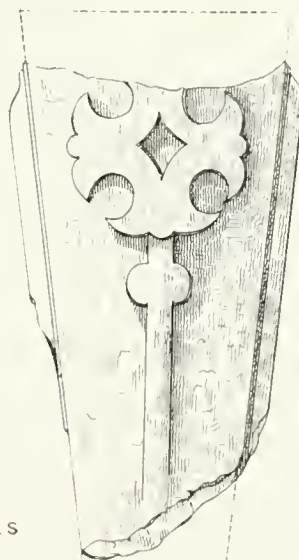
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3



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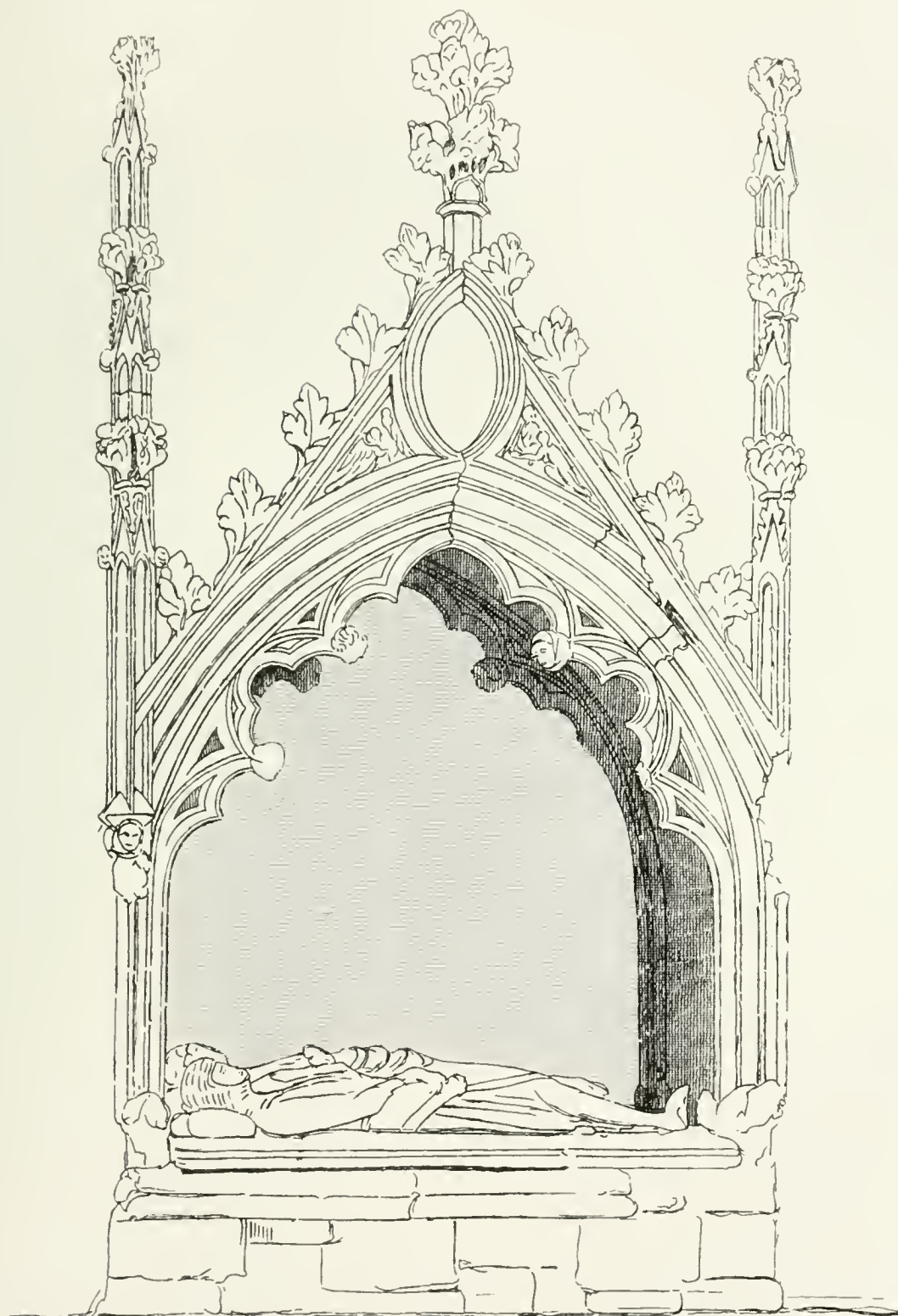


5

- 1 *Crediton*
2. *Collumpton*
3. *Alwington*
- 4 *Colebrook*
5. *Crediton*

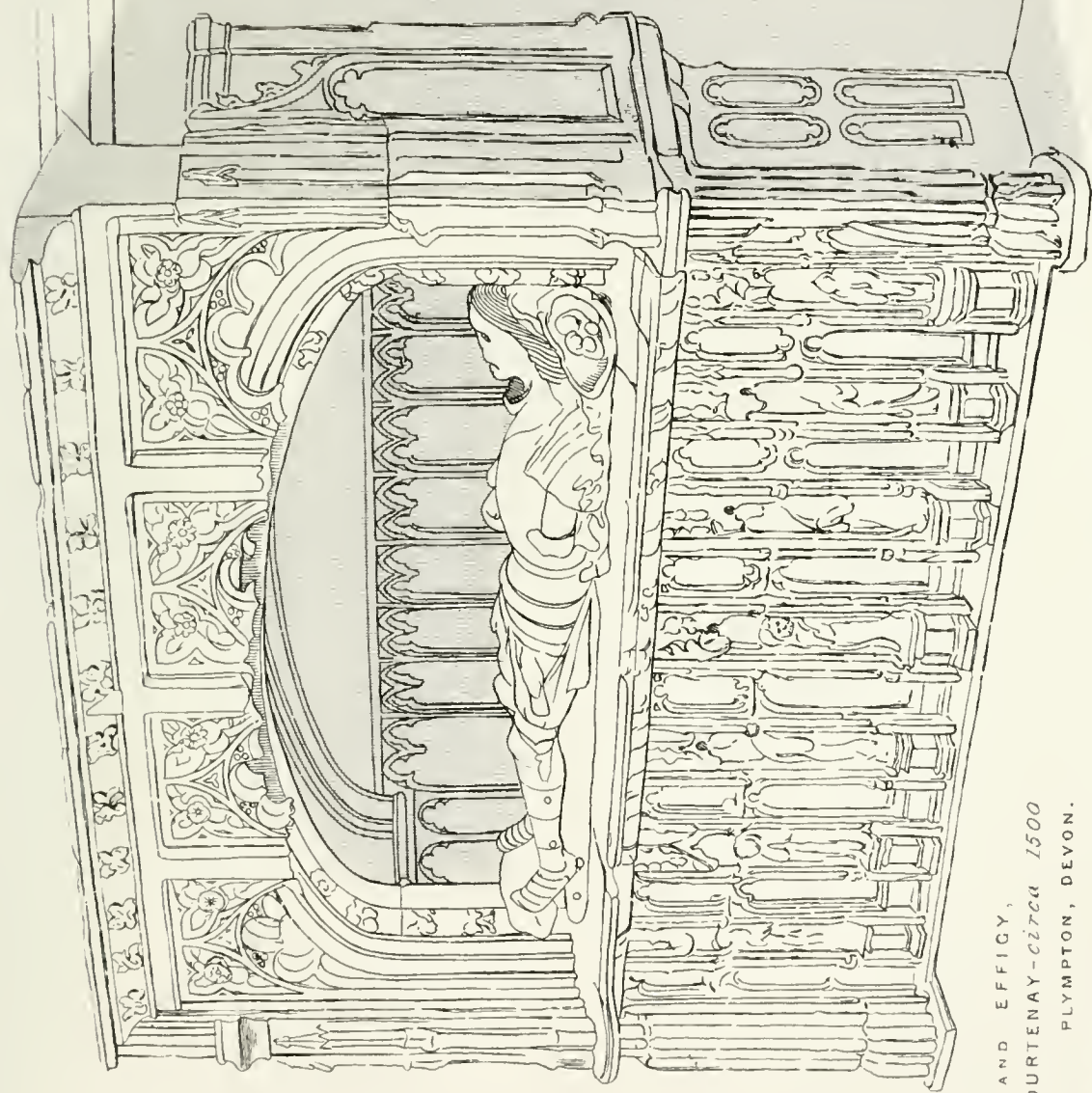
COFFIN SHAPED STONES





TOMB AND EFFIGIES, ——— FERRERS. — CIRCA 1300. —  
BEER-FERRERS — DEVON.

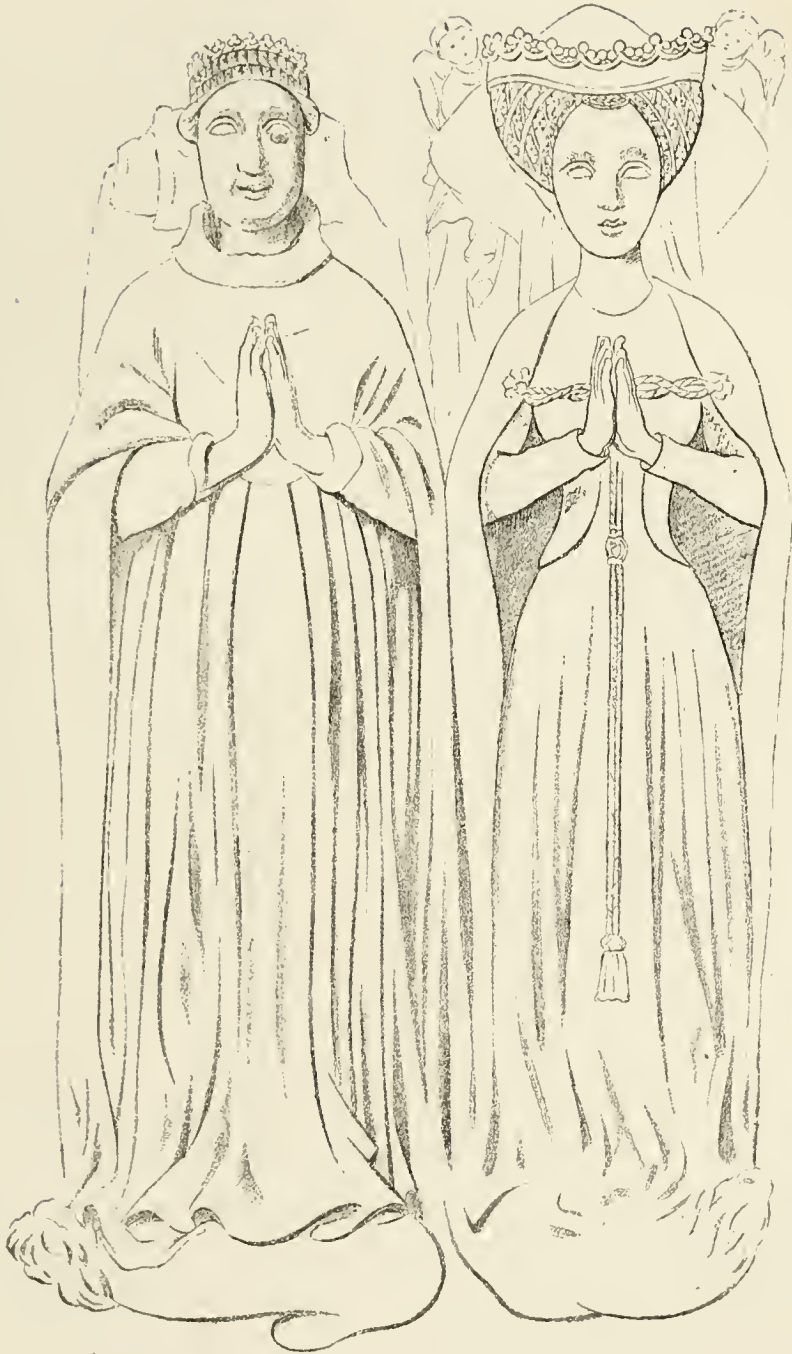




TOMB AND EFFIGY,  
COURTENAY—*circa* 1500  
PLYMPTON, DEVON.

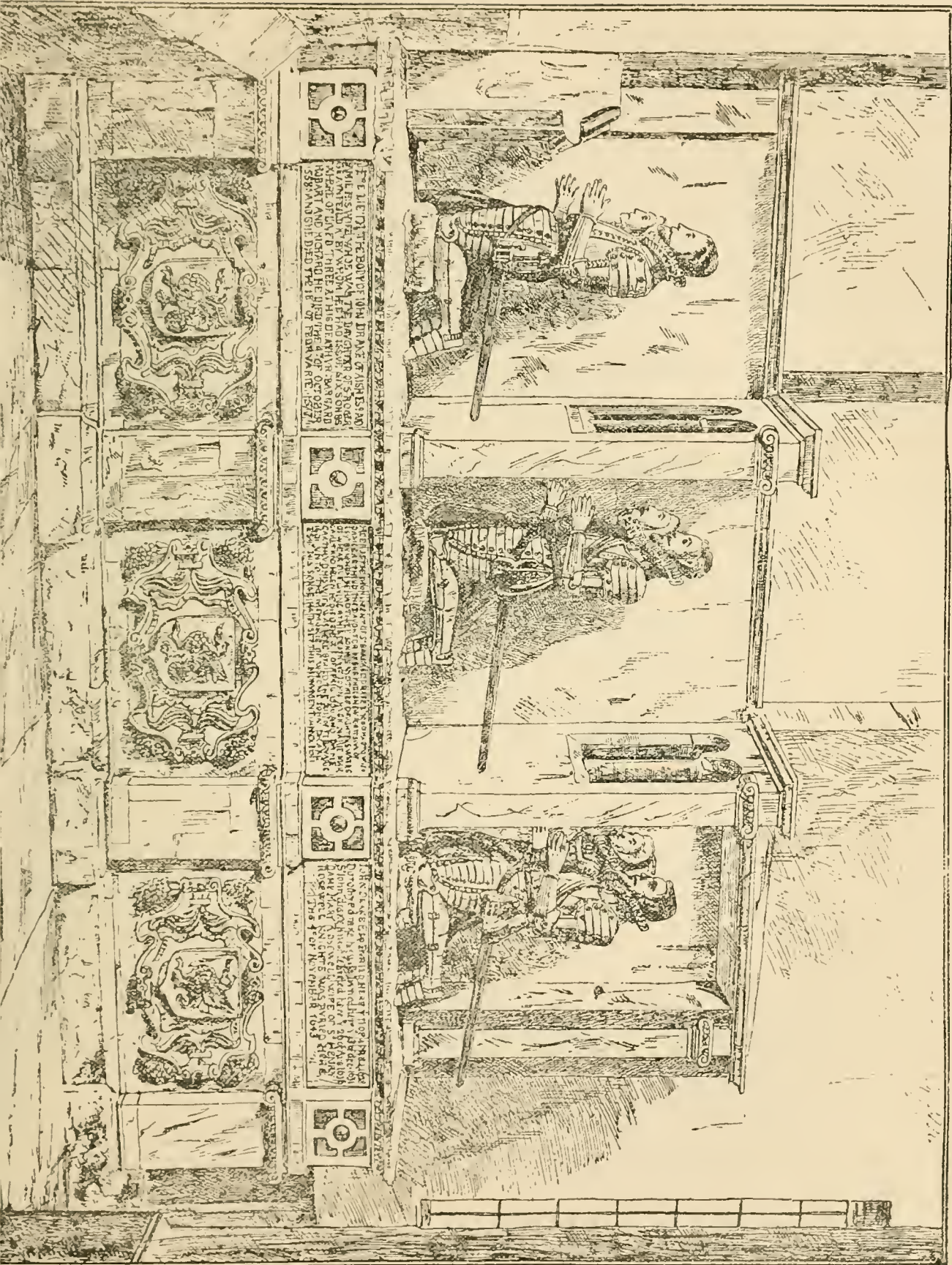






Duke of Exeter.





THE BODY OF JOHN DRAKE OF AISHESLAND  
WAS BURIED HERE ON THE 22ND OF OCTOBER  
1581 AND HIS WIFE MARGARET DRAKE  
WAS BURIED HERE ON THE 23RD OF OCTOBER  
1581 AND HIS SON JOHN DRAKE WAS  
BURIED HERE ON THE 24TH OF OCTOBER  
1581 AND HIS DAUGHTER MARGARET  
DRAKE WAS BURIED HERE ON THE 25TH  
OF OCTOBER 1581

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BURIED HERE ON THE 24TH OF OCTOBER  
1581 AND HIS DAUGHTER MARGARET  
DRAKE WAS BURIED HERE ON THE 25TH  
OF OCTOBER 1581





DETAILS OF COSTUME.



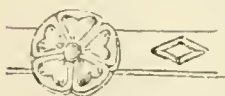
1  
Arlington.



2  
Callington.



3  
Wear-Giffard.



4



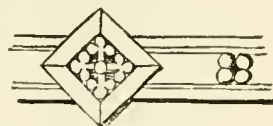
5



6



Atherington.



7



8

Dunster.



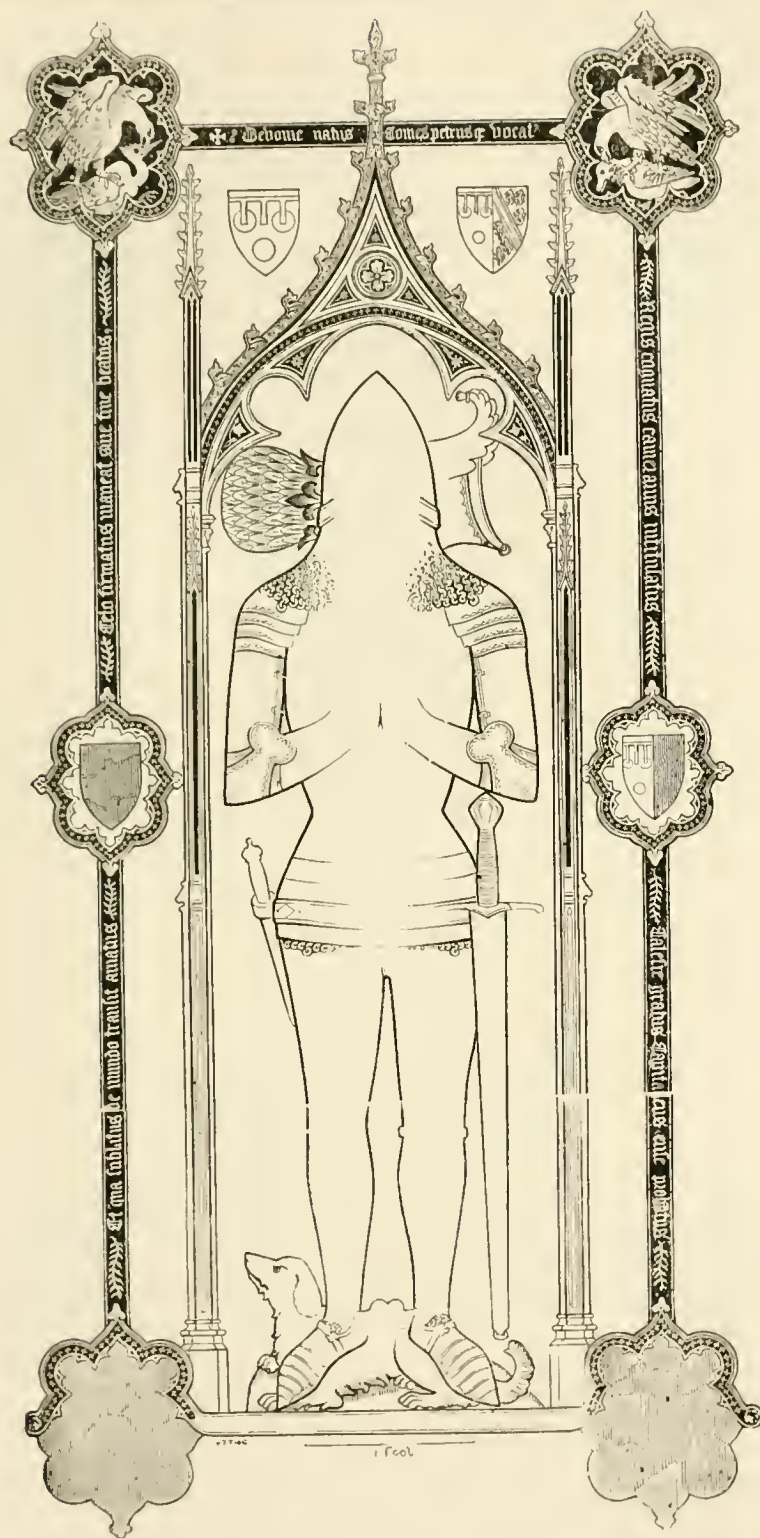
9



10

Shebbear.



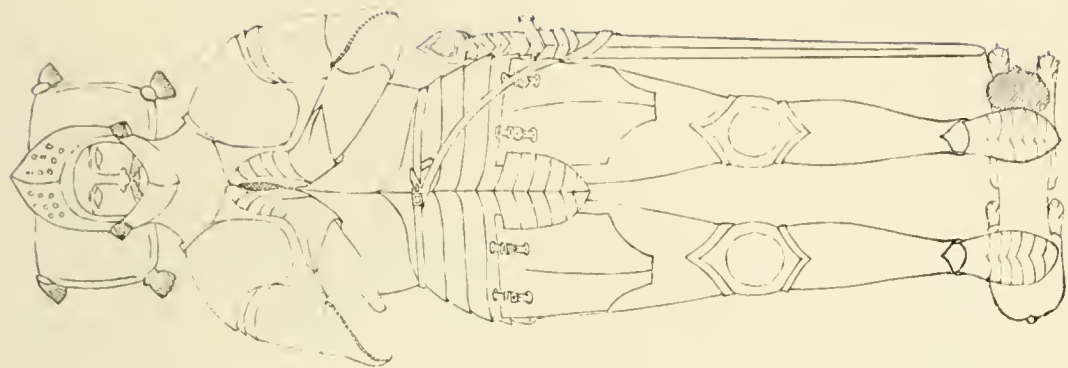




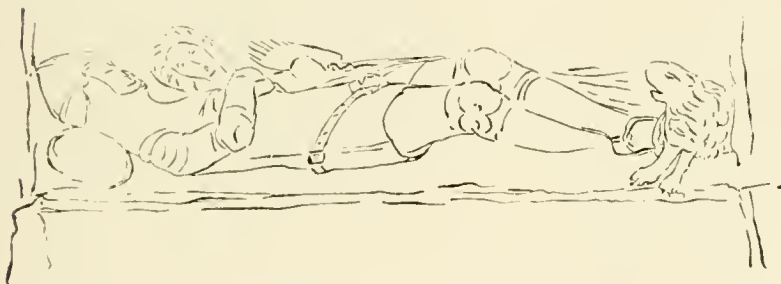




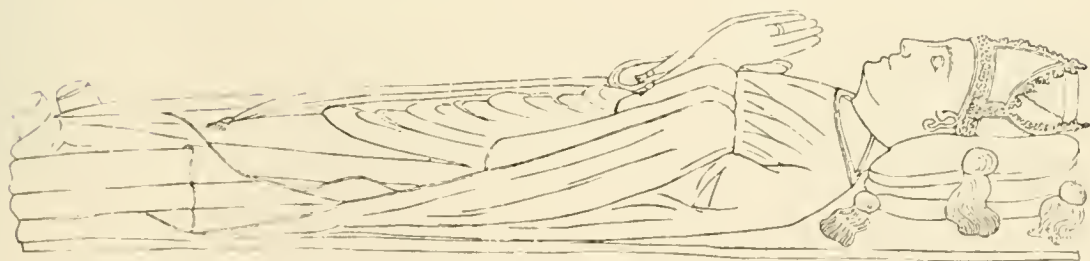




13  
Chiden-k.



14  
Wantage.

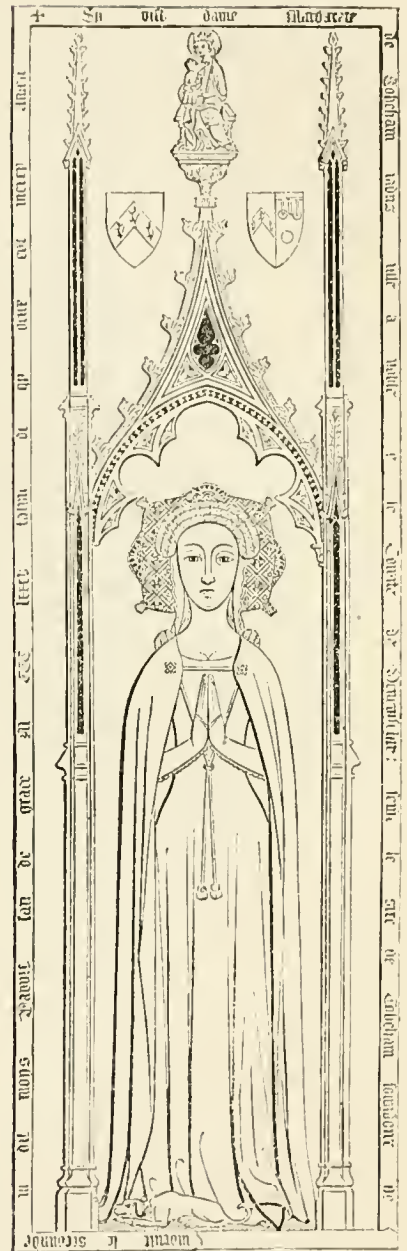


15  
Sutton-Coldfield.





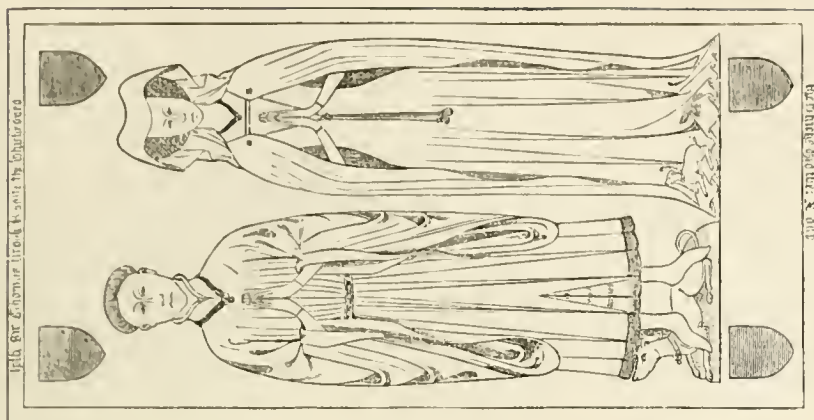
16  
Cobham.



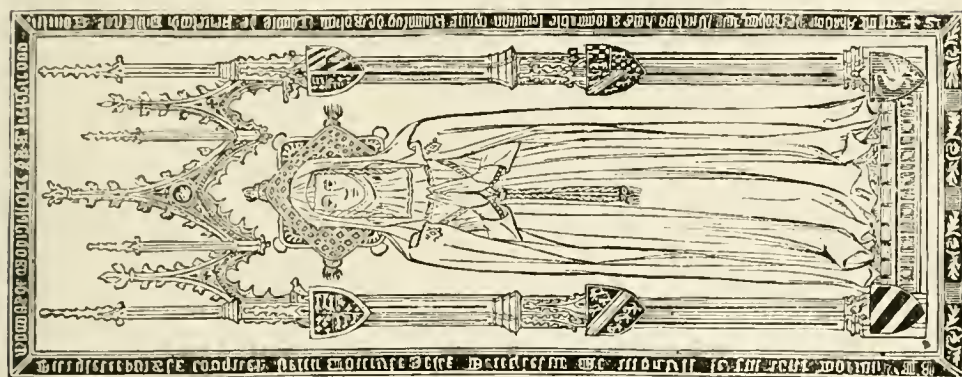
17  
Beddington.



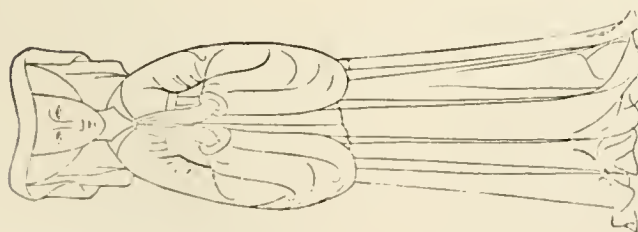




20  
Thorncombe.



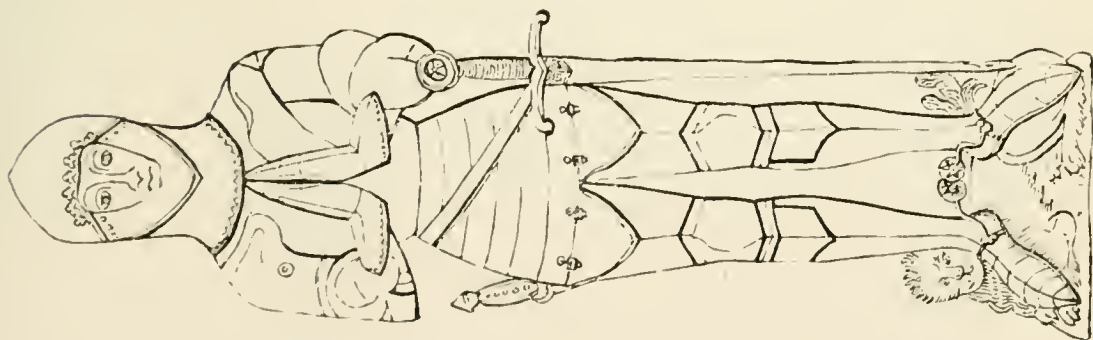
19  
Westminster.



hic iacet Abbatia de Hinton qui fuit prior Johis de Hinton  
et filia Johis de Hinton qui obiit xxj die mensis septembris  
anno dni milmo cccc xxxiis annis annis pueri de amen

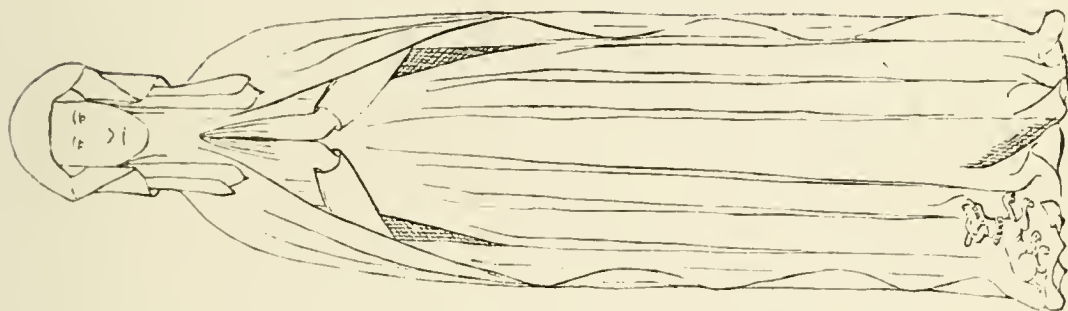
17  
St Giles, Harington.



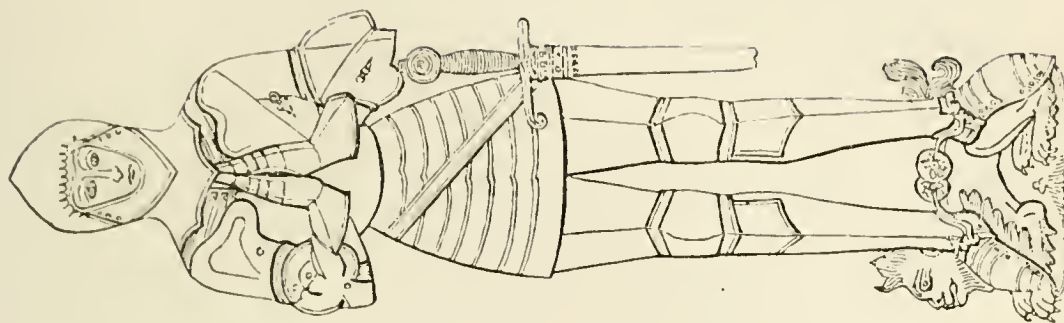


21

Ilminster.



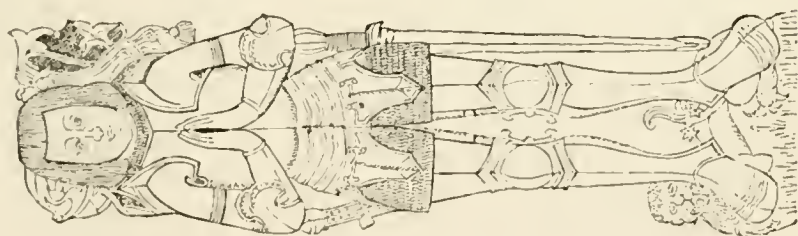
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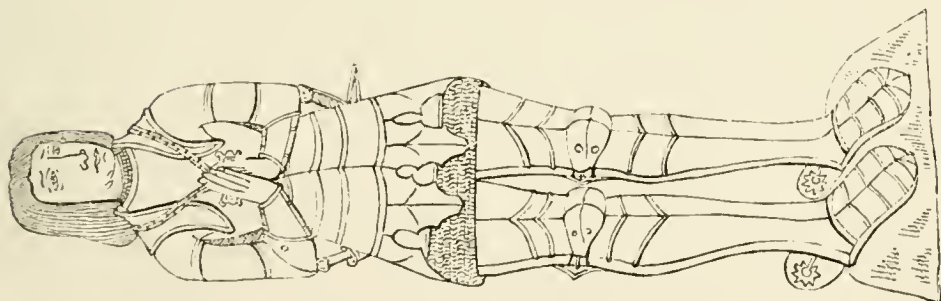
23

Lanteglos by Fowey.



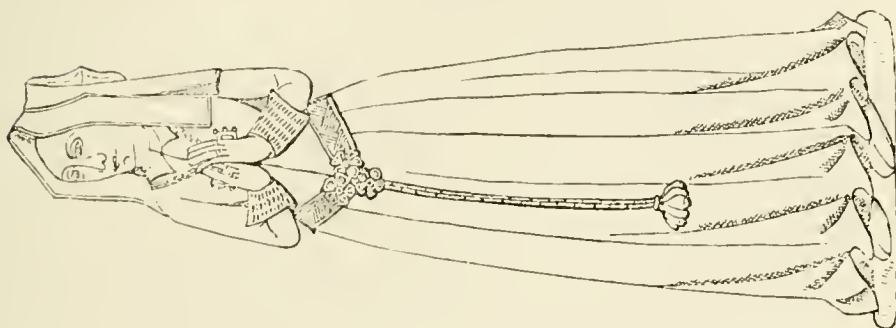


24  
Yealton

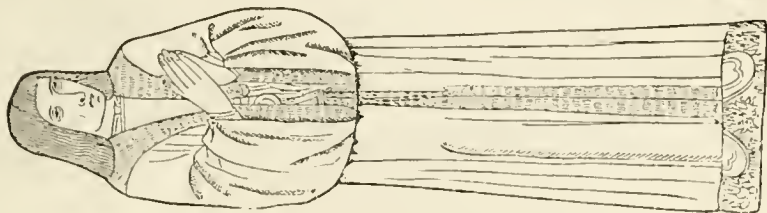


25

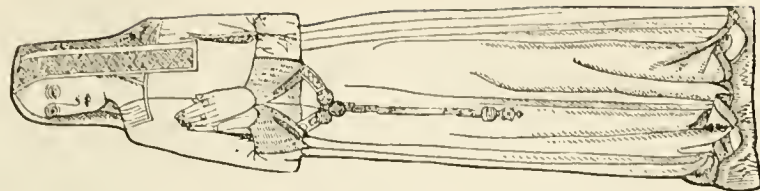
Lanteglos by Fowey.



26

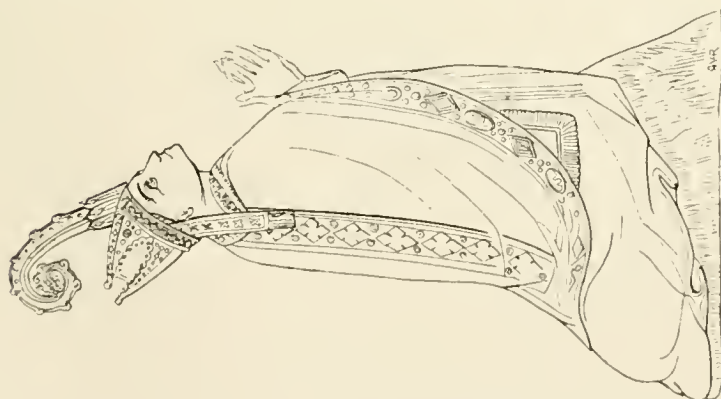


27  
Tiverton

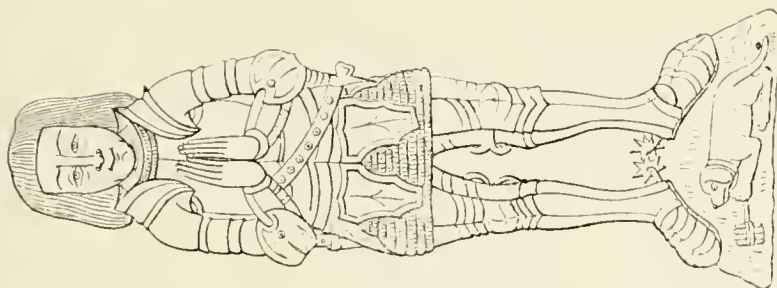








28  
East Horsley.



29  
Landrake.



30  
Monkleigh





31  
Steke-Fleming.



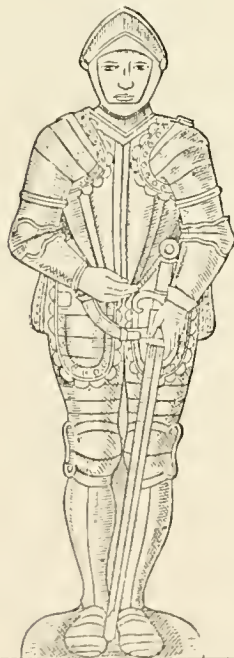
32  
Shillingford.



33



34  
Sampford Courtenay.



Hic iacet corpus Thome Larcide  
Armeri qui obiit 28 die martij  
A. Dni. 1586 Aetatis sue 68

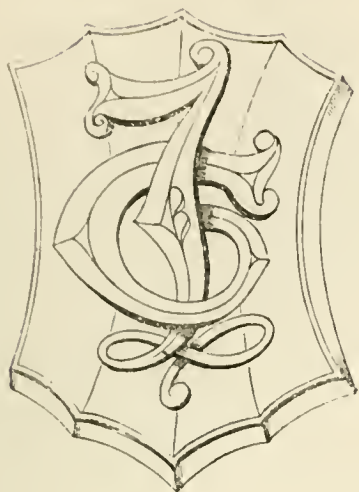
35  
Hacombe.



36  
Sampford Courtenay.

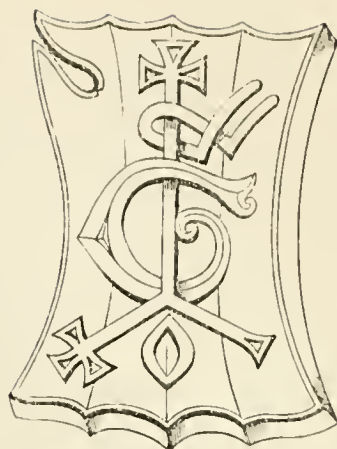






11

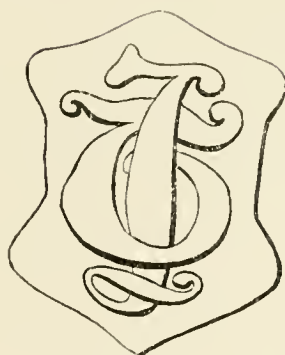
Tiverton



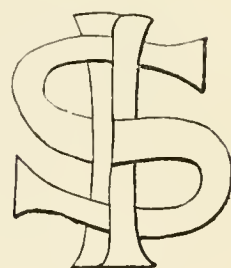
12



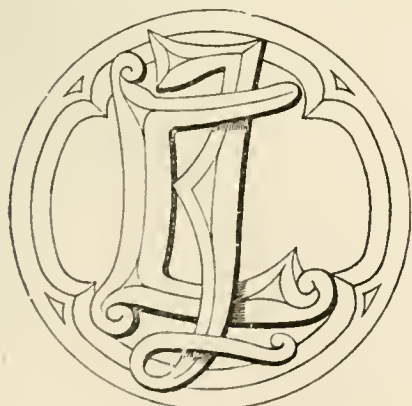
13  
Tiverton.



14  
Honiton

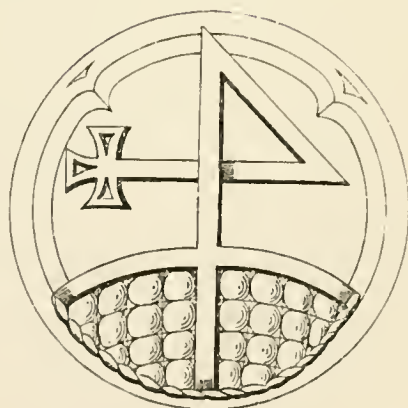


15  
Tiverton.



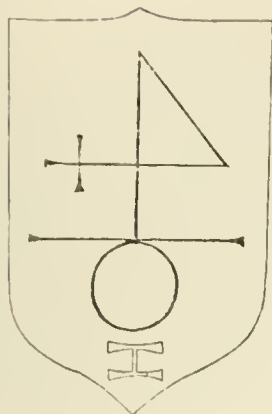
16

Cullompton.



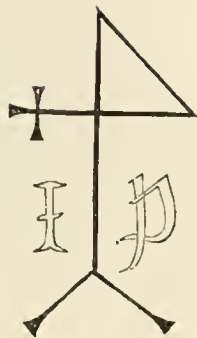
17





1

Cullompton.

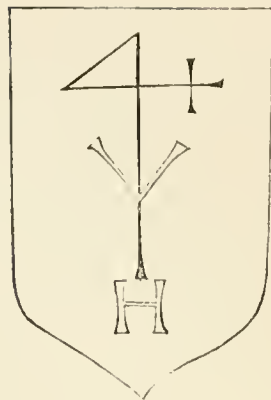


2



3

Tiverton.



4



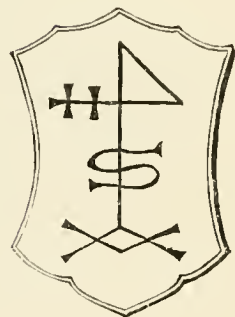
5

Plymtree.



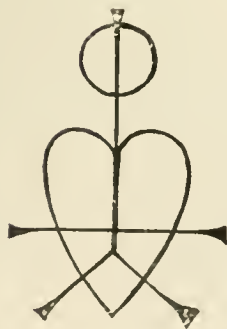
6

Tiverton.

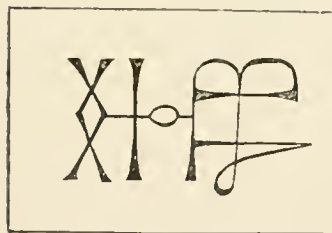


7

Tiverton.

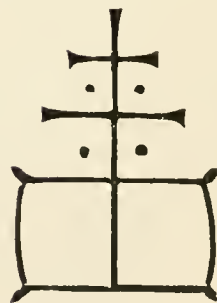


St Mary's Church.



2

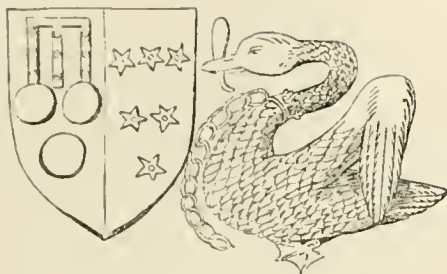
Colyton.



1

Awmouth.

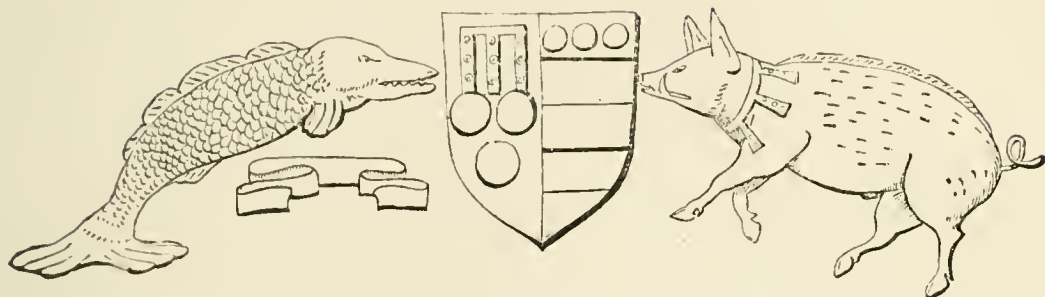




13  
Powderham.



19  
Tiverton.



20  
Powderham.



1



22  
The Palace.



23





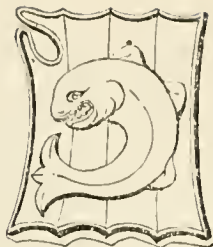


14

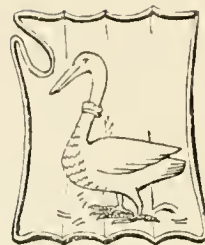


15

Ford Abbey.



26



27



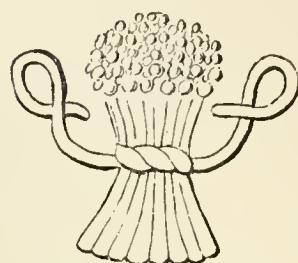
18

The Palace.



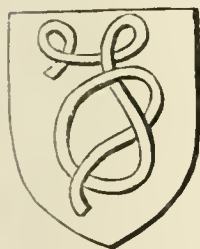
20

Ottery St. Mary.



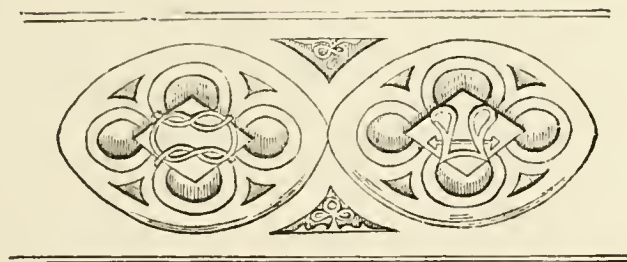
30

The Palace.



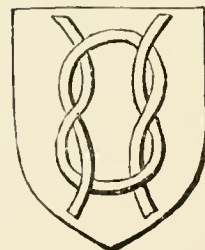
21

Pymtree.



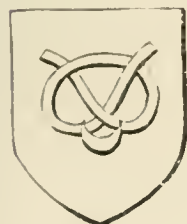
22

Bampton.



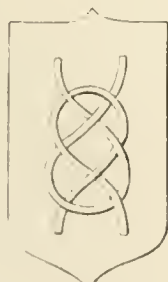
33

Honiton.



4

Seaton



15

Monkletch.



36

Newton Bishell.



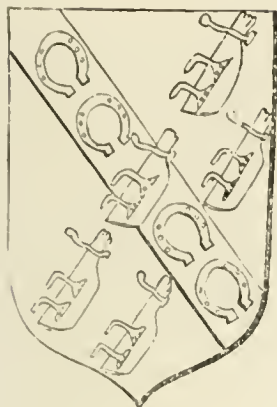
37

Canterbury Cathedral.

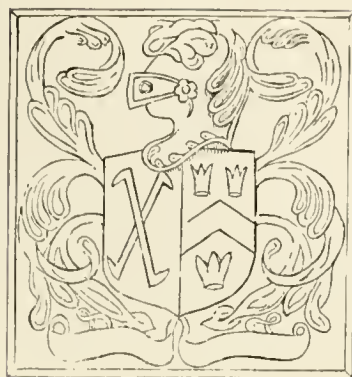


38

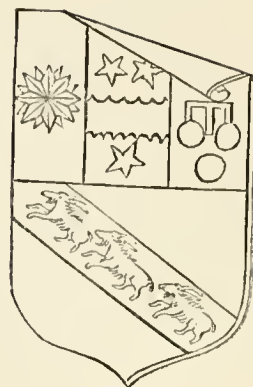




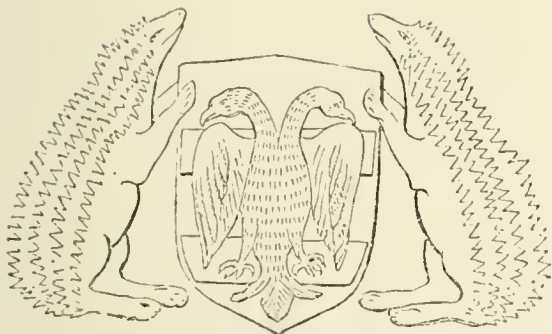
39  
Beer Ferrers.



40  
Tytherleigh.



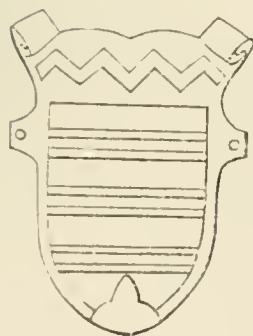
41  
East Budleigh.



42  
The Cathedral.



43  
Bradninch.



44  
Northleigh.



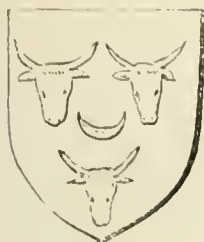
45  
Ottery Mohun.



46  
Monkleigh.



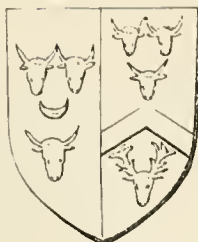




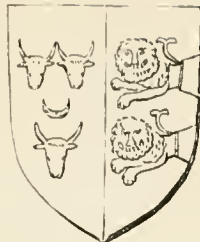
47



48



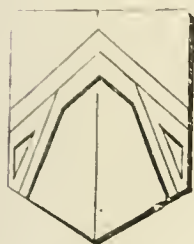
49  
Seaton.



50



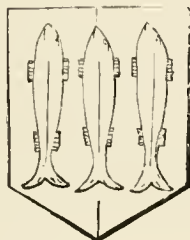
51



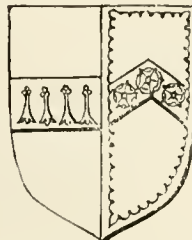
52



53  
Seaton.



54



55

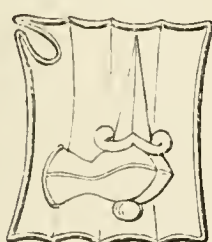


56

Thorverton.



57



58  
Ford Abbey.



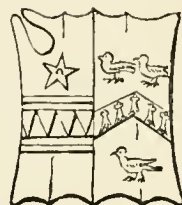
59



60



61  
Bindon.



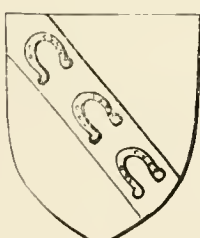
62



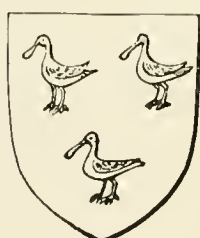
63



64  
Highweck.



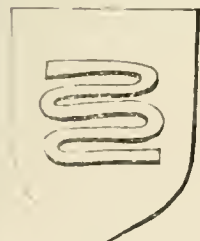
65



66



67  
Misbury.



68



69



70  
Horwood.



71

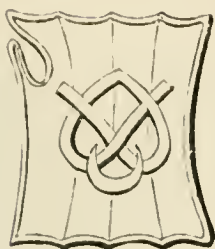


72

Colebrooke.

Rewe

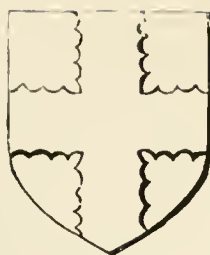




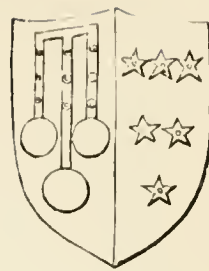
73



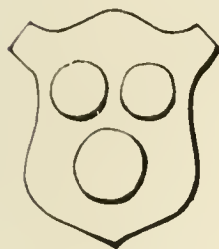
74  
Axminster.



75



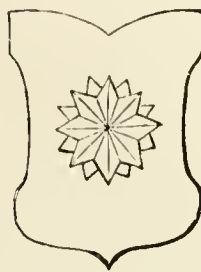
76  
Stockland.



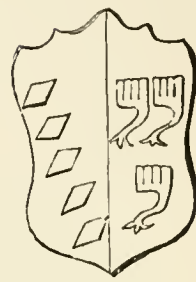
77  
Honiton



78



79  
East Budleigh.



80



81

Berry Pomeroy.

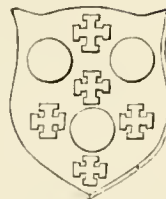


82



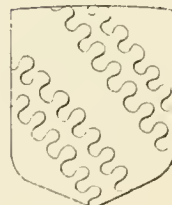
83

Monkleigh.



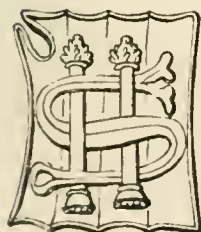
84

Heanton Punchardon.



85

Monkleigh.



86



87

Ford Abbey.



88



89

Axminster.



90

Heanton Punchardon.



91

Wulborough.



92

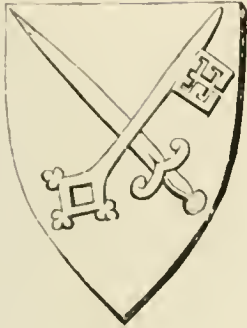
Totnes.



93

Bampton.



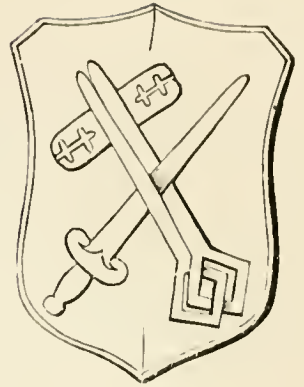


94

The Cathedral.



95

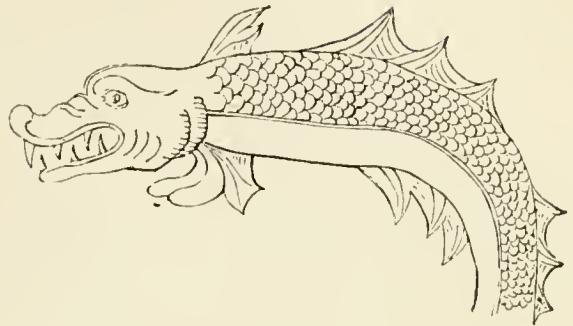


96

Colyton.

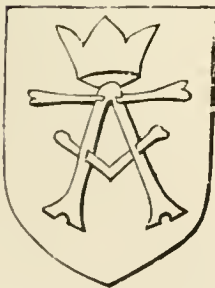


97



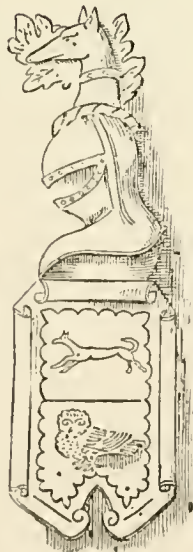
98

The Palace.



99

Ashwater.



100

East Budleigh.



101

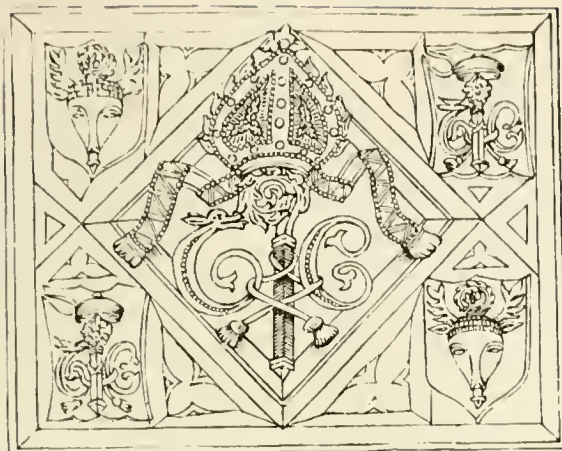
Bruton.





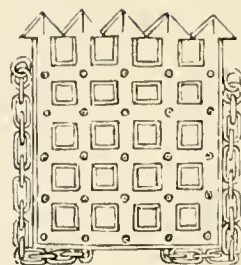


102



103

Ford Abbey.



104



105

Ford Abbey.



106

Bradninch.



107

Ford Abbey.



108

The Palace.

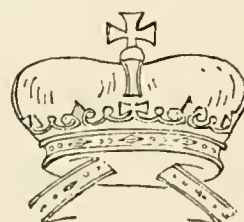


109

Vicarage, Colyton.



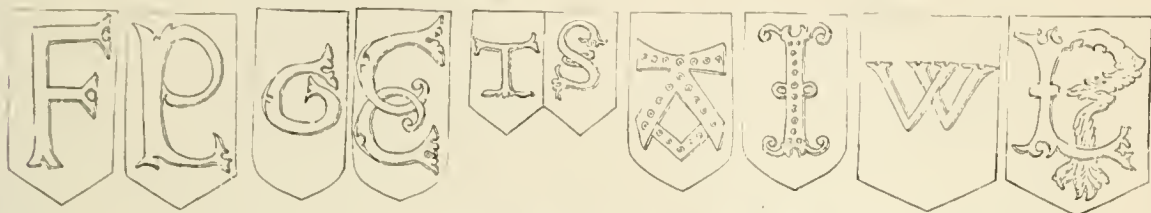
110



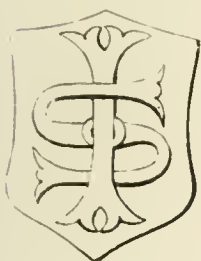
111

Musbury

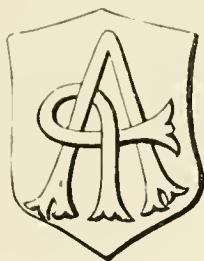




112  
Sutcombe

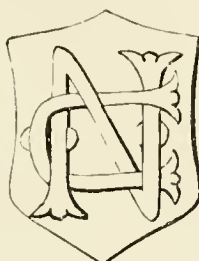


113



114

Littleham.



115



116

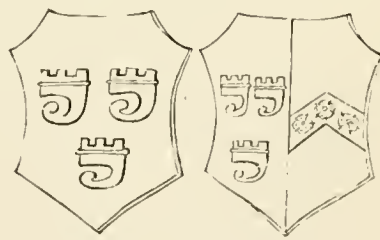


117

Littleham.



118



119

Bideford.

120



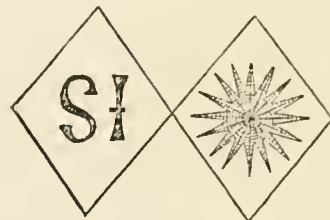
121



122  
Harpford.



123



124  
Beer.







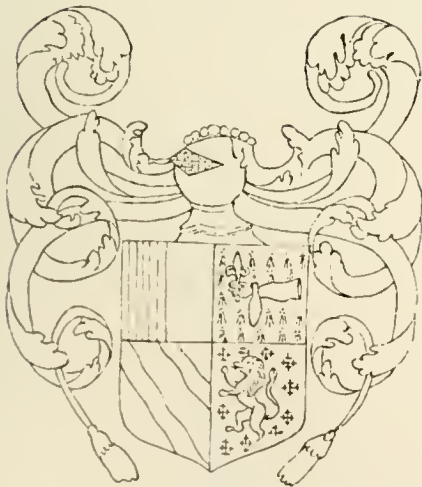
125  
Vicarage, Colyton.



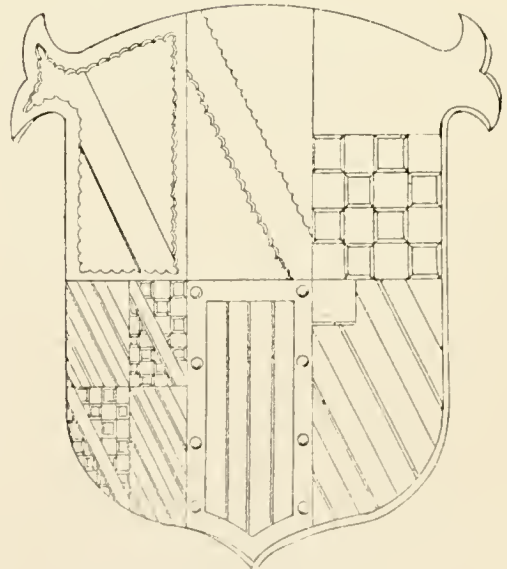
126  
Monkleigh.



127  
Monkleigh.

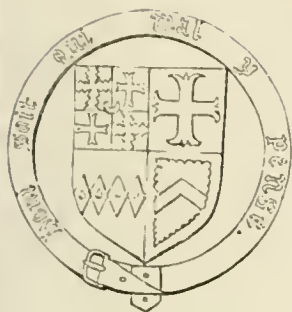


128  
Wolveton.



129  
Monkleigh.





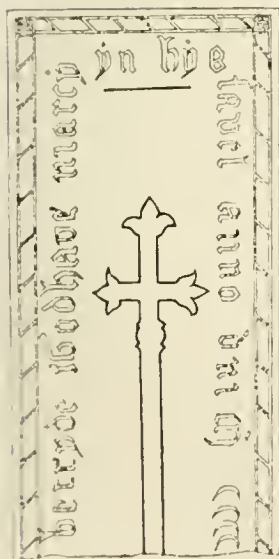
130  
Callington.



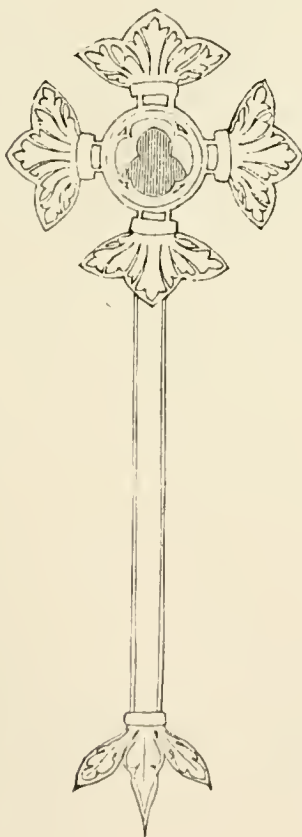
131  
Colyton.



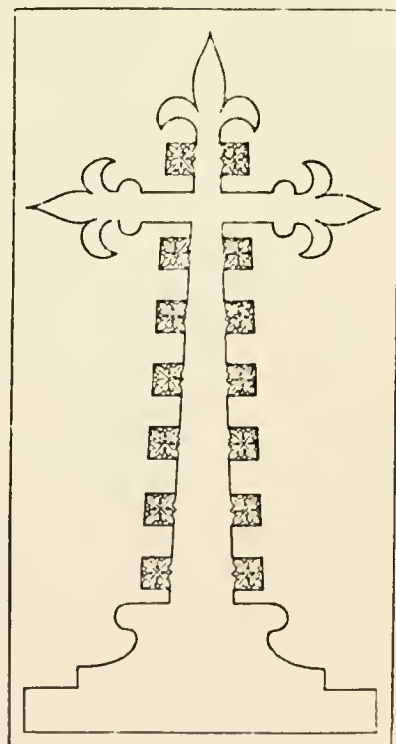
132  
Barnstaple.



133  
Parkham.

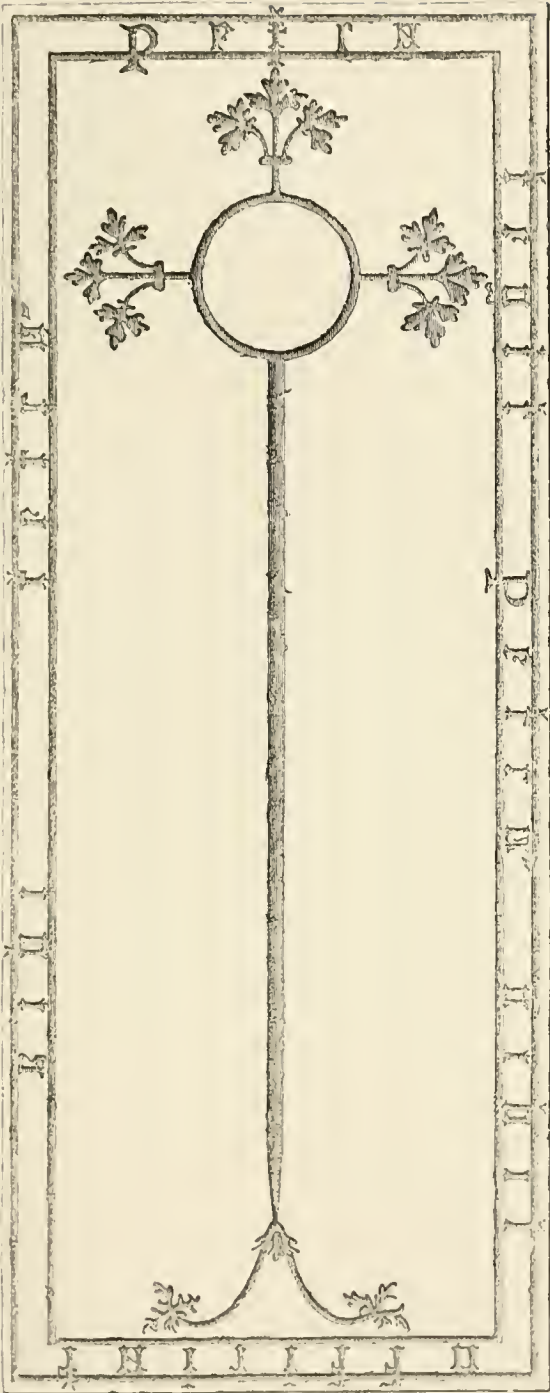


134  
The Cathedral.



135  
Collumpton.

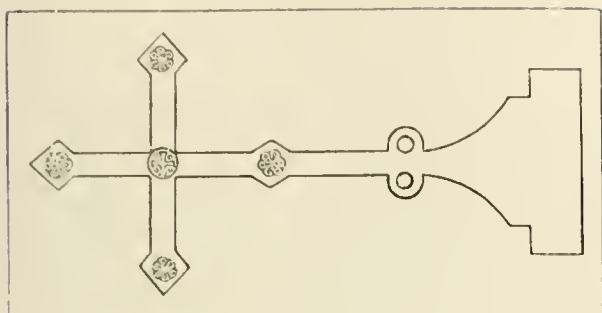




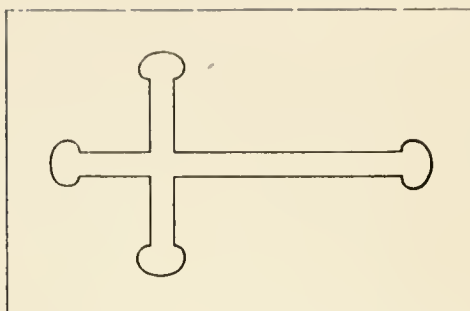
136  
Cathedral.



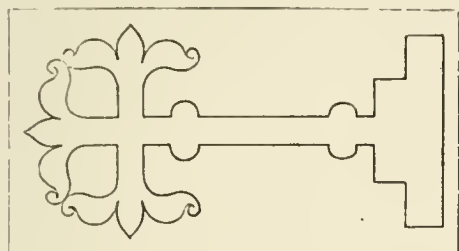




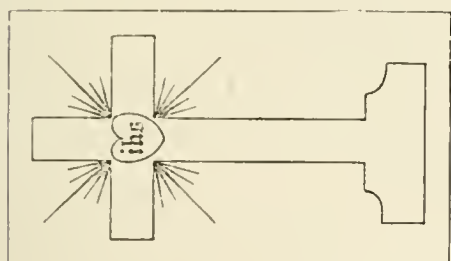
140  
Membury.



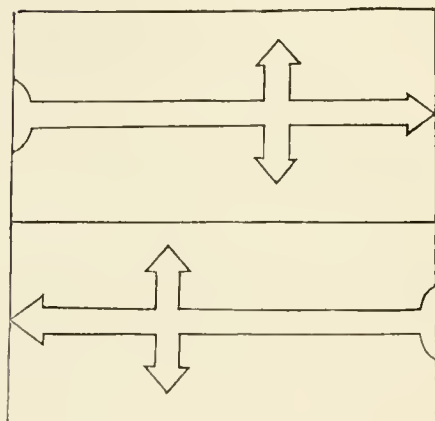
143  
Cotleigh.



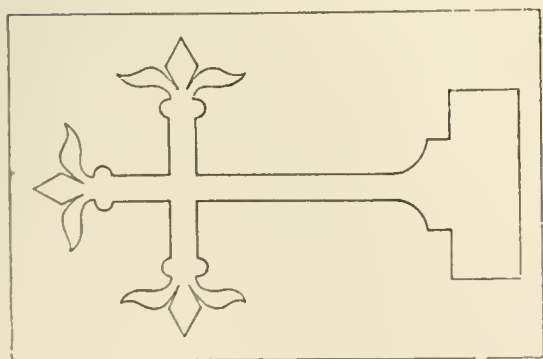
149  
East Budleigh.



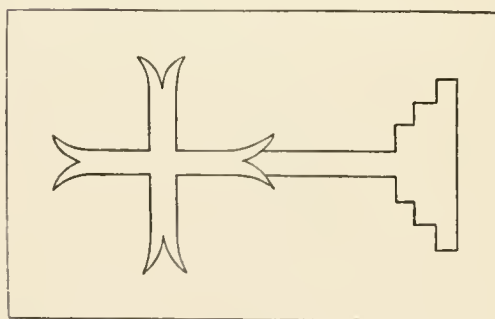
153  
Beer Ferrers.



142  
Horwood.

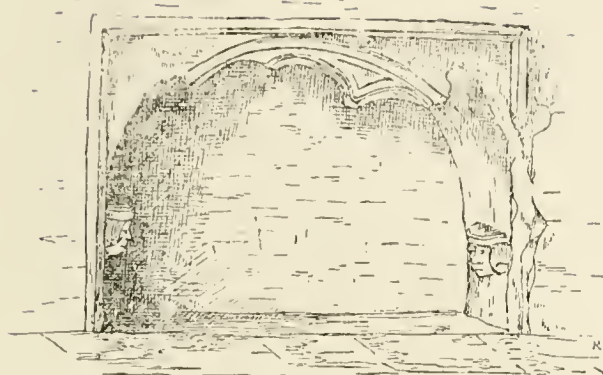


137  
Membury.



141  
Branscombe.





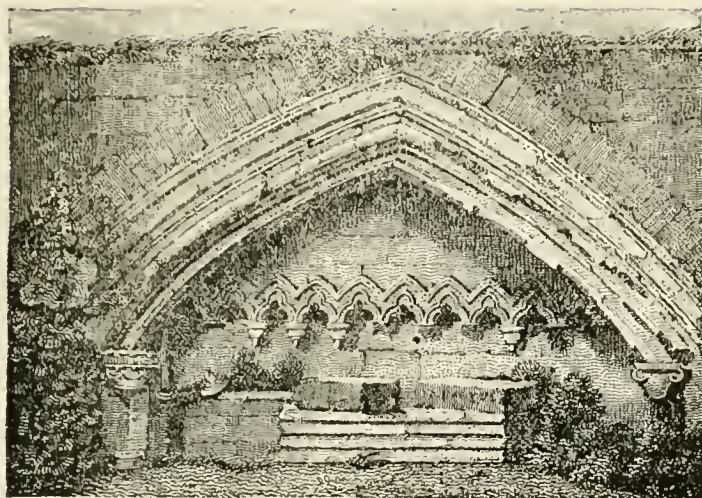
114  
Loppa Church.



115  
Ottery Molun.







146

Tavistock Abbey.



147

Uxcomb Castle.





148

Sir W. Pole, The Antiquary



149

Colyton Church.







150 Colcombe W. 1.



151 Gateway, Dunseswell Ashby.







152

Shute Gateway.



153

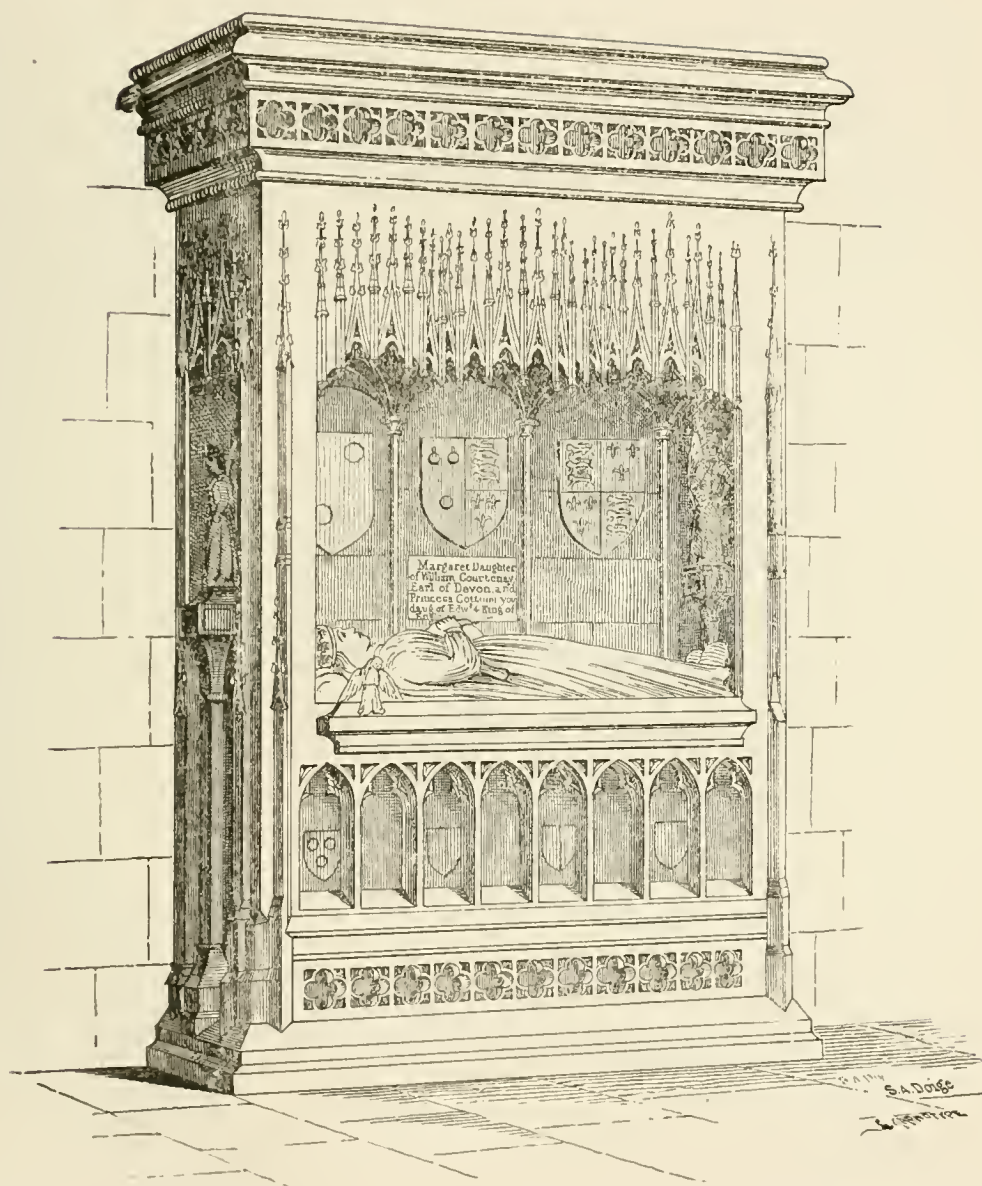
Ford Abbey.



154

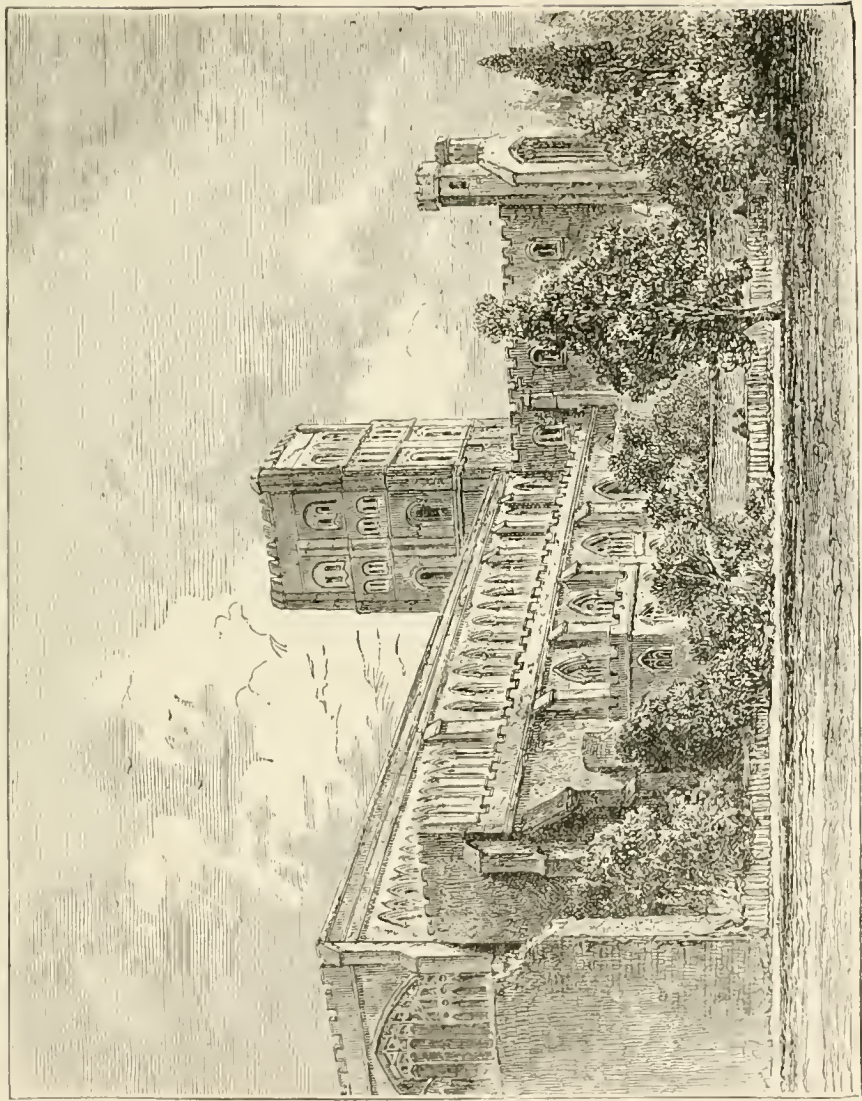
Newenham Abbey.





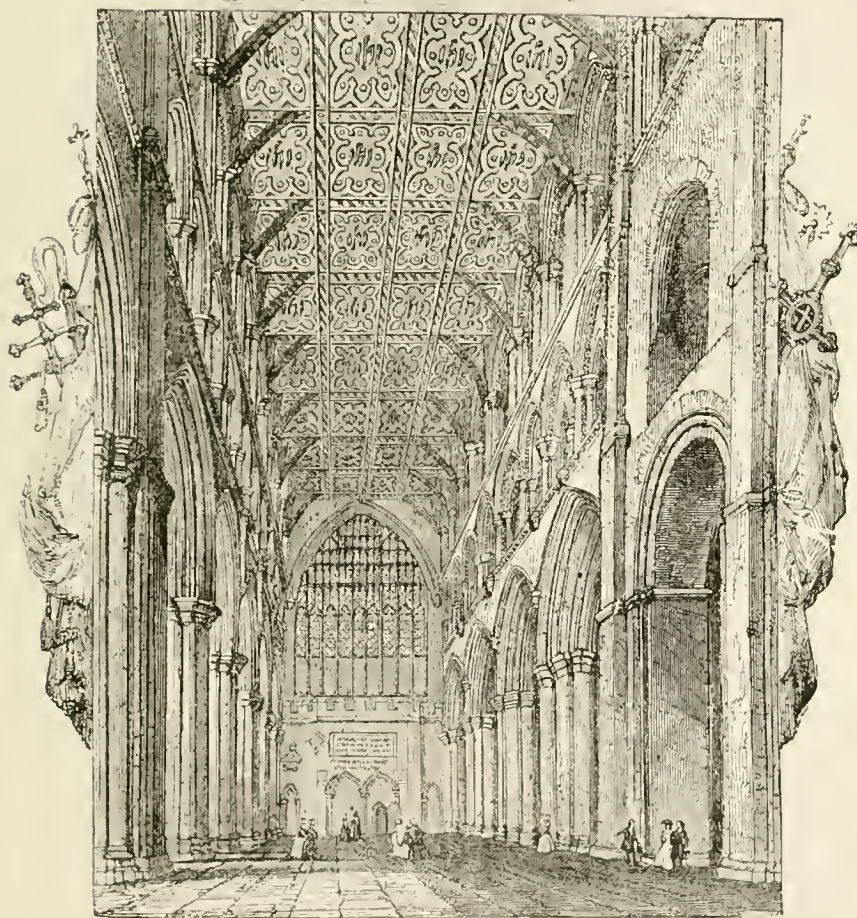






ABBE CHURCH. S. A. P. A. N.

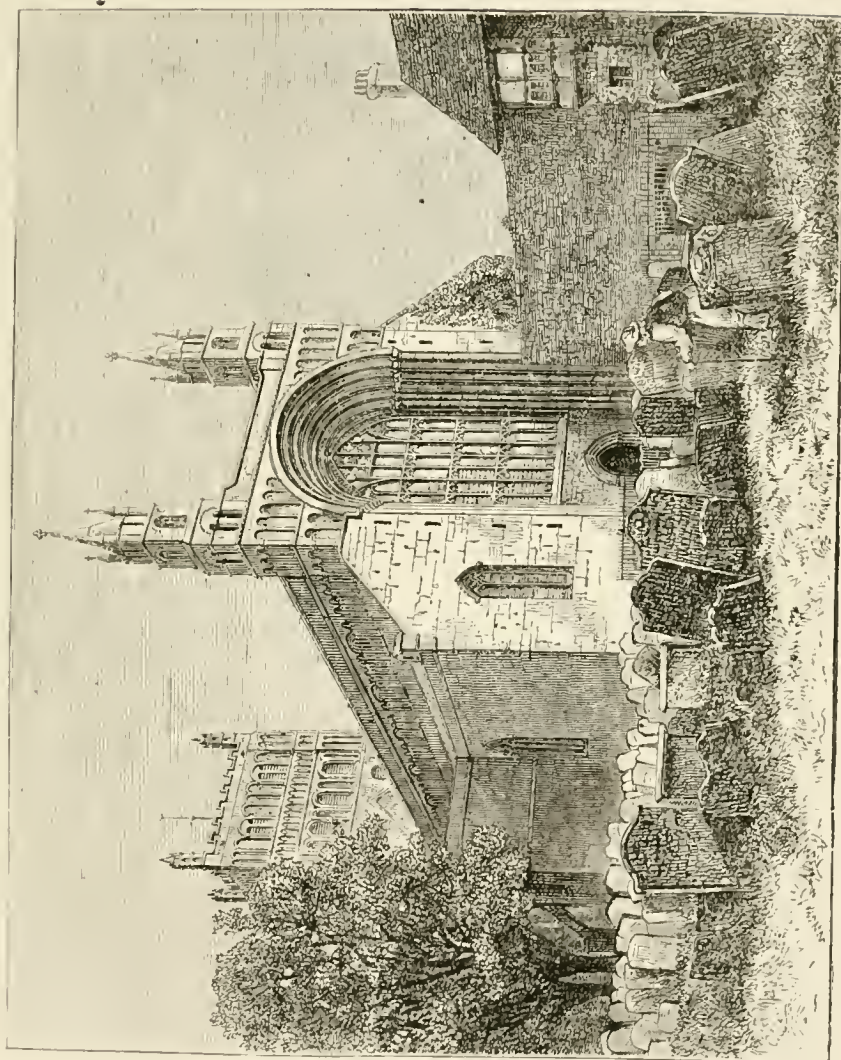




INTERIOR OF NAVE.—S. ALBAN.







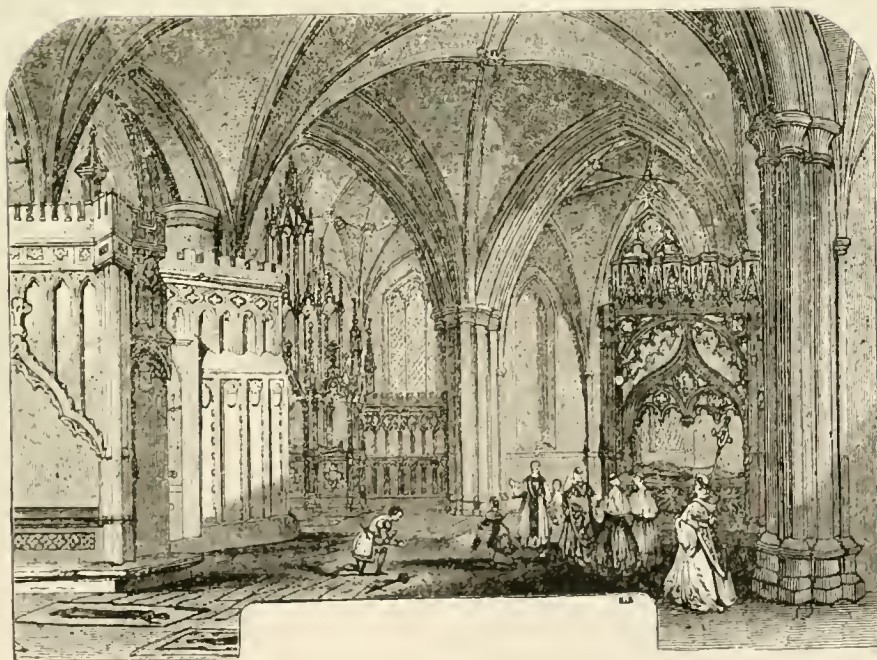
ABBOT'S CHURCH, — TEWKESBURY





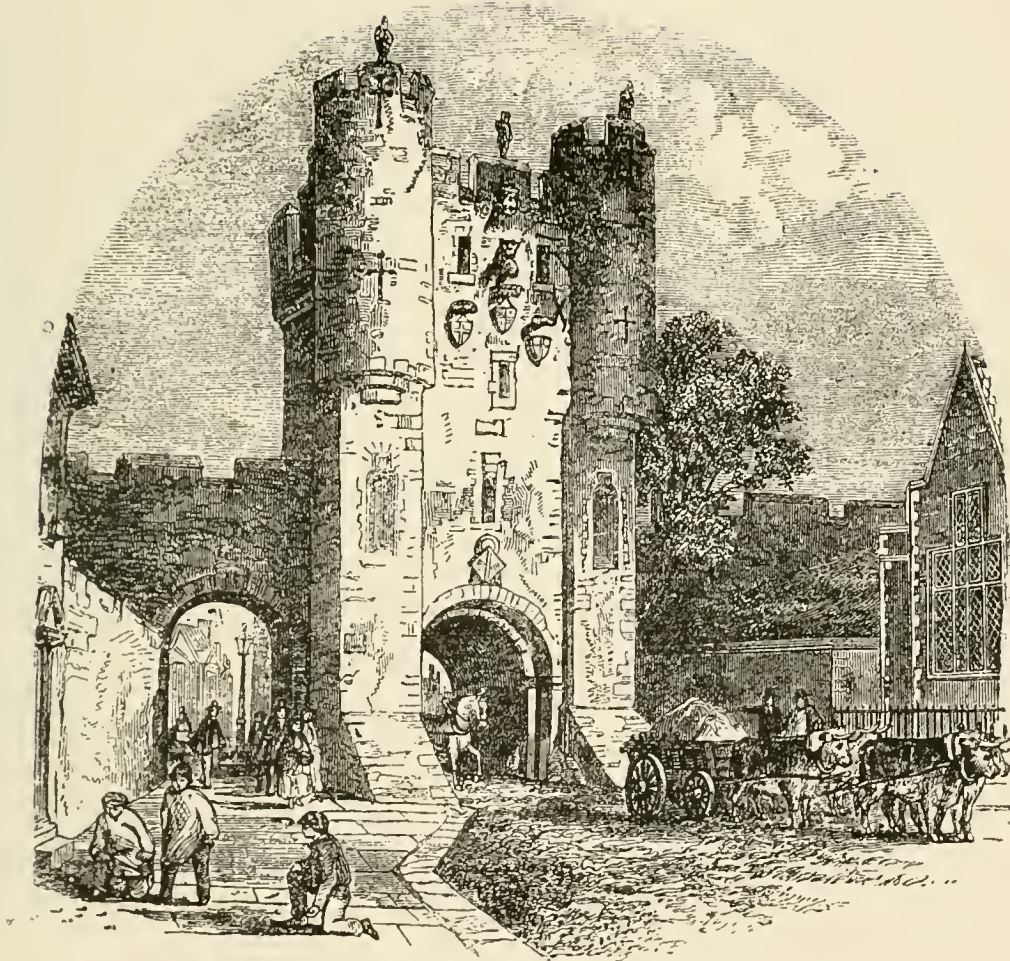


CHAPEL OF S. JAMES.—TENKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.



EAST END OF CHOIR.—TENKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

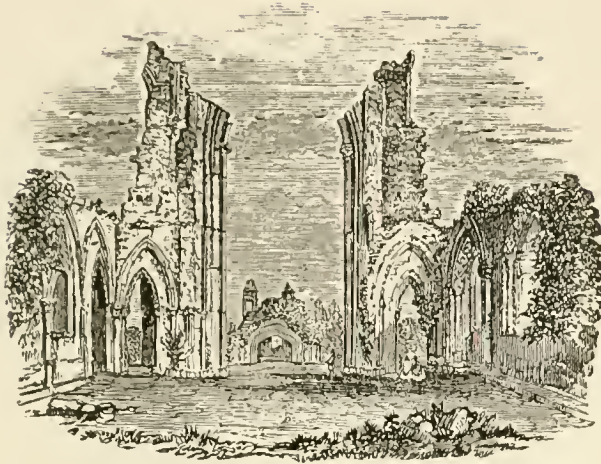




MICKLEGATE BAR YORK





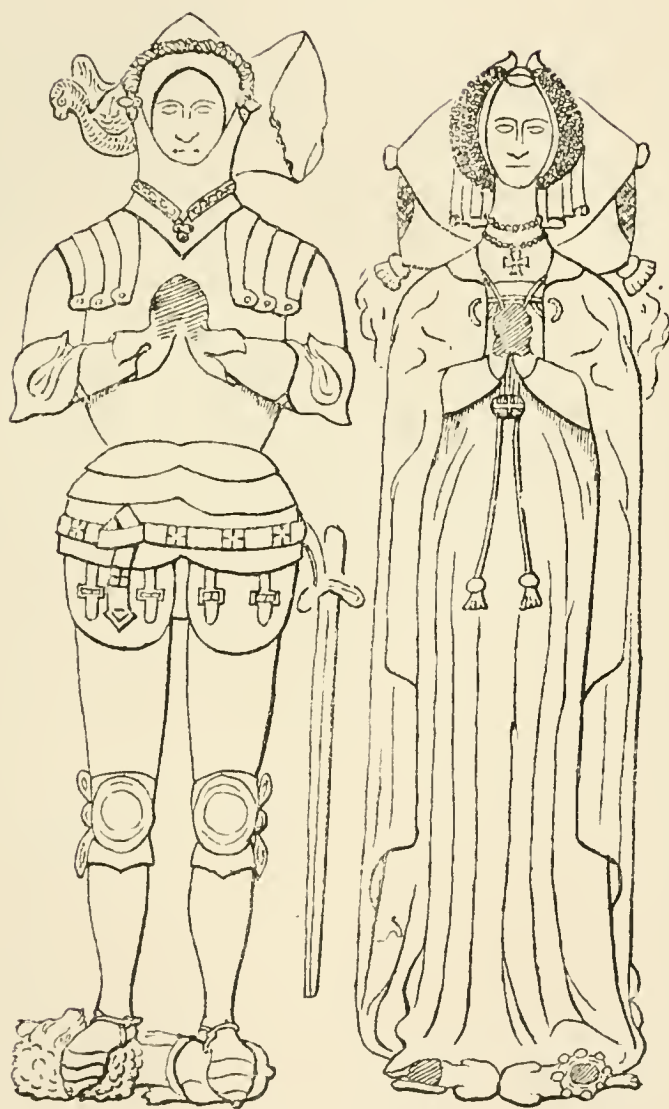


GLASTONBURY ABBEY.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, TAUNTON.





NORTH CADBURY—SOMERSET.



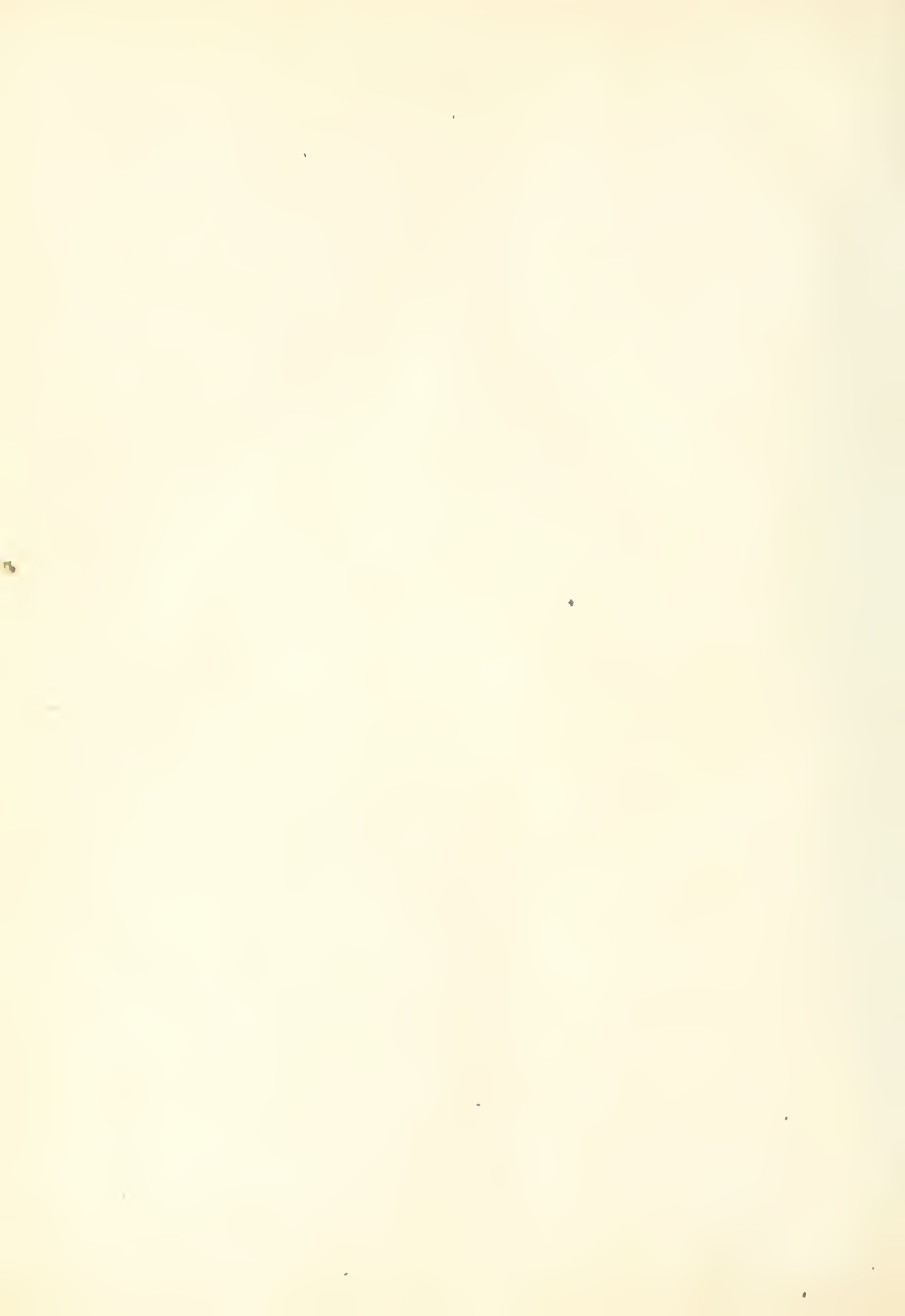


ASTLEY — WARWICKSHIRE.





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